MANGANESE LANDS TO BE DEVELOPED

Alabama Interests Buy Mines in Batesville-Cushman District.

Special to the Gazette.

Batesville, Jan. 9.—(Exclusive)—Development activities in the manganese district of Arkansas are being inaugurated by the interest of the Alabama Mining Co., which recently acquired the mining interests of the late Cushman Co., including the Bate
croft and Cushman manganese mines, and the Cushman Manganese Co., both of which are located in the Bate
croft area of the district. The new company, which has been formed for the purpose of exploiting the manganese deposits, is said to be capitalized at $1,000,000, and is expected to begin mining operations immediately.

Arkansas Mining Company Leaves Cushman Field.

Special to the Gazette.

Batesville, Jan. 9.—The Arkansas Mining Company today indicated its intention of leaving the Cushman field, where it has been at work for several years, and of closing down its operations. The company, which is one of the oldest in the manganese district, has suffered heavy losses and has been unable to make a profit on its investments. It is reported that the company is in the process of liquidation and that the manganese deposits will be abandoned.

Manganese Developments in Guion Planned.

Special to the Gazette.

Guion, Jan. 9.—The Guion Mining Company, one of the largest and most active manganese producers in the district, has announced plans for an expansion of its operations. The company, which has been operating in the area for several years, is planning to increase its output threefold and to extend its operations to other parts of the district. The expansion will require a large investment of capital, and the company is currently seeking new sources of financing.

Arkansas Manganese Ore Company Plans to Invest $1,500,000 in New Ventures.

Special to the Gazette.

Batesville, Jan. 9.—The Arkansas Manganese Ore Company, one of the largest manganese producers in the district, has announced plans to invest $1,500,000 in new ventures. The company, which has been operating in the area for several years, is planning to expand its operations and to explore new manganese deposits in the area. The company is currently looking for new sources of financing to support its expansion plans.

Manganese in Manganese Ore Company Plans to Open New Mines in Bate
croft Area.

Special to the Gazette.

Batesville, Jan. 9.—The Manganese in Manganese Ore Company, one of the largest manganese producers in the district, has announced plans to open new mines in the Bate
croft area. The company, which has been operating in the area for several years, is planning to increase its output and to extend its operations to other parts of the district. The expansion will require a large investment of capital, and the company is currently seeking new sources of financing.

Manganese Shipment Mounts as Demand Increases.

Special to the Gazette.

Batesville, Jan. 9.—The demand for manganese ore is increasing as a result of the expansion of industries that require this mineral. The manganese ore companies in the district are increasing their shipments, and the price of manganese ore is rising. The demand for manganese ore is expected to continue to increase as new industries are developed and as existing industries expand their operations.

MANGANESE DEPOSIT IS FOUND

Cushman Miners Discover Unusual Ore Pocket in Southern Hill Lease.

Special to the Gazette.

Cushman, Jan. 9.—(Exclusive) —Cushman manganese miners have discovered an unusual manganese ore deposit in the Southern Hill lease. The deposit, which is located near the Cushman mine, is said to be of high grade and to contain a large quantity of manganese. The deposit was discovered by miners working in the Southern Hill lease, who were drilling for water when they made the discovery.

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BATESVILLE AS A CENTER OF MINE INDUSTRY.

Mining activities there were crowded into the business life of Bate
croft during the World War, when four manganese fields for supplies of that ore for munition purposes, are well re
cognized. The manganese mines were given employment in the mines and the workers have enjoyed the well business prospect of every merchant, while the miners and their families continued the products which the local farmers had to sell. Investors came from nearby to buy land or take mining leases. Those transactions ran into the hundreds of thousands, and the homes of our citizens were materially benefited thereby.

While the mining has stopped, the war, the manganese of the mines, become repressed with its climatic and scenic advantages and the advantages afforded to home-seekers, and is to be the home of a number of good people from the outside who are located here.

With the closing of the war, the mining of the mines, suddenly closed for the present. The mining of the mines was the last industry here, as everywhere else, was part
taken. However, the mining of the mines were being operated of the day and the companies had no alternative except to close down the mines. Many of which had been equipped with valuable buildings and machines.
MINING MANGANESE
ORE IS OLD INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 3)

It is known as the iron group which comprises iron, manganes, cobalt and nickel. It is an essential constituent of many minerals and to be found in greater or lesser quantities in almost all metamorphics, eruptive and sedimentary rocks. It also represents one of the 20 or more elemental substances found in meteorites. Rhodochrosite, one grade of manganese ore, is often cut for jewelers on account of the beautiful pink color, and the purple of the amethyst is supposed to be due to the presence of manganese.

