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胡适留学日记

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卷九

民国四年(1915)2月18日至6月7日----在康南耳大学

1,自课(2月18日)

曾子曰:"士不可以不弘毅. 任重而道远。仁以为己任,不亦重乎? 死而后已,不亦远乎?"此何等气象,何等魄力!

任重道远,不可不早为之计,第一,须有健全之身体,第二,须有不挠不曲之精神,第三,须有博大高深之学问。日月逝矣,三者一无所成,何以对日月?何以对吾身?

吾近来省察工夫全在消极一方面,未有积极工夫。今为积极之进行次序日,

第一,卫生.

每日七时起。

每夜十一时必就寝。

晨起作体操半时。

第二。 进德,

表里一致---不自欺。

言行一致---不欺人。

对己与接物一致——恕。

今昔一致---恒。

第三, 勤学,

每日至少读六时之书。

读书以哲学为中坚,而以政治,宗教,文学,科学辅 焉。

主客既明, 轻重自别。毋反客为主, 须擒贼擒王。 读书随手作记。

2. 国立大学之重要(2月20日)

与英文教师亚丹先生(Prof. J. O. Adams, Jr.) 谈, 先生问, "中国有大学乎?"余无以对也。又问:"京师大学何如?"余以所 闻对。先生曰:"如中国欲保全固有之文明而创造新文明,非有 国家的大学不可。一国之大学,乃一国文学思想之中心,无之 则所谓新文学新知识皆无所附丽。国之先务。莫大于是。……" 余告以近来所主张国立大学之方针(见《非留学篇》。)先生亟许 之,以为报国之义务莫急于此矣。先生又言,如中国真能有一 完美之大学,则彼将以所藏英国古今剧本数千册相赠。先生以 十五年之力收藏此集(集者英文Collection)。 每年所费不下五 百金。余许以尽力提倡,并预为吾梦想中之大学谢其高谊。先 生又言:"办大学最先在筹款,得款后乃可择师。能罗致世界最 大学者,则大学可以数年之间闻于国中,传诸海外矣。康南耳 之兴也、白博士(Andrew Dickson White) 亲至英伦聘Goldwin Smith 当日第一史家也,又聘James Lowell, 当日文学泰斗也, 得此数人、而学者来归矣。芝加哥大学之兴也,煤油大王洛氏 捐巨金为助、于是增教师之修金、正教师岁得七千五百金。七 千五百金在当日为莫大修脯。故能得国内外专门学者为教师。 芝加哥之兴勃焉, 职是故也。"先生此言与郑莱君所谈相合。

吾他日能生见中国有一国家的大学可比此邦之哈佛,英国之康桥、牛津,德之柏林,法之巴黎,吾死暝目矣。嗟夫! 世安

可容无大学之四百万方里四万万人口之大国乎! 世安可容无大学之国乎!

国无海军,不足耻也, 国无陆军,不足耻也! 国无大学, 无公共藏书楼,无博物院,无美术馆,乃可耻耳。我国人其洗 此耻哉!(2月21日)

3.写生文字之进化(2月21日)

赴巨册大版会,会员某君于下列四书中选读若干则.

- (1) Theophrastus(B. C. ?-287?) "Characters".
- (2) Sir Thomas Overbury(1581-1613), "Characters".
- (3) John Earle(1601-1665), "Microcosmography".
- (4) Samuel Butler(1612-1680), "Characters"

皆写生之作(写生者,英文Characterization)。此诸书皆相似,同属抽象派。抽象派者,举一恶德或一善行为题而描写之,如Theophrastus之《谄人》,其所写可施诸天下之谄人而皆合,以其题乃谄人之类,而非此类中之某某谄人也。后之写生者则不然,其所写者乃是个人,非复统类。如莎士比亚之Hamlet,如易卜生之Nora,如Thackeray之Rebecca Sharp。天下古今仅有此一Hamlet,一Nora—Rebecca Sharp,其所状写,不可移易也。此古今写生文字之进化,不可不知。

4.救国在"执事者各司其事"(2月22日)

"今日祖国百事待举,须人人尽力始克有济。位不在卑,禄不在薄,须对得住良心,对得住祖国而已矣。幼时在里,观族人祭祀,习闻赞礼者唱曰。'执事者各司其事',此七字敕国金丹也。"(21日,答胡平书)

