

# THE YORUBA NEWS.

FOR GOD, THE KING & THE PEOPLE.

Vol. 11, No. 4 of New Series. WEDNESDAY, December 10th & 11th, 1939. Price 5/6 per copy.

**Besile Ogun Ilu Oibo.**  
LAST AUGUST 22 (THE SEPTEMBER 2).

Nitori awon onkame wa o ko lo lo se ade oibo, a besei ma tunso ni efo Yoruba awon iwe ti Ijuba ti wole oju ogun ti nja ni ilu oibo nixiji.

Ekinri ni Ije ti Eri-Olu nla Olu Koro Gwara Kefa ran si awon emi ti ni igun nreerin agbisiye nigba ti gun yi bi aile ni oju keta cun September ti o koda yi.

AAKOSI TI MOSIYIKI BALE POLANDI SI OGBI-OGI RI.

Ni kutakota aro yi, Jamani gbonun kolu Orile-ede Polandi. Ninu ka oninri yi, emi keel gbogbo ara lo wa pelu imudaju pe gbogbo onigba ni yio rygba yi Ofori awon igun ile wa ka, lati idibobo wala, minira si oja Orile-ede wa, ki a si nle si ti o to fun o janduku Jamani, gega bi a ti ma ase nigba woyi ti o ti kaja.

Gbogbo orile wa, pelu imo pe ibun-ka Onidunare wa pelu ija won fun o nlo lo won, ti won si parapo bi imunare, won o dojuko ja na ti ti ni fi segun.

PE TI OLU NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN  
Saju Ijuba G-e-i so ni Ile Igbinjo G-e-i.

Emi ko dika ati so oro pupu lale ni. Akoko de nigbati o je pe sise ti a nife ja woye lo. Ninu Igbinjo ti ni oja niwajilogun sehin ni mu adura pe ki eun uti here pe ki ile G-e-i ba fi ogun yanju oju ilu ti o de ti yi mase bo si mi lori, o ba mi eru pe mi ko ni le ye eru na oje, fagbon, kusakona, emi ko le fe ohun ti i ba mi mi gba pe ki eru be fi ye si mi lori ju bi inkan ti si lomi, gidi o fihan kedere nipa ibiti ise mi wa. Ko si enikan ti o lo so pe Ijuba Besi tun le je ju bi a ti se lo, pe ti oja si sile fun ati le pari ede-oyeye ti mbe larin ilu Jamani ati Polandi. Besi a ko si ko onkama gbogbo lati fihan Jamani kedere pe, bi won ba fi dandan le nri tun o ipa lori oju Polandi gega bi woyi ti olo o lathinwa lori awon ilu mi.

...ti pinnu lati fi ipa tako nwon. Naigi ti a nife gbogbo awon iwe ti o je mo ogun yi hunde, awa o duro nwon agi idalyi ti awon opinan, pelu moyi pe—

...ti ogun buraye yi wa ni ejika olokun awonun Hitler, Agosi Jamani, emi ko ni ati ti gbogbo aye wun iponju lati le te liseke were gan re Meun. Ko ti pari.

### A COMMENTARY ON HERR HITLER'S SPEECH OF SEPTEMBER 19, 1939.

An authoritative commentary issued in London pointed out that Hitler's speech was full of the gross misstatements which usually fall from his lips and to which the world has now become accustomed. It is surprising, it was added, that a man in his responsible position should venture to convict himself so palpably out of his own mouth. Then, for example we now hear from Herr Hitler—

"At that time there lived in Poland a man of energy and action. I tried in earnest with Marshal Pilsudski to find a solution that would secure peace. In this we put aside the Versailles Treaty and attempted to reach a temporary solution. After the death of Marshal Pilsudski, however the mortal fight against all Germans in Poland began anew. This fight naturally embittered and spoiled the relations between the two nations. It was possible for us only with difficulty to look on while the German minority was mercilessly ill-treated. The world which is always shaken to the depths when a Polish Jew who has recently emigrated to Germany is deported remained dumb in the face of this ill-treatment."

The world remained dumb in face of this ill-treatment for the very good reason that from the time of Marshal Pilsudski's death until this spring Herr Hitler represented his relations with Poland as excellent. No word was said in Germany of the maltreatment of Germans in Poland. On the contrary this is how Herr Hitler himself described his friendship for Poland in the Reichstag on the 21st May 1935—

"We recognize the Polish State as the home of a great patriotic nation with the understanding and the cordial friendship of credit nationalists."

