

THE YORUBA NEWS,

FOR GOD, THE KING & THE PEOPLE.

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SPEECH BY MR. ORMSBY GORE,

AT ANNUAL DINNER OF
Cocoa Association of London.

6th May, 1938.

Cocoa is one of those tropical raw materials of which, like rubber the British Colonial Empire is the largest and most important world producer.

In the season 1936-37 the two West African dependencies of the Gold Coast and Nigeria exported between them 408,000 tons, out of a total world export of 719,000 tons, i.e. over 60% of the world's supply. In addition to the African coasts, several of the British West Indian Colonies and Cayman produce high grade plantation cocoa which fetches a special price.

The principal foreign producers were Brazil with 168,000 tons, the French Ivory Coast with 81,000, and Ecuador and the Dominican Republic each with 30,000 tons.

British Colonial production of cocoa is vastly in excess of Empire requirements, and for the bulk of our cocoa we have to find foreign markets. The United Kingdom market is fully satisfied with just under 100,000 tons, i.e. about one-third of the Gold Coast crop alone.

Easily the largest world consumer is the United States of America, which last season bought over 300,000 tons, and the U.S.A. and its overseas possessions produce practically no cocoa at all. The two next largest consumers are Germany and Holland — both mainly looking to our British Colonial supplies. But it is the quantity required by the United States that is all important to the Cocoa trade, and I think you will all agree that apart from day to day fluctuations, the world price of cocoa for all of us is very largely determined by America i.e. by the world's largest but unhappily most fluctuating consumer.

Undoubtedly of recent years the increase in world production, and particularly West African production, has outstripped any increase of world con-

sumption, and I see it is estimated that after last year's drop the stocks in consuming countries or afloat amounted to at least 300,000 tons, the greater part of which were in the United States.

Early in 1937 there was a general rise in commodity prices, partly due to genuine demand but still more to speculative buying, again most marked in the United States. At the peak point of this rise British West-Africa cocoa was quoted as high as £57.10s.0d a ton. This was a flash in the pan, and the subsequent recession in all American business and the collapse of American speculative buying has been followed, as was inevitable, by a serious price slump. What was fetching nearly £50 a year ago is now only fetching about £22 on the ruling market.

These violent fluctuations of price are bad for all concerned, for the producers, for the traders who buy and strip the cocoa, for manufacturers whose raw material is cocoa, and for the consuming public.

Some fluctuations there must always be, and in cocoa as in other raw materials it is quite impracticable even with international control of production such as has been attempted in the case of rubber and sugar to ensure stability — for the capacity to consume, particularly in the United States, and in those countries where Government ration imports and exchanges is liable to wide fluctuations.

The sudden and excessive rise in the price of cocoa last year may temporarily have benefited producers — but traders and manufacturers all lost money on account of it. And as these spectacular rises are invariably followed by slumps they harm even producers in the long run.

If only we could get greater price stability in the cocoa market everyone would benefit. It is difficult enough for

the man who has made a life long study of the business to forecast and to act wisely when prices of a commodity go rushing up and down. It is inevitable that the small African producer is completely bewildered and is convinced that there must be a special commission, and perhaps knowing nothing of the intricate and often-ambitious of Governmental policies in a financial and unknown country, he tends to think these price changes are due, as they certainly are not due, to the man who is nearest to him, i.e. the man who pays him the cash for his crop. On a rising market he may consider himself lucky, but on a falling market he is convinced that somebody is not giving him a square deal.

I do not propose to discuss to-night the merits of the trouble with which the Gold Coast has been faced during the past months, as they are now the subject of enquiry by a special Commission. It is clear, however, that those troubles have done much harm and have caused great financial loss to all, Government, European and native alike, in the Gold Coast. Thanks in an small degree to the efforts of the Commission of Enquiry under Mr. Newell which I sent out to investigate the causes of this unhappy business a temporary truce has been arranged. But as one trouble inevitably leads to another Government has been compelled to legislate to prevent an ugly rash of held up cocoa on to the market which would not only have the effect, if uncontrolled, of further depressing the price to the native producer. I do not like that sort of emergency legislation, and whatever its form or terms it is bound to create grossness somewhere.