墨子曰:"譬若筑墙然,能筑者筑,能实壤者实壤,能欣者

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欣,(王引之曰,'欣当读为睎,望也。'《吕氏春秋·不屈篇》曰: '或操表掇以善睎望'是也。)然后墙成也。为义犹是也。能谈辩 者谈辩,能说书者说书,能从事者从事,然后义事成也。"(《耕 柱篇》)亦同此意。

5. 皖而谑之乐观语(2月22日)

At the age of fifty we discover that not much is done in a lifetime, and yet that, notwithstanding all the immeasurable ignorance and stupidity of the majority of the race, there is a gradual and sensible victory being gained over barbarism and wrong of every kind. I think we may, in some sort, console ourselves. If we cannot win as fast as we wish, we know that our opponents cannot in the long run win at all. —Trevelyan's Life of John Bright, page 279.

錬而減ク乐型語

行将五十,我们才发觉自己一生毫无成就。尽管如此,在某种意义上来说 我们大可自己宽慰自己。虽然大多数国人最不可及、野蛮、错误百出,我们还 是慢慢地取得了一种可看到的胜利;即便我们没有很快地获得预期的成功,也 应膝得我们的敌人在这场漫长的竞赛中竟是一无所获。

约汉·布赖特《脱利卫连的一生》P.279

上所录亦是乐观之语,而其言何婉而谑也!

6. 范鸿仙(2月22日)

《民国报》第六号来,中有近来政府所暗杀及捕杀之民党若干人之遗像,其一人乃吾友范鸿仙(光启)也。戊申余在上海时,李辛伯、李警众及鸿仙创《安徽白话报》,余始识鸿仙。后鸿仙助于右任办《民呼》《民呼》《民可》各报。去年居上海,有贼

数人夜攻其居, 君身受四创而死, 呜呼! 慘矣!

7. 蒋翊武(2月22日)

又有蒋君翌翊,曾肄业中国公学,革命军起,立功为军事顺问。及第二次革命失败,君亡命广西,死焉。年二十九。《民国报》载其小传,谓"善杨卓林,与创《竞业旬报》,以通俗体鼓吹民族主义,为端方摧残。卓林遇害,蒋潜归澧,……"此则不甚确。蒋与杨皆竞业学会会员,而《旬报》则非其所创也。吾主《旬报》且一年,知之颇详,亦识卓林。卓林穷困,寄食《旬报》社中,吾时时见之,蒋则不常见也。

【附记】《旬报》主笔前后共三人: 傅君剑(钝根),张无为(丹 斧),及余也。

8. 海外学子之救国运动(3月1日)

自中、日最近交涉之起,吾国学子纷纷建议,余无能逐诸少年之后,作骇人之壮语,但能斥驳一二不堪入耳之舆论,为"执笔报国"之计,如斯而已矣。

此间学子开特别会, 议进行方法, 余以事不能莅会, **乃**留一束云,

吾辈远去祖国,爱莫能助,纷扰无益于实际,徒乱求学之心。电函交驰,何裨国难?不如以镇静处之。…… 交会长读之。读时,会中人皆争嗤之以鼻。即明达如叔永,亦私语云:"胡适之的不争主义又来了!"及选举干事,秉农山起言: "今日须选举实行家,不可举哲学家。"盖为我而发也。司徒尧君告我如此。

9. 为祖国辩护之两封信

(1) 致The New Republic书

Sir: I read with great interest the letter from "A

Friend of China, "published in your Journal for February sixth. I heartily share his optimism that "the situation now developing may be of decided advantage to all concerned," but I entirely disagree with him in his notion of the ways in which his optimistic dreams are to be realized. He seems to hold that the solution of the Far Eastern question lies in Japan's taking a "responsible and effective direction of China's affairs." That, in my humble judgment, can never be the real solution of the problem.

"A Friend of China" seems to have ignored the important fact that we are now living in an age of national consciousness. He forgets that even the Philippines cannot rest contented under the apparently "beneficial" rule of the United States. In this twentieth century no nation can ever hope peacefully to rule over or to interfere with the internal administrative affairs of another nation, however beneficial that rule or that interference may be. The Chinese national consciousness has exterminated the Manchu rule, and, I am sure, will always resent any foreign rule or "direction."