Again in the Reichstag on the 20th February 1938 he said—

"In the first year which follows the coming into force of the great international convention concluded by the Reich we state with genuine admiration that our relations with that State with which we had perhaps the greatest antagonism are not only characterized by a *defente* but that in the course of the years past the relations resulted in a more and more friendly drawing together. I know full well that this

is not only the fact that at that time there was not a Western Parliamentarian in Warsaw, but a Polish Marshal whose commanding personality embodied the importance for Europe of such a *defente* between Germany and Poland. The value of this was questioned by many at the time but it has now passed the test and I may well say that since the League of Nations has ceased its anti-German efforts at disturbances in Berlin and appointed a new Commissioner a man of personality this most dangerous place for the peace of Europe has entirely lost its former significance. The Polish State respects the national conditions in this country and that city and Germany respect Polish rights. Thus it was possible to find the way to an understanding which emanates from Danzig in spite of the assertions of many mischief-makers has succeeded in removing all friction between Germany and Poland and made it possible to work together in true unity."

Once again in the Reichstag on the 26th September 1938 Herr Hitler said—

"Poland was ruled by a man and not by a democracy. With his collaboration it was possible to bring about in less than one year an agreement which to begin with excluded the danger of a clash for a period of 10 years. We are all convinced that this agreement will result in a lasting agreement. We realize that there are two nations which must live side by side and neither of which is in a position to eliminate the other. A State with 33,000,000 inhabitants will always strive to live untroubled to the sea. It was therefore necessary to find the way to an understanding. This way has been found and will be consolidated. This was really a peaceful action which is worth more than the whole of the babbling at the Palace of the League of Nations in Geneva."

In the present speech Herr Hitler asks further on with reference to his proposals for a settlement— "I do not know in what state of mind the Polish Government could have been to reject such proposals."

The answer is that the Polish Government had before their eyes the shameful betrayal of the solemn assurances given by the German Government at Munich. They knew that their demands were only the preliminary in further exactations. If Herr Hitler had wished to inspire confidence in his word he should have been less reckless with his earlier promises. Germany has no further territorial ambitions in Europe" was an undertaking which had been broken too frequently and too often.

The tale of Herr Hitler's broken promises is so long that he can scarcely expect Great Britain to believe that German operations are limited and that Germany has no further aspirations in the West.

And now compare what Herr Hitler tells us of Russia with what he told us when it was Herr von Ribbentrop's mission to persuade Great Britain of

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Subscriptions payable in advance.

London 6s. 6d. per annum, 6s. 6d. Post Free. Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and forwarded to the Editor.

Thanks for Sympathy, 7s. Memorial Notices, Marriages, Births, Deaths, Change of Name at 2s. 6d. per insertion.

Advertising rates &c. on application.

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TUESDAY, Dec. 19th & 20th, 1939.

EXPLANATORY NOTE DESCRIBING THE TARIFF CHANGES CONTEMPLATED IN A RESOLUTION AND ORDER SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NIGERIA ON THE 24th DECEMBER, 1939.

The resolutions may be divided into three parts, viz:—

(1) Changes in the Free List. (2) a surtax equal to an additional quarter of the existing import duties on all goods which are liable to duty by weight or measure (i. e. on all dutiable goods which are not charged ad valorem); and (3) export duties on rubber and groundnuts.

The Free List changes are as follows:—

(a) the following become liable to duty at 10% ad valorem, viz:

Articles for the construction, repairing, etc., of floating craft, apparatus, etc., for surveying and mining (but not for prospecting), motor vehicle parts, explosives, mining and gold dredging machinery (except for prospecting), materials for separating metals from ores, heavy iron and steel, metal sheets and window frames, ships, launches and other vessels and their component parts and buoys with their floats, etc.

(b) the following become liable to duty at 15% ad valorem, viz:

Surgical and dental instruments etc. (unless imported for public and Mission hospitals, etc.), asphalt, carriages and vehicles of all kinds not already liable to some other duty, cinematograph equipment other than films, corkwood, caps and other trophies used as prizes, ice ice chests, refrigerators, memorial tablets, etc., wheat "bread", vegetables (except potatoes, onions, parsnips which are to be charged 10% per lb.) and tannins.

