

中国民主革命的伟大先驱

孙中山

DR. SUN YAT-SEN

A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC  
REVOLUTION IN CHINA

中国 翠亨

孙中山故居纪念馆 编

COMPILED BY

THE MUSEUM OF DR. SUN YAT-SEN

CUIHENG CHINA

中国大百科全书出版社

Encyclopedia of China Publishing House



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THE MUSEUM OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN

孫中山故居



孫中山故居紀念館

THE MUSEUM OF THE FORMER  
RESIDENCE OF DR. SUN YAT-SEN



孫文 天下為公





## 前 言

孙中山（1866 - 1925），幼名帝象，学名文，字德明，号逸仙，1866年11月12日出生于香山县（今中山市）翠亨村（今翠亨镇）的普通农家。

作为20世纪中国的巨人、伟大的爱国者、中国民主革命的伟大先驱，孙中山建立了不朽的业绩：他领导了具有完全意义的民主革命，为后来的革命运动开拓了道路；他推翻封建帝制，创建了中国第一个共和国；他提出的思想理论体系和他制定的政纲不愧为正规的全面推进中国近代化的理论和方案；他为建立一个独立、统一、民主和富强的中国而献出了全部精力和智慧。

他推动了中国近代社会的进步和发展，他的思想和实践成为中国人民宝贵的财富。

他的业绩得到了全人类的广泛认同。他是一面时代的旗帜，他是辉煌的历史里程碑。

## PREFACE

Dr. Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), also named Dixiang, Wen, Deming, or Zhongshan, was born in an ordinary farmer's family at Cuiheng Village, Xiangshan County (today's Zhongshan City).

As a giant and great patriot in China, a pioneer of the Chinese democratic revolution in the 20th century, Dr. Sun Yat-sen made immortal achievements. He led a fully democratic revolution that paved way for the ensuing revolutionary movements. He overthrew the monarchy and founded the republic in China. His theory, thought and political programs proved to be a theory and a blueprint to advance comprehensive modernization of China. He dedicated all his energy and wisdom to the founding of an independent, united, democratic and prosperous China.

He promoted the progress and development of a modern society in China. His thought and practice became an invaluable wealth of the Chinese people.

His achievements are widely acknowledged throughout the world. He was a banner of the times, and stood high as a magnificent milestone in history.





THE MUSEUM OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN

孫中山故居



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# 早期经历

EARLY EXPERIENCES





## 孙

中山诞生在中国和世界都处于激烈动荡的年代。农家子弟的生活使他对中国农村的情况有切身的体会。少年时代接受的欧洲式教育，使其眼界大开。大学毕业后，他把行医作为“入世之媒”，怀着炽烈的爱国热情，开始探索使祖国摆脱黑暗、贫弱，走上与西方“并驾齐驱”的近代化道路。

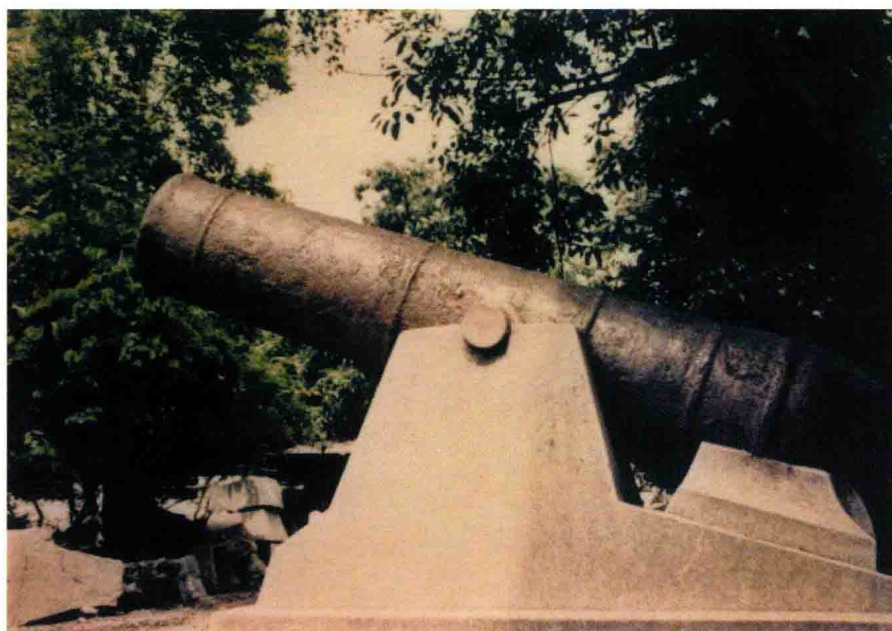
When Sun Yat-sen was born, China and the world were in turmoil. Living in a peasant family enabled him to understand the conditions of the Chinese rural areas. The Western education he received at an early age opened his eyes to the outside world. After he graduated from the university, he practiced medicine as a "vehicle into the society". With strong patriotic enthusiasm, he searched for ways whereby China could break away from darkness, poverty and weaknesses; so that China could become a modern country and attain equal status with the Western nations.