People eat manganese every day and do not know it; for it is a part of many foods of vegetable life. It is present in tea, coffee, potatoes, squash, soybeans, spinach, yams, rice and many other plants. It is also a part of animal life, and is a part of you, forming an essential constituent of the tissues and of the red blood corpuscles of the body, being present in the blood serum and the production of one part of manganese to 20 parts of iron.

Manganese was well known to the painters and chemists of the middle ages. The application of manganese in the arts is of great antiquity, and dates back at least as far as the times of the ancient Egyptians. One of its first uses was in glass making, and analyses of Egyptian and Roman glass show how to contain about 2 per cent of manganese. In his treatise on the natural history of manganese for this purpose, he considered a variety of manganese ore, which he speaks of as a kind of amethyst.

Denning-Altus School Forced to Close

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 17.—The Denning-Altus School district has been closed due to the fact that a school district for the Altus "B" classes has been closed.

MINING MANGANESE
ORE MAY BE DEPLETED

Eastern Interests Investigating Ore Bearing Clays Near Cushman

Special to the Gazette.

Cushman, Jan. 10.—Eastern steel and iron interests have taken an interest in manganese clays in the Cushman-Balsevile-Cushman manganese field where mining is being done by the Union Pacific Company on the old Cushman-Cushman company.

The water power on the upper White River is considered of vital importance to the development of锰 ore smelting plants. There is a demand for manganese ore from the field, and the amount of output is being determined by the amount of water power that can be supplied.

The manganese ore is being shipped to the smelting plants, and the future demand for manganese ore will be determined by the amount of water power that can be supplied.

Two Manganese Mines Operated in Izard County

Special to the Gazette.

 Californes, February 1.—Two manganese mines were opened in the southern part of Izard County during the past year. One is the Cushman-Balseville-Cushman manganese field, located on the Overland and Union Pacific tracks, and the other is the North Arkansas manganese field, located on the Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

According to the reports of the mining company, the ore is being shipped to the smelting plants, and the future demand for manganese ore will be determined by the amount of water power that can be supplied.

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Miners Break New Manganese Mine

BY TOM SHIRAS

Cushman, Feb. 21.—Caraway and Clark, manganese miners working in a lease of the head of Hulbrook, broke into a large ore-bearing vein last week which promises to produce a big tonnage of ore. Because of caving they have not fully explored the opening, but they will do so as soon as they can get together the proper equipment.

The ore is occurring in large pieces of manganese ore which recovered were coated with a brown oxide, which makes it appear that the opening is years old.

The ore bearing veins of the Arkansas Ocala are the most interesting cavities in the territory from both a geological and financial point of view. During the last 35 years a number of manganese deposits have been found in this district, and as a result, most of them have been very profitable to work for the last 20 or 30 years.

Nature is constantly making changes underground in the Arkansas Ocala, so that the miner who does not follow their progress is likely to lose his property. This has been the case in the history of the manganese district. The manganese ore is usually found in the form of veins, enclosed in the rock, and as a result, they are more or less irregular in shape and size. The veins are usually found in the form of lateral, or horizontal, veins, and as a result, they are more or less irregular in shape and size. The veins are usually found in the form of lateral, or horizontal, veins, and as a result, they are more or less irregular in shape and size.

Manganese is a dark, heavy, brittle, and non-ductile mineral, which is insoluble in water. It is a dark, heavy, brittle, and non-ductile mineral, which is insoluble in water. It is a dark, heavy, brittle, and non-ductile mineral, which is insoluble in water. It is a dark, heavy, brittle, and non-ductile mineral, which is insoluble in water.

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MANGANESE MINING GREATLY INCREASED

Farmers of North Arkansas Regaining Losses From Drought.

Special to The Gazette.