(c) the following become liable to specific duties as shown in the resolution, viz:

Cinematograph films (excluding educational films) 6d. per 100 feet; coal and coke (other than bunker fuel) 2s. 6d. per ton; other solid fuel 4s. 6d. per ton; mineral waters 7d. per gallon; bottles; glass; edible fats, fresh fish, fresh fruit and fresh meat 1d. per pound; wine and poultry; nuts (including coco nuts which hitherto 1½d.) and dried fruits (kibusta

15% ad valorem) 2d. per lb.

NOTE EXPLAINING THE CHANGES RECOMMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The effect of the modifications recommended by the select Committee is as follows:—

CUSTOMS TARIFF  
IMPORT DUTIES.

- (a) That surgical and dental apparatus etc. remain free of duty.
- (b) That ice chests and refrigerators be subject to duty at 10% instead of 15% ad valorem.
- (c) That fish taken in Nigerian fishing vessels be added to the list of exempted provisions, the remaining items, under this head being re-lettered in alphabetical order.

EXPORT DUTIES.

- (d) That the export duty on rubber should not apply when the price c.i.f. London is 6d. per lb. or less.
- (e) That duty shall not be payable in respect of stocks sold forward prior to the 31st of August, 1939, for delivery prior to 31st December, 1940, at a price not exceeding 7 per lb.
- (f) That when the c.i.f. price exceeds 6d. but is less than 7d. per lb. the duty shall be at the rate of the amount by which the price exceeds 6d.
- (g) That groundnuts from the French Niger Colony imported through Nigeria for export be exempt from export duty.

INCOME TAX.

The only change proposed in the rate of tax is that in the case of incomes exceeding £3,000 the excess over £3,000 up to £4,000 shall be taxable at 11 per cent instead of 19½ per cent in view of the amount already paid at the rate of 1½ per cent.

The following tables show the amounts of tax payable on a number of instances of Chargeable Income Series Ordinary Income

£	£ s. d.
200	1 10 0
300	1 3 0 0
400	2 4 10 0
500	4 6 0 0
600	6 7 10 0
700	1 9 0 0
800	11 10 10 0
900	14 12 0 0
1,000	17 13 0 0
1,000	25 16 10 0
1,500	37 21 0 0
2,000	57 28 10 0
3,000	97 48 10 0
4,000	127 58 10 0

DETAILED EXAMPLES SHOWING SERIES PAYABLE.

Example (1) Income £850 Series payable

£	£ s. d.
900	—
150	at 1% 1 10 0
£850	£1 10 0

Example (2) Income £425

£	£ s. d.
200	—
200	at 1% 2 0 0
225	at 2% 4 10 0
£425	£2 10 0

Example (3) Income £1,075

£	£ s. d.
200	—
200	at 1% 2 0 0
300	at 2% 6 0 0
300	at 3% 9 0 0
70	at 4 3 0 0
£1,075	£20 0 0

Iyò Obè.

Iṣiṣẹ́ ná ni wọ́n aarọ́yọ́ dá sílẹ̀ nipa ogun Iṣo Obò ti o de yi, nipa aṣọ́ kiri pe Iyò Obò yio d'inkan ti a ko ni i ri rá mọ́ tabi pe o mby wa wọ́n gógó bí ojú; nipa bayi, wọ́n enià bẹ́yẹ́ i sare lẹ́ ra apo iyọ́ ni sọ́ba wọ́n oniṣowo oibó ni Gbagi kíkákítá. Orọ́ yí pọ́ tóbẹ́ ti o fi dáńlẹ́ enipe ko tun sí ojú mi ni tita tabi owo mi ni sise mọ́ lẹ́hin owo Iyò nikan.

Nigbatí o jẹ́ wípe Ijọba tí kede rẹ́ pe enikeni ko gbọ́dọ́ ta apo Iyò kan jẹ́ sílẹ́ mọ́n lẹ́, iyẹ́ owo tí wọ́n fi la iyẹ́ ti wọ́n ti nta apo kan ki ogun to da ni egbẹ́dọ́lọ́n (1/3) pere.

Kí' o mu wọ́n aarọ́yọ́ sí wọ́n fi nge inkan yi? (enyin ná as mọ́ pe wọ́n aarọ́yọ́ kí ier 'un kan 'un) líkọ́sẹ́ tori ari tun ta Iyọ́ ti wọ́n un pamọ́ yí ní owo gèrúgèrú nigbatá oná ojú-okun ba sé tori oná, ti o kọ́ oniṣowo ko fi ni i le kẹ́jẹ́ mọ́ (sẹ́sẹ́ bí wọ́n ti rọ́).