The Commission has now completed its investigations in West Africa and leave us Lagos for England to-morrow, and we shall all await their findings and recommendations with interest. The sooner we can get their report the better. But more important even than a very complete proposals for the better marketing of cocoa that they may have for you to consider is the restoration of mutual confidence and goodwill between sellers and buyers. You cannot have trouble such as we have had in the Gold Coast without repercussions that unhappily tend to remain after the dispute is ended, and I hope that all concerned traders, Chiefs and Government officials, will see their utmost endeavours

THE "YORUBA NEWS,"

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TUESDAY JUNE 7, 1928.

OURSELVES.

YET again, we resume publication after two years absence from the journalistic field. During this period, many things have transpired in the country on which we have no opportunity of expressing our views and contributing our advice in the shaping of public opinion. But thanks to the good policy of the Captain of the ship—**NIGERUS-SIN HENRY BOURNARDOS** and his experienced officers, the anxious and perilous time have been safely weathered and it is now smooth sailing on our political ocean.

Whilst tendering apology to our numerous patrons and friends for inconveniences we may have caused them, we fully trust their support for our regular publication will be continued as in the past.

BRITISH LIBERTY.

Of every aspect of western civilization, few introduced into Africa by the British and other European nations, liberty is the greatest blessing enjoyed by the race.

Liberty as known and practised in democratic Europe is entirely different from the African conception of the term. When they say personal liberty, liberty of conscience or religious liberty, it is at once conceded that every person is free to decide for himself what line of action he could adopt in any situation that may arise or in steering his own course in life without in the political, social and religious spheres of existence.

But formerly it was not so in certain European countries, where the state undertakes to reason and act for its subjects along every department of life. That was the stage at which some civilised rulers considered themselves as demi-gods and their subjects as mere puppets, chattels or pawns on the chess-board of political movements.

Fortunately for the nations and unfortunately for the rulers, the inordinate ambitions of certain kings, have contributed to the cause of upsetting the olden ideas through armed invasions of their neighbours' domains by their own peoples who in turn have imbibed notions and thoughts entirely different from those formerly accepted and practised in each country before contact with the other nations was formed.

The barriers separating one nation from the other having been broken down, in course of fighting one another, the different peoples naturally begin to move among each other through commercial intercourse, each set gaining fresh ideas and knowledge which they at once begin to introduce into their own country, thereby causing "knowledge to increase" and what formerly was regarded as fixed elements of social, religious and political orders of life were one after the other cast overboard in the light of new knowledge gained.

In course of time, the races formerly regarded as barbaric and backward were transformed into civilised nations. The enslaver became the liberated, the tyrant the constitutional ruler, the idolater the God-worshipper, the treacherous became the truth-loving and peaceful citizen.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, IJEBU PROVINCE.

With reference to paragraphs 36-39 of Part III of the Commissioner's Report, His Excellency the Governor has suggested, and the Akorinbi and his Council have agreed, that the annual contribution of £400 shall be paid towards the salary of the Awajale from the funds of the Ijebu Remo Native Treasury. This contribution shall continue for so long as the present Awajale holds office; thereafter the question of whether any contribution, and if so what amount, shall be paid, will be considered.

2. With reference to paragraphs 40-50 of the Commissioner's Report, His Excellency the Governor has directed, and the Akorinbi and his Council have agreed

that the Awajale shall retain the right to exercise the grant of revenue, customs or titles, or to be exempt or excused in the past or in villages or quarters of Ijebu-Benue, derived from Ijebu-Ode, provided the majority of the inhabitants of the Villages or Quarters desire that the revenue, customs or titles should be held or continued by the Awajale.

3. His Excellency notes with satisfaction the very reasonable spirit which has shown in regard to this dispute by parties concerned, and regards it as a happy augury for whole-hearted co-operation in the future between two Native Administrations who have so long and so successfully co-operated.