Cullman, Ala., Aug. 9.—More manganese ore has been shipped from the Batesville-Culman field during the first 30 days of the present month than was shipped during the entire year of 1882. Reel demands are now of the order of 1,300 tons, most of which went to the furnaces of the Birmingham Manganese Company, which have shut off their ore from the Batesville-Culman field for the time being. There are many other producers who are seeking orders from this field, and it is expected that the Batesville-Culman field will be reopened before long. It is estimated that the mining companies in this field will ship about 3,000 tons of manganese ore during the present month.

The demand for manganese ore is increasing rapidly, and the prices are rising. The United States government is now purchasing manganese ore at $100 per ton, and it is expected that the price will continue to rise. The demand for manganese ore is due to the increasing use of manganese in the production of steel and other products. The production of manganese ore is expected to increase significantly in the coming years, and it is expected that the United States will become a major producer of manganese ore.

TARIFF NEEDED BY MANGANESE MINERS

Arkansas Operators Protest Removal of Reduction of Duty.

From The Gazette Correspondence.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 6.—A delegation of mining operators entered the War Department today and offered to present a petition to Secretary of War, asking for the removal of the reduction of tariff on manganese ore. The petition states that the reduction has been a hindrance to the industry, and that it is urgently needed to protect the industry from foreign competition.

The petition states that the manganese ore industry in Arkansas is facing severe competition from foreign producers, and that the reduction has made it difficult for American producers to compete. The petition states that the removal of the reduction would provide a level playing field for American producers, and that it would be a significant step in the development of the industry.

The petition is being presented by the Arkansas Manganese Operators Association, which represents the interests of the manganese ore producers in Arkansas. The association is hopeful that the petition will be favorably received by the War Department, and that it will result in the removal of the reduction.

STEEL MEN OPPOSE DEVELOPING INDUSTRY

DEBATE HEARD ON PRODUCTION OF MANGAN

Steel Men Oppose Developing Industry.

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP).—Prompt development of the steel industry in this country is destined to accept a quick war-time expansion of steel manufacturing was advocated by the Senate Munitions Committee today.

Representatives of the steel industry agreed that without manganese there can be no steel. However they argued that such a development would exhaust America's available supply, and force the nation to depend on imports in case of war.

Behind the argument lay a tacit dispute long before Congress. Manganese producers have been seeking a tariff cut on imports. Steel companies have been asking for a low tariff. A duty of 14 cents a pound, imposed by the Tariff Act of 1890, was cut in two by the reciprocal tariff of 1903.

J. Arcon Allen, president of the American Manganese Producers Association, argued that the 1890 rate should be raised to 35 cents a pound on the mines and the resulting high price should be an emergency rate.

He reminded the committee that the War Department last year in the purchase of steel for the American armed forces, placed an order for a stock of 200,000 tons of manganese. He said that he was informed that the War Department recommended that the order be increased to 300,000 tons.

The steel industry, he said, will demand the investment of the manganese industry at $30,000,000. Allen added that during the 1890's, the steel industry bought foreign manganese, and he contended that the manganese industry is more suited for the production of steel than the importation of manganese.

ARMS MANGANESE, TARIFF AND ARIZONA

In this connection, Arizona is another example of the complex problems inherent in tariffs. We can no well afford unless we buy from abroad. A tariff law that unduly restricts imports reacts on export opportunities. Arizona has been seeking to re-open closed trade channels by reciprocal concessions. But in the process, she had to consider the effect on the United States the affected domestic industries.

In that connection, the steel interests are for the concession. They want cheap raw materials, that's their position by arguing that America should depend on foreign sources for its manganese, indispensable for steel making, and conserve its own manganese ore lest it be handed over to the enemy. But the government and the country have to depend on foreign sources in a war emergency. Moreover, steel is firmly entrenched behind a high tariff wall, which makes its interests in the production of steel industries somewhat awkward.

The formation of the War Department of 1903, with 300,000 tons of manganese ore represented domestic production. (Comparisons are difficult because of the varying manganese content of ores.) Arizona's state in manganese mining may seem to be comparatively small. In 1907, our production of high-grade and low-grade manganese ore, stimulated by World War demand and prices, rose to nearly 38,000 to 50,000 tons a year. In 1907, steel makers would not be able to carry on without manganese ore, and probabilities are that steel makers will not be able to continue to produce under any condition. The steel men in the industry now that the manganese interests retain their demand for a tariff wall, which makes its interests in the production of steel industries somewhat awkward.
MANGANESE OBTAINED FROM LOW GRADE ORE THROUGH NEW METHOD

Washington, May 28 (AP).—A new process for extracting manganese from low-grade American ore, holding promise of converting this country's deposits of manganese from dependence on foreign supplies of the important metal, was announced by the Bureau of Mines today.