Awọ́n oniṣowo pupọ́ ni wọ́n ti ra sọ́pọ́ iyọ́ kan inu ile ita wọ́n aitorí eyi. Bí o ba nrekeja lẹ́ lati Ogúnpe-Felẹ́yẹ́ lí o má ri apo Iyọ́ nina wọ́n ile-itinji kọ́n, lo, tíni lẹ́ de Bẹ́rẹ́ ari Ojaba.

Ogunlọ́pọ́ wọ́n agbẹ́ ni nare wa ile ihada wa ra apo Iyọ́ kọ́kan tabi mejí mejí lẹ́ sí oko wọ́n tori idagiri orọ́ Iyọ́ kanna yi, yalá lati fi sowo lí' oriko ní o tabi tori ari má r' iun jẹ́ diẹ́ ni' abule e wọ́n.

Enyin eni wa, o to ki a fi otitọ́ han ara wa; e fọ́kan balẹ́, ko si Ijọ́, ba kan lori ile aye loni ti oko-ogun rẹ́ to da wọ́n oko bẹ́dẹ́ Gẹ́si duro lojọ́ omi okun pe ki wọ́n má rin lẹ́ sí ibi kibi ti o ba wu wọ́n.

"Labalába fi 'rarẹ́ w' eiyẹ́  
Ko le a' lẹ́ eiyẹ́."

O dawa lojọ́ pe Jamani npétẹ́ isan ni wọ́n ko to sé oná ojú omi okun iná wọ́n oko owo ti Gẹ́si rara.

Iba dẹ́ ná ti a ngburu pe wọ́n ye ní ibere ogun yi, e oná era pata-pata ni wọ́n gba ẹ́ e? Ni oná kinni; Jamani ti ko awọ́n oko ogun ojú-omi ari ti abe-omi wọ́n jade ni wọ́n oná m-ji ki ogun to bẹ́rẹ́ rana wọ́n sí ti pin olukuluku wọ́n káki sí awọ́n oná ti oko bawó má ním lẹ́ rin bẹ́ lojọ́ okun telelele ki wọ́n to sẹ́n, pelu ée ari má fọ́gbogbo oko-ogun ari oko-owo ti wọ́n ba ri ká Gẹ́si to le nra ra.

Sugbọ́n nísíyí, Gẹ́si ti taji "Kiniun" ná sí tẹ́fẹ́, o sí ti bẹ́yẹ́ i da sẹ́ri fun ikókó tí a sí a ni itá. Awọ́n

oju ogun ti Gẹsi pelu oju ofurufu won ti gba oju omi okun kanri da ibi pe awon oko ogun Jamani li oju omi uti ti abe-omi ko gbodo soju si gbangba niyi, fifọ danu si i; anu wa, gboḡo awon oko oḡo Jamani ti wapaḡo si ebute awon ilu ti ko loḡo ninu ogun fun abo, toripe ofin ogun ni pe oko-ogun ti ilu kan ko gbodo le ti ilu keji wo ebute ilu ni ti ko loḡo ninu ogun ti nwon ba oja loḡo.

O to bi ogbon oko ogun oju omi ati ti abe-omi Jamani ti awon oko ogun Gẹsi ti teri loju okun niyi, ko si ewa pe ona okun le se mo awon oko-owo ti n ko Iyo wa ilu wa mo. Oko ogun Gẹsi ni nin awon oko owo lo kekiri si ibiti awon ba nlo, ti nwon si nḡḡe awon oko ipe Jamani diẹ ti o ku loju okun ṣṣan toru lati tubo kasẹ won kuro pataputa.

Torin, enyin enia wa e nu wule fi ifoia ko gboḡo owo enin le Iyo tabi awon oja mi lori, toripe ko ni ye e de, ons okun ti li.

Bi enikeni ba si nta apo Iyo kan rekoja nile meḡan, ki oluware mo pe gran ewon ni onn nda: bi owo Iyoba ba si te iru eni be e, ko si sias ko l' aier, ewon ni o lo.

### Egbe Lisabi.

Awon oḡo Egbe da Egbe kan silẹ l' Eko ti awon so oruko re ni Egbe Lisabi.

