

DR. SUN YAT SEN

as told by

Justin Wu

國父孫先生

伍鶴鳴編譯



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英 漢 對 照 國 父 孫 先 生

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小 引

中山先生爲近代世界大偉人之一，已不待言。其光明磊落之人格與百折不撓之精神，實可爲萬世之師表。本書參照已出版之中山先生傳記或故事編譯而成，以供初中學生英文科略讀之用，使學生增進閱讀英文之能力，並明瞭國父之偉大功業與人格而有所景仰。閱者能以先生爲模範，擔負起非常時期之救亡責任，譯者之摯望也。

一九三七，國父誕辰於上海。

Translator's Remarks

In compiling and rendering this booklet, the translator is very grateful to the authors and publishers from whose books in Chinese Original the materials have been taken. Especially he gratefully acknowledges the valuable help given in the suggestion and revision of this book by Rev. Fr. Nicholas Schneiders, C.P., of Chicago, Ill., N. S. A. Besides expressing here his deep appreciation and gratitude, he is also indebted to any further suggestions or criticisms tending to improving this work.

Justin wu.

Soli, Hunan,

Jan. 23, 1912.

PREFACE

The present work on the Life of Dr. Sun Yat Sen is both timely and helpful.

It is timely because at the Ninth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee, held at Chungking in December 1941, a resolution was passed calling for the official encouragement of writings on subjects related to the San Min Chu I, as a means to promote interest in a study of the Three Peoples' Principles.

And it is helpful because such a study as recommended by the C.E.C. should begin, if we wish it to be thorough, with a comprehensive knowledge of the life of the author of the San Min Chu I.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, during the same Plenary Session mentioned above, stressed the necessity of integrity in public affairs. The author of the present work shows, in several places, the fine moral character of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Both Dr. Sun and the Generalissimo understood well that good government cannot exist without sound moral principles. But mere admiration of such principles will not suffice. They must be put into practice in international, national, and local politics. They must be put into practice by those governing and those governed alike. And they must be based on a Christian morality. That is, too, why

Madame Sung Mei I in has publicly stated that false face and superstitious practices, for both of which there is no room in Christian morality, are two hindrances to the progress of China that must be eradicated. The sacrifices so willingly and heroically made by the great nation of China in its war of resistance against Japan will be fruitless unless the morality advocated and put into practice by Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the present Generalissimo be learned and followed by both the government officials and the citizens of this great Republic.

And so it is hoped that the splendid efforts of the present author of this both timely and helpful work may encourage at least some of its readers to a deeper study of the life of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, to a more thorough knowledge of the San Min Chu I, and to a greater application in their own lives of the true principles of morality, - principles without which China cannot survive, and principles the observance of which will help to obtain for this great Republic the honorable place among the family of nations that it so well deserves.

L. T. Su.

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Introduction

DR. SUN YAT SEN

Great Founder¹ of Our Republic².

My dear young Friends,

November 12 is the auspicious³ birthday of the leader of the Revolution⁴ and of the founder of our Republic, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. On that special⁵ day, each school and government office⁶ will have a holiday⁷ to pay fitting tribute⁸ and honour to him—or rather we should say to congratulate⁹ ourselves that such a great leader was given to us on this day in 1866, forty six years before the Birth of our Republic.

We know that George Washington¹⁰ was the founder of U.S.A. and one of the great men of the world. Dr. Sun, I think, was greater than Washington, because he not only emancipated¹² us Chinese from the Manchurians¹¹ bonds as Washington set American free from the bonds of England, but also left many means¹⁴ and principles¹⁵ by which to develop his mother country.

Well, my dear young friends, do you really know and understand the history of this great man? If not, please read the following story of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, which I have written for you. I hope it will stimulate¹⁶ your young

minds to prepare¹⁷ yourselves to follow the undaunted¹⁸ spirit of the father of our Chinese Republic. That each of you, future masters of China, will do even greater things for our country than did Dr. Sun is the fond wish and ardent¹⁹ desire of your friend and guide,

JUSTIN WU HO MING.

(1) 創立者 (2) 民主國 (3) 吉祥的 (4) 革命
(5) 非凡的 (6) Government office 政府機關
(7) 假日 (8) 貢奉 (9) 慶祝 (10) 喬治華盛頓，美國的創立者及第一任總統。

(11) U. S. A. = The united States of America, 美洲聯合衆國。

(12) 解放 (13) 滿洲人
(14) 方策 (15) 主義 (16) 刺激 (17) 準備
(18) 百折不撓，大無畏。 (19) 熱心的。

【註】：中山先生字逸仙，故外人多稱先生爲 Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

孫中山先生

我們民國的偉大創造者。

親愛的少年朋友們，

十一月十二日，就是革命領袖和我們民國的創造者孫中山先生誕辰之日。當這個非凡的日子，每個學校和政府機關都要放假一日，以表示對先生的敬仰——我們寧可說，以慶祝我們自己在一八六六年的今日，民國紀元前四十六年，天賜給了我們這麼一位偉大的領袖啦。

我們知道喬治華盛頓是美利堅合衆國的創立者，是世界偉大人物之一。我以為孫中山先生都比華盛頓還要偉大，因為他不僅像華盛頓把美國人從英國的束縛之下解放出來一樣地把我們中國從滿清的束縛之下解放了出來，並且留下了許多方策和主義來發揚他的祖國呢。