For the first time pure manganese can be recovered electrolytically from one containing as little as 18 to 19 per cent of the metal, B. R. Dunn, chief metallurgist of the bureau, said.

Hitherto the United States has depended almost entirely on Russia, Brazil, and parts of Africa for its annual requirements of about 250,000 tons of manganese.

MANGANESE PROCESS MIGHT BENEFIT STATE

Dr. George C. Brunner, state geologist, said yesterday that if a new method of separating manganese from ore, described in yesterday's Gazette, proves successful from a commercial and quantity production standpoint, manganese mining probably will be established in Arkansas.

He said there are large deposits of manganese within the state and in the Ouachita and St. Francis counties and in the Ouachita Mountains.

Until the recent advance in the successful and economical method of separating this metal from the ore by electrolysis, he said, manganese production would be possible only in other countries.

The method was established at Batesville several years ago but has not been continued because the cost of production was too high.

The present development, he said, will make it possible to extract manganese at a cost of 35 to 40 cents a pound, thus making it cheaper than imported manganese.

New Process Expected to Aid Arkansas Manganese Field

Cushman, Ark. May 28.—Manganese mine operators here believe that the new electrolytic process for recovering manganese from manganese ore will result in the establishment of new and more important deposits in the state.

The process, developed by the Bureau of Mines, has been announced as a major breakthrough in the extraction of manganese from its ore.

A manganese mine and washing plant in the Batesville-Cushman field is in operation.

Mr. Dunn, who has been working on the development of the process, said that the key to the success of the method is the ability to separate the manganese from the ore in a pure form.

He said that the process involves the use of electric current to drive the manganese from the ore and that the resulting manganese is then refined to a high degree of purity.

The process is expected to have a significant impact on the manganese industry in Arkansas and in other parts of the world where manganese ore is abundant but difficult to extract.

The process is expected to be economical and efficient, allowing for the recovery of manganese from low-grade ore.

The Bureau of Mines is conducting research on the process and has developed a pilot plant to test the feasibility of commercial production.

The process has the potential to reduce the cost of manganese production significantly, making it more competitive with imported manganese and opening up new markets for manganese in the United States.

MORE ACTIVITY IN BAT

Career of Producer

Interesting

A manganese mine and washing plant in the Batesville-Cushman field is in operation.

Mr. Dunn is actively engaged in the manganese industry in Arkansas.

Mr. Dunn and his wife reared a large family of boys. Last year, he said, they had to pick up some extra work to make ends meet and they had to sell some of their possession.

Leaves Home and Makes His Way Into Texas

He never put a saddle on his horse and never rode a dunghill.

He was born in Batesville, Arkansas, and raised on a farm. He had always been interested in mining and geology, and he decided to make a career of mining.

The Keynote Iron and Manganese Company was just starting operations, and he was a mining superintendent. He stayed there for a couple of years before moving to the Lone Star State.

He returned to Arkansas and joined the company that would become the Arkansas Mining Company.

He continued to work for the company for the rest of his life, and he became one of the most successful mining engineers in the state.

He worked on several important mining projects, and he supervised the construction of the first manganese mine in the United States.

Started in Manganese Industry From the Bottom

The first ore produced in the Batesville-Cushman field was taken from the deposit in 1894, and the production of manganese ore from the deposit increased steadily thereafter.

By 1904, the mine was producing manganese ore at a rate of 1,000 tons per month, and by 1910, it was producing more than 10,000 tons per year.

In 1912, the company began to mine and market manganese ore from the deposit, and it continued to expand its operations.

The company was successful, and it became one of the largest producers of manganese ore in the United States.

The company continued to expand its operations, and it eventually became one of the largest producers of manganese ore in the world.

By 1920, the company was producing more than 20,000 tons of manganese ore per year.

Spends Much Time Working For Right Protective Tariff

It was nearly a year before he got his job, but once he got it, he was determined to work hard.

He didn't want to be just another face in the crowd. He wanted to make a difference.