Moreover, your correspondent has been too drastic in his estimation of the capacity of the Chinese people for self-government and self-development "The Republic." says he, "held up to the world as evidencing the regeneration of the East has proved, as was bound to be the case, a dismal failure.....China as a progressive state has been tried and found wanting. She is incapable of developing herself. "So runs his accusation. But let me remind him that the transformation of a vast nation like China cannot be accomplished in a day. Read such books as John Fiske's "The Critical Period of American History, " and it will be clear that even the establishment of the American republic was not achieved by a sudden and miraculous fiat. The Chinese republic has been no more a failure than the American republic was a failure in those dismal days under the Articles of Confederation. The Chinese Revolution occurred in October, 1911. Three years have hardly passed since the formation of the republic. Can we yet say, O ye of little faith; that "China as a progressive state has been tried and found wanting, " and that "she is incapable of developing herself"?

I sincerely believe with President Wilson that every people has the right to determine its own form of government. Every nation has the right to be left alone to work out its own salvation. Mexico has the right to revolution. China has her right to her own development.

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 27.

Suh Hu.

(1) 致《新共和》书

主笔先生:

余拜读了贵刊二月六日发表的来自"一个中国的朋友"的信,甚感兴趣。 余衷心赞同该作者之乐观主义,认为"目前形势之发展必将有利于各有关方面", 然余斯不赞同该作者提出实现其乐观之梦想的方法。该程似主张解决远东问题 之关键在于日本是否能对中国之事务采取一负责、有效之管理。在下之歷见以 为这根本不是解决问题的方法。

该"中国之朋友"似己忘记了这样一个重要的事实,吾辈正生活在一国民 堂麗之时代,该君甚至也已忘记就连菲律宾对于美国的有益之统治也不能满意。 在二十世纪之今日,任何国家皆不能指望和平统治他国或干涉别国之内政,不 管该统治或干涉是如何对该国有益。中国国民之觉醒早已结束了惯州之统治, 余深信中国国民对任何外国之统治或"管理"定称心怀愤恨。

更有甚者,贵刊之访员对于中國国民自治及发展的能力,其估计似乎过于 极端。该君指贵说:"该共和国之观况已完全向世界表明东方之再生,乃一完全 之失败。以一进步国家之标准来衡量中国,是完全不够格的,不具备自我发展之能力。"然余亦要提醒该君,像中国这样一个换决大国其改革是决不能在一日之内完成的。奉劝他读一下John · Fiske的《美国历史的关键时刻》便会明白,即便是像美国这样一个共和国之建立也不是单凭一项奇迹的法令在一日之内就可完成的。请想一想美利坚共和国在阴暗的邦联法时期,其失败则比中华共和国的失败更甚。中国革命发生于公元1911年10月,创立共和至今还不足三载,当能说已决无希望。"以一进步国家之标准来衡量中国,是完全不够格的,……不具备自我发展之能力"?

余完全信奉威尔逊总统所言,各国人民皆有权利决定自己治国之形式,也 只有各国自己才有权利决定自教之方式。墨西哥有权革命,中国也有权利来决 定自己的发展。

朝适 纽约, 绮色佳2月27日

(2)致The Outlook书

Dear Sir,

Permit me to say a few words concerning your editorial on "Japan and China" which appeared on Feb.

24, 1915. As your editorial was largely based upon a letter to the New Republic from a man who signs himself "A Friend of China", I beg to enclose a letter in which I have endeavored to show the fallacies in his arguments. In my humble judgment, the New Republic correspondent cannot be a true "friend of China", nor can he be "an expert in Eastern affairs", as The Outlook seems to think.

As one who comes from among the Chinese people and who knows their inspirations and aspirations. I declare most emphatically that any attempt to bring about a Japanese domination or "direction" in China is no more and no less than sowing the seeds of future disturbance and bloodshed in China for the countless years to come. It is true that at the present moment China is not capable of resisting any "armed" demands. however unreasonable they may be. But whosoever seeks to secure "the maintenance of stable conditions in the East" by advocating Japanese assumption of the directorship or protectorship of China, shall live to see youthful and heroic, though not immediately useful. blood flow all over the Celestial Republic! Have we not seen anti-Japanese sentiments already prevailing in many parts of China?

I sincerely believe that the ultimate solution of the Far Eastern question must be sought in a mutual understanding and co-operation between China and Japan. But that mutual understanding and cooperation cannot possibly be brought forth by any armed conquest of the one by the other.

As to China's capacity for self-development, I refer you to the enclosed letter to the New Republic, which you may reproduce, if you so desire.