Egbe na ti di arakbā ti apa oḡode ko ka niyi. Ibi gboḡo ni eka egbe yi ti tan de jake jado oju irin; enikeni ti o ba si ri won ni ibiti nwon gbe oḡe sjo ni yio mē gba fun won pe: "Nwon ti lo awon Egbe ti lo: Akoyinsii won l' a nwo lokere."

Awon Egbe yi se 'awon giri bi enikan, nwon si ni sjoḡun ati irepo ti ko se e rō; nipa bayi, kosi inkan ti nwon pinnu lati se ti ki i jalẹ si ire.

Eniti o ba ri ile-nla rākāḡi ti won uko l' Ebute Metā ni yio mo agbara ti mbe ninu irepo ati sjoḡun. Bi a ba wip' aḡin oḡa kan ni, kosi eniti yio le jiyin bi oluware ko ba mo tele pe ile egbe ni i. Nitoto, le na po, o bḡaiya, o le ke-nka.

"Agbaḡo oḡo ni a fi si soya." Nigbati awon fe fi okuta Iḡile Igunle yi lele, awon oḡo-egbe yi ranḡe si (Q) oḡa Gomina wa, Sir HENRY BODDILLON, oḡo G.C.M.S., E.S.E., ati Alaiyeluwa Oba Ademola,

oḡo C.S.E., ni Alẹkuta pe ki awon mejiḡi wa ba awon se e. Ojo nla ni oḡo yi l' Oke Ekute Metā, l' Ago Egbe, nigbati Ademola Oba Egbe ati Gomina Asojū Oba Kins, Alase Nigeria wa jipe Egbe yi, ti nwon si fi Okuta Iḡile lele lojo yi l' a rin okunloḡo awon gbaḡumo ati b'kinni Eko, Ebute Metā, Abẹkuta ati ilu mi gboḡo.

Inḡo ojo yi ko mo niwon, Enyin onkawe wa na si mo bi Egbe ti le nwo to. Bẹ si ni iyasi ti nwon se fun awon eni nla mejiḡi wonyi, awon eniti awon fi inu didun pada si l' lojo na. O ye awon gba a.

#### KIMI Nwon TEN SE ?

Awon Egbe Lisabi ti gbe eḡo ifoni, ifota, igunḡiḡo kede ni igbero Eko niyi, eyiti awon fi nlo iyefun agbado ati elubo. Iyefun na ko se eyiti oho nnu wa te fun wa lati ilu won wa.

A gba enyin onibareḡi, onikēki (cukē) ati moḡa - puff-puff, eḡm-eḡm "Pante" pelu enyin Iyabā ni Babalase pe ki e beḡe-ilo Iyefun Lisabi sipo Iyefun oho ti e ti nlo ri, toripe o dara pupo o si tun diḡwo ku.

Nipa bayi a o da owo wa ti nlo si Amerika dero si ilu wa, toripe awon ara Amerika ni awon ni Iyefun oho ti a nlo ni ilu wa loni.

Egbe Lisabi nko wa pe ki a soḡoḡo lati tun ilu wa se. Ko tile to pe ki a fi inkan tiwa silẹ ki a tun mē lo ra eyiti nwon nnu ti ilu mi wa. Tori eyi ni Iyoba se so pe ki a teramo lilo Keluwe ti nlo ḡḡu ti u nbeḡe ni ile wa ti owo iḡe gbiḡe re si mbo si apo awon enia ile wa, ju lilo moḡo ti nlo petof eyiti nū ilu mi wa lo.

Bi enikeni ninu enyin onkawe wa ba lo si Eko, ki o lo won ni ile ti Egbe Lisabi gbe nlo oḡi, elubo, agbado gbiḡe i y e f u n agbado ati oniruru awon inkan ti enu nḡe won. yi.

### Aiye ati Ilaju Ode Oni.

#### ORI KEJI.

Ni ori kinuḡi aporo yi a so nipa awon oḡode ni pataki, a o si tan so nipa awon oḡode ti o gaju awon ti a so ni Ori Kinuḡi.

Ni aiye atijo, oḡode a nā sin awon eḡi won, boya nipa ile gajin si oho, tabi nipa riran use ni ile gajin si aiye, iḡi, siyi, ko si leu be tabe ero.