PRESS NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the presentation of the Nigerian Government of printed copies of state portraits of His Majesty and of His Majesty the Queen.

In this connection the following arrangement will be issued in the United Kingdom on the morning of the 12th of May—

In commemoration of Their Majesty's Coronation the King has been pleased to approve that copies of state portraits of His Majesty and of Her Majesty the Queen should be placed in Government Houses in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, New Caledonia, the Southern Rhodesias, Hongkong and China, Dependencies and in H. M. Embassies in Legations abroad.

As a large number of copies will be required to complete the scheme of distribution some considerable time must necessarily elapse before His Majesty's gracious intention can be carried into effect.

It is notified for general information that the B. M. S. "Lundenderry" will visit Victoria from the 20th to 24th of July, and leave from the 27th of July to the 1st of August.

His Excellency announces with great pleasure that Messrs. C. M. G. Sallus of Ibadan, died at Sokoto on the 21st of May.

Contd. from page 1.

In native goodwill, generosity in all kinds of mind and human relations is more important than money anywhere. The story of the rise of the great cocoa industry in the Gold Coast is one of the evidence of colonial development and has led to the rapid advancement of the Gold Coast people in the amenities and potentialities of life. The Gold Coast ought to be a very happy family. And I must conclude by paying a tribute to the law-abiding character of the people who in a time of strain have showed themselves resolutely free from recourse to disorder or violence of any kind. A tropical climate is apt to ruffle tempers, and I wish we could always get through an anxious period of trouble and struggle with such a record. It means, I think, that in spite of acute differences which I do not seek to underestimate, there is still a foundation of real goodwill between ourselves and our fellow citizens, the Africans of the Gold Coast, which has stood the Colony and the Empire in good stead in this trying time.

OWUYE.

"A woye d' ayo bi d'ed
Oyo p' enikan l' ana"

A ki gbogbo awon ore, ojalomo
onkawe wa nini gbogbo ati n' ile
ogbo pe:

E KU ATIJO!

A ti ri ra ko to 'jo meta?
Alafia k' e wa bi?
Ara nyin ko le bi?
K' n' a' inkan n' le?
B' a ba ri 'ni i' o pe
"E ko ati" l' a ki ni.!!!
E ku ibiti,
E ku atijo-tijo.

ORO M'BA RO.

Oro ti ma' ba ni ki ma' to m'o,
wan ni ko dide? Bi igi ba wo
igbi, t' oke e' l' a' k' y' o gbe; toto
o se bi owo.

Nigbati awon nkigbe pe "K' o
le, k' o jale, k' o jale"—bi igbati a
agan Egun Senu—lati bi odun mejji
wa, bi otutu ati atokun Iwerohin wa
si ti o gburadi lati di akoko ti o
le ni ya, se awon orisirisi oro ilu,
inkan pupo si seje larin igba ti a
le te Iwerohin wa sode, eyiti a
ni anfanri a ti dadi bi ipe wa,
ipe pupo si mbe nile ti o ye ki
ita si fun awon alage wa.

Eyiti o je odun wa ni, oyooyo,
ni ti meje larin ilu Ibadan, Ile,
ku, Ilesa, Ilu, Ondo, Ekiti, Olorin,
bomoso, Iwo, Ede ati awon ilu
tan ti a ko ni inihin won ninu
Iwerohin ti njade l' Eko.

O dani loju pe inkan na ko le ri
bi Iwerohin yi ba njade dade,
seje larin meji l' e Yoruba ni
tan ti a se ibujoko iwe YORUBA
wa yi gbe wa.

A ti tun bere ati ma ba ipe wa
ni ti neginwa nipa agbara Siku,
nieri pe e o ma gbe wa loyo
bi e ti ma npe.

Ipe enyin onkawe wa nini gbo-
ko ni jeki ati wa di nipa orisi-
rohin ti e o ma ti e s'owo si wa.

ORO ANA.

O ti o ba ti reketa l' a npe ni
ana. A ko si le ye alal agun-
pe ninu awon inkan ti o ti di
oro ANA."