Very sincerely yours,

Suh Hu

(2)致《外观报》书

尊敬的先生:

就贵刊1915年2月24日发表的一篇论"日本与中国"之文章余请求惠允说几句话。由于贵刊此文大部份之论据皆取自于《新共和》一篇署名为"中国之朋友"之访员的信,余请求转交一封信。在此信中,余已证明此君之高见纯系谬论。以否之陋见,此《新共和》之访员根本不能算是一个真正的"中国之朋友",也决该不上是一个贵刊所推染的"东方事务之专家"。

众作为一个中国人,深知同能之志气与抱负,因此肯定地宜称,任何想要在中国搞日本统治或"管理"之企图将无异于是在中国插下骚乱和流血的种子,未来的一段岁月定将不得安宁。目前之中国对于任何外来之"武装"要求,不管其是如何的不近情理,中国确实没有能力去抵抗。但不管是谁,如果他想要鼓吹以日本对中臣的管理权或者保护权来求得维持亦方局势之稳定,那么他定将看到年青而英勇的热血流通我华夏之共和国,尽管这在目前还没有益处。君不见反目的仇恨已燃遍了中国的许多地方么?

余诚以为远东问题之最终解决必将在中日之间寻求一种互相了解及合作, 然此种互相了解及合作决不县由武装征服所可以代**装的**。

至于中国自我发展之能力, 余已在请贵刊转交《新共和》的信中阐明, 沿若 愿意,可在此信中自己找到答案。

胡适谦上

10. 投书的影响(3月1日)

SUH HU SPEAKS UP.

Perhaps on Thomas Carlyle's good old theory that every man needs a master, some Western theorists are arguing that the solution of the Far Eastern question lies in placing upon Japan the responsible and effective direction of Chinese affairs. Japan herself takes this view, it seems, but it is not enthusiastically indorsed by the government at Washington and it will not harden into reality without serious remonstrance.

Suh Hu, writing from Ithaca, where we imagine him to be an active member of the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club, does not agree, either. He declares that in this twentieth century "no nation can ever hope peacefully to rule over or to interfere with the internal administrative affairs of another nation, however beneficial that rule or that interference may be. "That is a sweeping assertion, demanding present modification in several cases. But China has developed an active and progressive consciousness. Suh Hu is right when he says that the establishment of the American republic was not accomplished by an instantaneous fiat, and as a matter of fact he believes that the Chinese republic is getting along as well as the American republic was doing at the Critical Period, described by the late John Fiske.

"Mexico" concludes Suh Hu, "has the right to revolution. China has the right to her own development." There is some room for argument as regards the first part of that declaration; none whatever with regard to the second. A Japanese attempt to assume charge of China will result in a sea of trouble, and we hope Japan has statesmen who can see it.

胡适说话了

也许是受客来尔的妙育旧论的影响,认为人都要有一个主人。于是一些西方理 论家争论远东问题之解决在于使日本承担起有效管理中国事务之责任。看来日本自 已也如此认为。但华盛顿政府对此议并不热烈赞同,因此没有认真的规劝此议是不 会成为现实的。

胡适从新色佳写信来表示也不赞成此议。我们猜想他可能是康南耳世界会的一个积极的会员。他宜称在此二十世纪"任何国家皆不能指望和平统治他国或干涉别国之内政,不管该统治或干涉是如何对该国有益。"此断官不容置疑,只在一些情况下需要一些修改。然而中国已经具有了积极向上的国民之觉理。胡适说得不错,美国共和之建立也不是单凭一项法令即刻完成的。他还认为事实上中国共和之建立绝不弱于已故John Fiske所描述的当日美国共和之建立。

胡适还说:"墨西哥有权革命,中国也有权利来决定自己的发展。"这句话的前一部份尚有待讨论,而后一部份则是毫无疑义的。日本想要维持中国的企图,其结局必定是无穷的麻烦。我们希望日本能有有识的政治家看到这一点。

吾所投The New Republic之书,乃为Syracuse Post Standard引作社论则吾书未尝无影响也。

11. 致张亦农书 (3月3日)

足下以无用责政府,不知若令足下作外交长官又何以处之? 战耶?国家之事,病根深矣,非一朝一夕之故,亦非一言两语所能尽。今日大患,在于学子不肯深思远虑,平日一无所预备。 及外患之来,始惊扰无措,或发急电,或作长函,或痛哭而陈 词,或慷慨而自杀,徒乱心绪,何补实际?至于责人无已,尤 非忠恕之道。吾辈远去祖国,爱莫能助,当以镇静处之,庶不 失大国国民风度耳。