## THE ERA WHEN SUN YAT-SEN WAS BORN



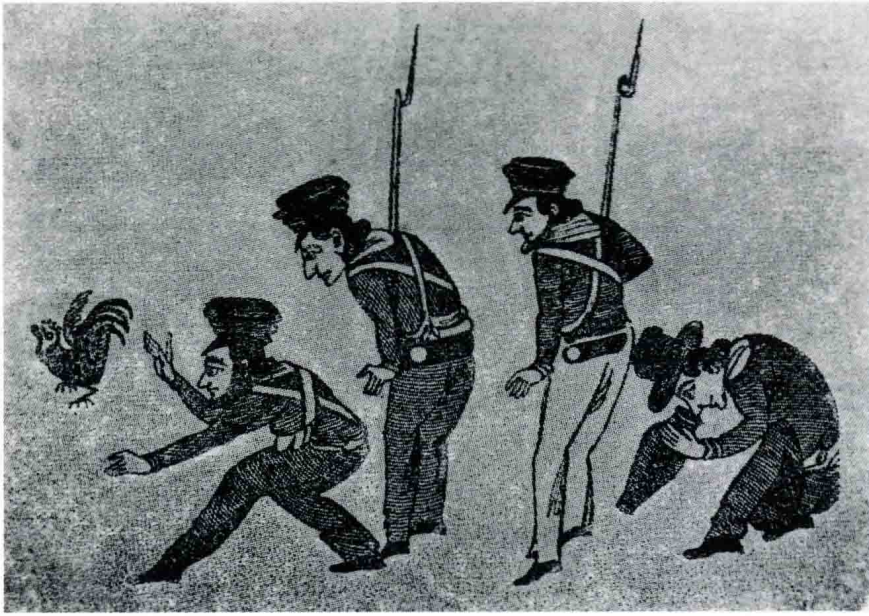
1840年爆发的中英鸦片战争，拉开了中国近代史的帷幕。图为1841年1月7日清军同入侵英军在广东沿海作战的画面。

The Opium War between China and Britain that broke out in 1840 marked the beginning of Chinese modern history. The photo shows the Qing Army fighting the invading British Army along the coast of Guangdong Province on January 7, 1841.



1838年，英国殖民者武装进攻翠亨村南面的香山县淇澳岛（今属珠海市），被该岛居民击退。这是当年淇澳岛居民使用的火炮。

In 1838, the villagers on the Qi'ao Island which at present is under the jurisdiction of Zhuhai City, south of Cuiheng Village, resisted and defeated the invading British colonialists. The photo shows the gun used by Qi'ao Island people.