AWON OBA YORUBA.

Odunni ti a se ni ile— ile ni
apeji awon Oba Yoruba, ninu
gbogbo awon Oba alade di wa
pe lati gbero orisirisi inkan ti o
ilu wa ni ire.

Bere ayo na ni Gomina wa,
ni HENRY BOURMILLON, Oloye
E., G. C. M. G., so apayan
ti bi ipe l'ija ati inelu ninu

o'fun ti o kaja ti lo si, ati eto ti
a ti se fun odunni, ki a ti se so
Otin Gomina ile Isale Ondo (Oya di
woni ti a fi o'kun ninu won si
ilu Egunu ti a si wa fi ekeji si
Ibadan; Ija larin awon ijaye Ibadan);
bi a ti se pin Ijebu Ode ati Benu
si meji; rogbofifan nipa sisan Owo
Omi Elero ni ibini.

Ona ni o to lati ma lo awo awon
Ijebu Idole si ati ranwo ti Gomina (tan
le se nipa re fun Ijebu Egbu, Oyo,
Ibadan ati Ijebu sisan odunni).

Gomina fi imgran nipa ijoja Ile,
ejo di Idole,—pe ki a ma se idajo odoto
fun eyikun ti o ba ni eyi nibe la-
lati ibero tabi igbade kangun oro re.

Lelun ti Gomina pari oro re ti o
si jale lo ni Otun Gomina ni Isale Ile,
Oya tewogba sejo ti o si bere si dadi
gbogbo oro ti awon ni isop nibe
besere.

Ekinisi ni oro'

RIRA ATI TITA ILE.

Eni-ola Otun Gomina fi si imran
apeji pe a ti seje lori eyi ninu apeji
ti eyin, nigbana ni a pinun re pe ki
awon Oba ba igbinu won gbero
ati ma si il-ini ati oruku eniti o ba
ni si awon Iwe Iranti ti Ijebu. Dide
sihin eniti gberu sipe Iwe Iranti Ile pe
ti mbo lati India na a ye sehin nipa
akade, bi otiwakori, a ti oretu pe yio
wa si NIGERIA nigbore.

Ni apeji eyin ni a ti pinun pe ki
a ma ko gbogbo idajo ile ti ile-ajo Idole
ba se sinu awon Iwe Idojo, ki o le
rarin lati ri bi a ti nitomun asa l'ile
nipa nini ile ti mae dadi si. Otun
Gomina se akiresi pe ni Abokuta o
fere je pe gbogbo ejo ile ti awon unu
wa si ile-ajo ni o je ti enikokun,
looti si ti ile siji tabi kille.

Lelun ti awon Oba soro yi lo so
o bo ni a wa pari re si pe ki awon
Oba lo ro o wo larin arawon, ona ti
awon ba ri pe o dara ti awon ba
si t'aka si lati olo awon Ajele ni
Otun Gomina yio gbayewo. Awon
ilu Egbu ti mura tan fun Iwe Iranti
Ile, torina Otun Gomina un ero wa
pe Abokuta ni ibiti a le ko dan o'fin
titun yi wo.

Ohan keri ti a so ni:
**OIDA ILE-EKO ISE ONIRURU
SILE NI NIGERIA.**

Oba Ibiati ati Olubadan ni awon
ma oro yi wa.

Lelun ti Otun Gomina ti k'esi
Ogbeni A. H. Cift Oga Ile-Eko
Oba Kisi l' Eko, eniti o so iyeye
ti mbe ninu "Ipe Kiko" ati "Eko
Ise Sise" fun apeji, ni awon o'fin
pinun pe ki awon Ijebu Idole ti Yoruba
ba se fun arawo gbogbo ti awon ba
le se fun awon Ile-ajo Ile-ajo.

Reo Keta ti Oba Owa Ilesu nu
wa ni apeji ko le so si nitari otun

isok ko le wa, o ti lowe rana pe
ara oon ko da torina ni apeji, se
newu ma.