The tariff on manganese ore used in the United States is of foreign origin, and it has had a significant impact on the manganese mining industry in Arkansas.

For many years, the manganese mining industry in Arkansas was a major contributor to the state's economy.

But the tariff has had a negative impact on the industry, and it has made it difficult for producers to compete with foreign producers.

The industry is now working to change the tariff, and it is hoped that a new tariff will be established soon.

The industry is grateful for the support of the Arkansas Mining Association, and it looks forward to working with the state and federal governments to ensure that the industry is able to continue to thrive.

The manganese mining industry in Arkansas is an important part of the state's economy, and it is committed to ensuring that the industry is able to continue to thrive.

The industry is grateful for the support of the Arkansas Mining Association, and it looks forward to working with the state and federal governments to ensure that the industry is able to continue to thrive.

The manganese mining industry in Arkansas is an important part of the state's economy, and it is committed to ensuring that the industry is able to continue to thrive.

The industry is grateful for the support of the Arkansas Mining Association, and it looks forward to working with the state and federal governments to ensure that the industry is able to continue to thrive.
Cushman, May 29.—The Batesville-Cushman manganese field expects to benefit from the naval appropriations bill passed by Congress recently and which carried a provision for the expenditure of $5,000,000 for strategic war minerals. Manganese is probably the most important mineral on the strategic war mineral list, and Arkansas will probably contribute its quota to the purchase. There are other minerals in the strategic minerals list, and just how much of the $5,000,000 will be spent for manganese is yet undetermined. It will depend largely upon how the joint board representing the army and navy, in the purchases divides it. The plan before the bill was passed was to create a stock pile of 200,000 tons of ferromanganese, which is the metal obtained from manganese ore, which would have taken from 500,000 to 750,000 tons of ore to produce. The appropriation was slashed when the bill was passed, and the present appropriation will not permit any such tonnage to be purchased.

Congressman John E. Miller of the Second congressional district, who was instrumental in having the provision for the purchase of strategic minerals attached to the bill, said: "It was provided in the bill as originally passed in the House that only strategic minerals should be purchased, and they should be purchased from American producers. However, the compromise provision does not provide that only home produced minerals shall be purchased, but we have a law that provides that the army and navy shall purchase materials that are produced in America, whenever the material is available, and relying on the general law, I agreed to accept the compromise."

The idea of the government acquiring a large stock pile of ferromanganese was probably born from the experience of the government during the World War. When this country entered the conflict, most of the manganese ore entering into the manufacture of steel, was being imported from Russia and Brazil. Owing to the hazards of ocean transportation these imports were cut off, and the steel industry had to turn to domestic producers for this necessary war metal. For nearly two years government agencies urged every manganese mine operator to produce his maximum output, and encouraged miners of other ores to enter into the industry, as the nation was in dire need of it for munition purposes.

With a big reserve of manganese on hand, the situation would be different. If another were broke out domestic producers would have time to get mining operations under full headway before the stock pile was exhaused.

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LONE MINER SHOWS

PATIENCE OF A JOB
Gazette 5-30-37

IN MANGANESE AREA

BY JOHNNY ERP

Batesville, June 18—Job, the patient man of Biblical days, has a counterpart in S. H. ("Red") Gilbert, Cushman manganese miner.

Job was afflicted with sins and physical ailments, "Red" was worried with a job. In fact, he's still bothered. But like Job—he's patient. "Red" has something else besides patience. That is faith.

And with this faith, patience, a good right arm, and a pick and shovel, "Red" set about to move a mountain—a shore fall at a time.

Heard Old Story.

"Red" got his idea back years ago when he heard the story how Henry Mallet, a miner, had sunk a shaft down on a rich bed of manganese ore in the grub-cut mining field, one mile north of Cushman.

Mallet, a well known miner of the mining industry and the "lost shaft" became just a myth and people began to doubt that it even existed.

That is—they all did—but "Red".

That was in 1922.

With all the confidence of a sophomore on freshman stunt night, "Red" picked up a pick and a shovel, a fresh cheer of "taffyback" and moved down to the bottom of the hill and started a six and one-half feet by four and a half foot tunnel in the general direction of the mythical shaft.

"Red" used a wheelbarrow at first to haul out the dirt and yellow stone. But after a year or so of this back-breaking exercise, he built a truck and has since used a small dump car.