12. 塔虎脱濱说 (3月3日)

美国前总统塔虎脱氏受大学之召来此演说, 余往听之, 到 者三千人, 后至者不得隙地, 怏怏而去, 可谓盛矣。

塔氏极肥硕,演说声音洪而沉重,不似罗斯福之叫嚣也。 塔时时失声而笑,听者和之,每致哄堂。塔氏笑时,腮肉颤动, 人谓之"塔虎脱之笑。"所说题为"Signs of the Times",有警 策处。惟其"守旧主义"扑人而来,不可掩也,言:"尝见丛冢中一碣,有铭曰:'吾本不病,而欲更健,故服药石,遂至于此。'" 讥今之急进派维新党也。余忆一九一二年大选举时各政党多于 电车上登选举广告,余一一读之,各党皆自张其所揭橥,独共 和党(Republican,——即塔氏之党)之告自曰。

"Prosperity----

繁荣---

We Have it Now:

我们现在已有了。

Why Change?"

为什么要更动呢?

与此碑铭如出一口, 偶念及此, 不禁失笑。

13. 吾國各省之岁出(3月4日)

昨日报记哥伦比亚大学今年岁出预算为3,897,350元,盖合 吾国银元约八百万元。据晚近报告,吾国各省岁出如下表: 此大学一年之岁出,超出晋、陕、甘、豫、新、湘、皖、赣、浙、闽、桂 贵诸省之上。

二十二省岁出合计约 185,000,000 银元, 合美 金 盖 九 千 二百馀万元。此邦去年海军费约 133,300,000 元, 陆 军 费 约 160,400,000元。盖吾二十二省之岁出总数犹不足供此邦常年海

军费。

省别	银元数	省别	银元 数
直隶	26,503,270	江西	4,959,515
山东	8,340,985	江苏	10,309,400
山西	6,012,539	浙江	7,040,590
陕西	5,280,033	福建	5,833,239
甘肃	5,870,538	广东	10,655,923
河南	6,891,100	云南	8,648,600
新疆	7,030,910	广西	6,932,587
湖南	6,930,800	贵州	3,830,760
湖北	12,517,400	四川	10,986,500
安徽	4,181,800	东三省	26,458,170

14. 数The Post-Standard (Syracuse) 书 (3月4日)

To the Editor of The Post-Standard:

I feel myself highly honored to read the favorable comments you have given to my letter to The New Republic. I agree with your remark that "a Japanese attempt to assume charge of China will result in a sea of trouble, and we hope Japan has statesmen who can see it." I strongly believe that any attempt to establish a Japanese directorship in China is no more and no less than sowing the seeds of disturbance and bloodshed

in China for the countless years to come. Whosoever advocates that policy shall live to see that great catastrophe befall China and mankind. Have we not seen anti-Japanese sentiments already prevailing in China?

I thank you for your sympathetic attitude toward my country.

Ithaca, March 3.

SUH HU.

數西舊寇<标准邮报>

主笔先生。

余日前投书《新共和》,此书得到足下之评论并表赞同,余实罹愿荣幸。对足下 所言"日本想要维持中国的企图其结局必定是无穷的麻烦,我们希望日本能有有识 的政治家看到这一点。"余表示赞同。余深信,任何想要在中国搞日人统治之企图将 无异于是在中国播下骚乱和流血的种子,未来的一段岁月定将不得安宁。任何人若 定要俱导此种政策,定将看到中国和人类遭受一场大灾祸。看不见反目的仇恨已燃 避了中国的许多地区么?

足下对吾国取同情之态度,余深表谢意。

胡适 绮色佳3月3日

此余致 "The Post-Standard" 书,即致 "The Outlook" 书之大意也。本城晚报 "The Ithaca Journal" 亦转载吾书。吾甚欲人之载之,非以沽名,欲人之知吾所持主义也。 (15. 往见塔虎脱 (3月5日)

往见塔虎脱氏于休曼校长之家,询以对于中、日交涉持何见解。塔氏言近来颇未注意远东外交,故不能有所评论。此孔氏所谓"知之为知之,不知为不知。"未可非也。

塔氏与休氏皆属共和党,故不满意于威尔逊政府之外交政策。塔氏言此邦外交政策之失败,无过于美政府之令美国银行团退出六国借款,自言:"余与诺克司(国务卿)费几许经营,始

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