Awon oḡodeḡi yi pira si ori meji, awon kan je oḡode, awon kan si je alaiyeluwa. Awon ti oḡode yi di go ki owo wa mē

yan awon oḡi wpa lḡwo jḡe bi igba atijo tiki di akoko ti e bi jḡe fi mē ran awon mē loḡo fun ati ko ile, tabi lati gbe igba awon a mē se iḡe fun ara won.

Ira awon bayi si mē nro pe ko si ipe ni ti nwon le se je labira lo, nitari won ko mo ipe bari ogunḡeḡe iḡe ḡḡḡ ni ti o wa ti alaiyeluwa le se ni oḡe wa nihi ti o le se nwon ni anfan. Awon iḡe bi Agbade Alagaba (Sawra) Omiḡe Onigḡeran Agbe Akon-Oḡa Aranso Alḡe Abunḡe Arele Oḡowo Apakuro Adenn Apaja Awako Awa. Ede Ode Aḡa-Adḡe Atijo - Eḡu Onigḡa - Awḡ Oḡḡa-gḡe Alu-Ilu ati bḡḡe. Ja gboḡo re lo awon le ma ni oye ati ko sikan kan si iḡe iḡe ti a ka silẹ woyi tabi omi ti o le se nwon ni anfan pelu.

Nipa bayi ni nwo a mē se iḡe agbe se ti ko to nwon je kiru. Nwon a pe, em awon ni adara ekinni inkan fi oḡi oḡe se fun awon, le awon ba dḡe si nwo, eḡeḡe tabi awon a si tan pe oḡi ni adara, onigḡeḡe ti nwo si la se fun abe nipa didaro ti nwo.

Ekẹgi ni awon oḡode awon a kun fa-oniruru ogunḡeḡe ni o ba lo si ilu awon lo ko eko ko tile tan ni iteluru pelu ile taba re mo sḡe bi a ti le re.

Oḡoloḡo inkan mi ni ko ni ja kelere re, oju won nitari ti oḡḡe ori won ti rekoja re-ni inkan bi Eḡeḡeḡi (Ectocarpus) tabi loju isoro ti a nipa ni Oḡoro Tele, gboḡe tabi Eḡo-omi (Waxa Povera) ko tan je awon loju mo nitari awon ti mo sḡe ri re ninu eḡe ogbon (Science.)

Boya won yato pupo, awo mimo, alowo, nla ni o mē wa awon, an awon ko je lo ikḡe kalomo olowo kekere a fi iya eyi ti nwon nla ni eḡhāwa, oke meji (10% - 30%) tabi ju bḡe lo.

Bayi ni oḡoloḡo mḡere si lo ojo aiye re titi: li silẹ iwerin eḡm ki li toḡa awon, oḡḡe pe onn ko tiri owo ti onn o gba oḡa (order) onn bi o ba de, ko si je ki oḡi le bere oḡeḡeḡe iḡe re je fun oḡoloḡo igba.

Kinmē ewe a so oḡi mimu di oḡe kori-koro kori-koje, Siga (Cissarites) ni eḡm se di aporo re, ko je se ki mē ri iḡe wakaḡi kan. Oḡadamaran eḡm ko ju eḡe bḡe a ni bi onn ba ti mu eḡe onn o gbaḡa gboḡo eḡm ti o le tan onn mē rona fun oḡode.

Ni ibi ti awon ti a ti ka silẹ woyi ti nyan eḡm ti o wa wpa, ni eḡm yio ti yan iwa ree ti o to, ti o si an, eḡm a yan iwa ni oḡe re a mē ka a siwaja ali awonḡe fun ogbon ati oḡe. Sogbon eḡm eḡe a si mē si i wa yan nipa kika tabi lo nipa eḡm ti ko wale fun o rara ... fun igba ti a wa yḡe bayi nḡe iwa kika re a jasi awon fun a, tabi di alaiyeluwa oḡe.

Nigbati awon oḡodeḡi yi ti yan tabi to onn eḡi o yan yḡe fun igba diḡe won a tun mē pḡḡe bayi ni wpa a mē fi oḡi iwa si labe ninu aiye won wa ara awon eḡm ti ri si-egbin re, ki o si je nipa eḡm ti o jḡe ni sogbon bi o le fiale o le je pe o ti di alaiyeluwa (Sawra Onigḡe) ki o ma pḡe fi silẹ mo.

Bayi si yio si mē riḡe tabi le onn si o ti fi apo (Inglewood) tabe oḡe (Cissarites) tabi ni wankuḡi, tabi silḡe alaiyeluwa fun ara re.