那麼，親愛的少年朋友呀，你們知道這位大人物的歷史嗎？假如不曾知道，請看我替你們編述的孫中山先生故事罷。我希望這故事可以激動你們幼少的心靈，準備效法我中華民國國父的大無畏的精神。你們都是將來的中國主人翁，每個人都能為國家作成比中山先生所作的更偉大的工作，那就是譯者的熱烈真誠的盼禱和期冀哩。

譯者。

I. His Native country.

A. A Small Southern Village

On a little peninsula¹ at the mouth of the pearl River² in Canton,³ there is a beautiful district⁴ called Hsiang Shan Hsien⁵ (now named Chung Shan Hsien⁶ in honour of Dr. Sun). It is populated⁷ with frugal⁸ and industrious⁹ peasants¹⁰ and adorned¹¹ by nature with picturesque¹² hills and delightful little streams. If you would take a trip¹³ to this pretty rural¹⁴ place, you would find upon your arrival Sui Heng Tsun¹⁵ at the foot of plough Hill¹⁶. That village is situated among mountains on one side and a stream on the other. The green mountains and the blue water make up¹⁷ the natural scenery. There are a number of Chinesefashioned¹⁸ tile-roofs¹⁹ nestling²⁰ amongst the thick green foliage of gigantic²¹ trees. That is the place where the great founder of our Republic was born and brought up²².

-
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| (1) 半島 | (2) 珠江 | (3) 廣州 | (4) 縣 |
| (5) 香山縣 | (6) 中山縣 | (7) 居住 | (8) 節儉 |
| (9) 勤謹 | (10) 農夫 | (11) 點綴 | (12) 圖畫般的 |
| (13) 旅行 | (14) 鄉村的 | (15) 翠亨村 | (16) 犁園庄 |

- (17) 配成 (18) 中國式的 (19) 瓦屋頂 (20) 捲伏
(21) 巨大的 (22) brought up 生長。

I. 他的故鄉

A. 南國的一個小村莊。

在廣州珠江口一個小小的半島上，有一個美麗的縣城叫作香山縣（現在為紀念中山先生叫作中山縣），全縣居住着節約勤謹的農民，被大自然點綴得山清水秀，如果你將旅行那個小鄉村的話，到時你將在羣頭山腳下發現翠亨村，那個村莊是坐落在羣山的懷抱中，只有一面臨水。青的山光和綠的水色，配成了天然的圖畫。村落裏有許多中國式的瓦屋頂捲伏在大樹叢的綠蔭裏，那就是我們民國的偉大創造者的生長地了。

B. His Family.

In one of those tile-roofed houses, there lived a pair¹ of peasants, Sun Tao Chwen² and his wife Yang.³ This couple were the parents of Dr. Sun. They had three boys and three girls, but two of them died very young. Therefore, they had only two boys and two girls living with them. Dr. Sun was the younger⁴ son. Besides the children, Tao Chwen had two brothers who died in California⁵ and Shanghai⁶ respectively⁷. The two widowed⁸ sisters-in-law⁹ lead their lonesome¹⁰ lives in this family. The family was supported¹¹ by hard labour. They spent all their time at the foot of plough Hill with rough¹² tools in their hands and never

dreamed¹³ that their little baby would perform¹⁴ so many great deeds and become one of the great men of the modern¹⁵ world.

-
- (1) 一對夫妻 (2) 孫道川(中山先生的父親)
 (3) 楊(中山先生母親的姓) (4) 年紀小一點的。
 (5) 加利福尼亞,(美國州名。) (6) 上海。 (7) 分別地。
 (8) 已寡的。 (9) 弟婦或嫂嫂。 (10) 寂寥的。
 (11) 支持。 (12) 粗重的 (13) 夢想 (14) 作,完成
 (15) 現代。
-

B. 他的家庭

在那些瓦屋頂的房子中,有一幢裏住着農夫兩口,孫道川先生和他的妻子楊夫人,這兩口兒就是孫先生的父母,他們有三個兒子和三個女兒,但是有兩個很小就死了。所以他們身邊只有兩個孩子和兩個女兒,孫先生是小兒子,兒女之外,道川還有兩個弟弟,已死在加利福尼亞和上海。只剩兩個已寡的弟婦在家裏度着寂寥的生涯了。他們這家庭全靠苦力來供養,他們的全部時間都花費在犁頭山下,手裏拿着粗笨的農器工作着,從來不夢想到他們那小兒子會作出這麼許多偉大的事業,成功近世大偉人之一哩。

II. Early Life.

A. Curiosity¹.

When this little child was not yet old enough to attend² the private³ school, he used to slip⁴ away from his parent's watchfulness and visit the harbor⁵ outside the village. This worried his family so much that frequently his sharp-tongued aunt would scold. One day, his aunt said to him: "My boy, don't go out alone. On the other side of the hill is King Sin Harbour⁶ where the foreigner's warships⁷ used to moor⁸. Many terrible⁹ things have occurred¹⁰ aboard their ships. These foreigners are very rich and are clothed in strange garments.¹¹ The most extraordinary thing is that they have no queue¹² at all, and their mouths are concealed under bunches of red-yellow beard and mustache¹³. They eat shap with knives and forks¹⁴ instead of chopsticks.¹⁵ Sometimes, a puff¹⁶ of thick smoke would jet¹⁷ from their guns. It is terrible indeed. So, you boys should not go near them." Having heard this advice,¹⁸ the little child was filled with doubt in his mind¹⁹ "There must be something among those strange people worthy of²⁰ study," he always thought to himself.