Ise Kesis ti se:

**IBITI A O GBE SE APEJO
ODUN MI ATI AWON TI O WA
NIBE.**

Oba Alake so pe yio dara bi a ba
se Apeji otun ti m'ba ni Ibadan,
je ori abujoko o'fin a Gomina; Oba
Awajale gba bi a ko ba ti ti
Ibadan nikan se ilu ipate.

Otin Gomina so pe oye ki awon
Oba ro o'win ki won si so awon ti
yio ma wa layeye ninu apeji awon
Oba Yoruba ati ona ti a o ma fi
yan eloni ti a ba pe bi awon sisan
Ajo. O si tun bere bi won ba ro se
oye lati tubo ba ape kuru apeji yi
ki awon awon Ile Ibiati ati Wari ti
ki i se yoruba je wa nibe.

Nigbati awon Oba ro o'win, awon
pinun re pe awon Oba woyi ni yio
ma se omo egbe Oba Yoruba layeye.

- Alajalewa Omi Ile
- Alafia Oyo
- Oba Ibiati
- Alake Abokuta
- Awajale Ijebu
- Owa Ilesu
- Opaosun Ondo
- Olubadan Ibadan
- Orogbo Ila
- Owa Oyo

Oro nipa wini nibe ti Akarigbo
ni a fi le Gomina lowe.

Awon apeji ti a o ma yan je
meji ninu awon Oba Ekiti-garapo ati
meji ninu awon Oba Akoko-purapo.

AGOGO OLUBADAN.

Olubadan ran Alagogo jade pe:
Ninu Egun Odun ti mbo yi a so-
fin pe eniti ko gbagbo fi pasan na
eniken. Torina:

- 1 A ko gbagbo ri pasan atori lowe
eniti tabi Egun, eniti o ba onu pasan
da ni, minn ni, yio lo itimile.
- 2 Egun kerekere kan ko gbagbo jade,
eyi ti o ba jade, minn ni, iya ati
baba re yio lo gbesi ni Kotu.
- 3 Awon Egun Alagbo ko gbagbo
jade lati onise Alagbi l'ihin won.
- 4 Egun Fidanidan ti i ma ni
ehin onu wa pinan ni lati wo si Ile
Alagbi; onise Alagbi ni lati t'ala o
bi o ba o'finan kiri.
- 5 Egun Oloriko kan ko gbagbo jade
bi gba ape Alagbi.
- 6 Awon owo Isale ti won ma
ntun-ungun kari ilu ko gbagbo se be
m'pe eyikere ti o ba tun dun-ungun
ti owo ba re, minn ni, yio lo si
itimile.
- 7 A ko ti lowe si oro Egun O-
dun ri, sugbon niyi, Ajele, Oluba-
dan ati l'elimo Ibadan lowe si.

ETHIOPIA SACRIFICED!

Sacrificed! Yes, Sacrificed!

For her trust in others, and
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

The simple child of nature,

For faith in League of Nations,
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

Sacrificed! Yes, Sacrificed!

For faithfulness to Vows, and
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

As innocent as a lamb,

Lacking duplicity, and
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

Sacrificed! Yes, Sacrificed!

For the Peace of Europe, and
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

The guileless Ethiopian

For fully trusting the League,
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

Sacrificed! Yes, Sacrificed!

By her deceitful friends, and
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

They told her "Peace, Peace" for aye
When they really meant "War" and
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

Sacrificed! Yes, Sacrificed!

European war to stem, and
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

Acceptable to Mars, can

Such a Victim ever be?
Ethiopia was Sacrificed?

Sacrificed! Yes, Sacrificed!

To wipe off Europe's debts, and
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

Land grabbing debts, O, how great!

For hate and reprisals, and
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

Sacrificed! Yes, Sacrificed!

To their whims and caprice, and
Ethiopia was Sacrificed

France played her little game, for

Italy's aid to court, though
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

Sacrificed! Yes, Sacrificed!

With none to plead her cause, though
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.

Excepting Albion's forces

Mobilised, whilst Europe waves,
Ethiopia was Sacrificed.