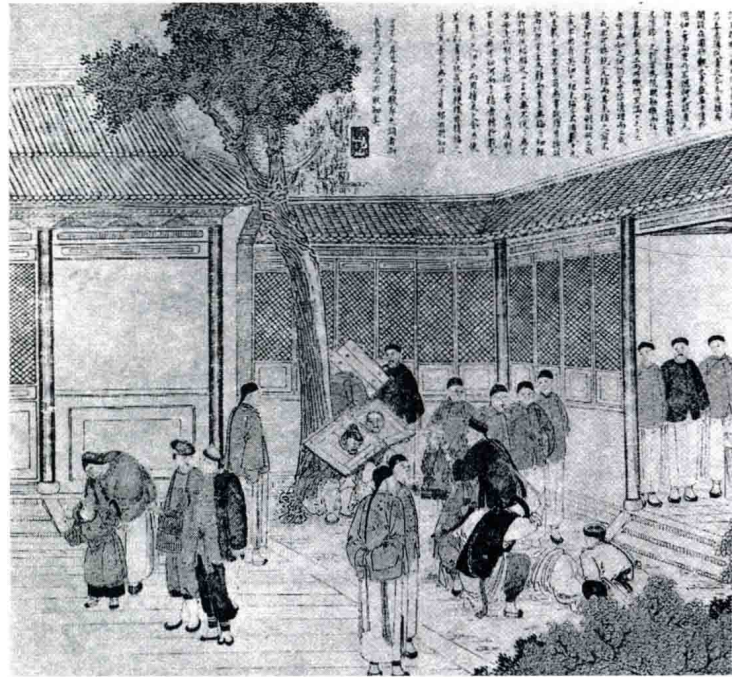


鸦片战争期间，描绘英军劫掠的漫画。

During the Opium War, the invading British Army looted and plundered in China.

鸦片战争后，清廷为了“赔款”，加紧搜刮人民。图为地主勾结官吏，用酷刑催收地租的情景。

After the Opium War, the Qing government intensified its extortion of rent and money from the people. The picture shows how they collaborated with local landlords and tortured the peasants to exact rent from them.



鸦片战争后，英国强迫清廷签订了《南京条约》，中国的门户被武力打开。此后，西方列强相继强迫清廷签定了一系列不平等条约。

After the Opium War, the British forced the Qing government to sign the *Nanjing Treaty*. China was compelled to open its door. Since then, foreign powers, one after another, forced the Qing government to sign a series of unequal treaties.



鴉片战争后，西方列強向中国大量倾销工业品和棉纺织品，对中国产生了很大的冲击，造成大批农民和手工业者破产。图为从农村流入城市的农民。  
 After the Opium War, western textiles and industrial products were dumped in China, resulting in bankruptcy of vast numbers of peasants and craftsmen who were forced to migrate into the cities.



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA

日將曉夷船至石岐海居民遮岸望夷人見我眾頂禮搖手  
 要相善既夕至張溪口陷於淖夷大懼有董事者家北  
 門周北望奔而呼曰從我來焚其船者賞五百金生獲一夷  
 人者賞百金獻一夷人首級賞十金其人平日不信於鄉閭  
 無應之者須臾潮長英夷火漲漢文閣出東濠獨火輪船去  
 當夷船之未去也西北一帶火光燭天居民驚竄四城皆閉  
 思為登城望惟歎息流涕而已後知其來也兵頭善淨亦在  
 船中火之可無省城之禍始不勝痛恨云  
 二十二年三合會再起始事者石門甘秀踞老巢嘯聚至於  
 劫掠拒捕者則隆都高明遠周配琚也初起時撰妖書造隱  
 語傳教者曰亞媽引入會者曰舅父又曰先生曰升上主文  
 字者曰白紙扇奔走者曰草鞋各頭目曰紅棍拜會曰登壇  
 演戲入會曰出世每拜會亞媽囊紅情服白衣設五色旗上  
 書彪壽合和同字分佈五方從某方來者隸某旗設三重門  
 每門二人持刀作八字形拜會者匍匐入自稱曰仔赤身長  
 髮跪伏拜斗念三十六咒割指血盟受隱語三角符符內寫  
 參天宏化四字髮辮繫兩線繞繞一團頭目曰天牌圍正靈  
 司事曰地牌圍腦後先入會者曰人牌圍左耳後入會者曰  
 和牌圍右耳俱身披短襖絲帶藍鏡展露刃彼此相遇問姓  
 各以洪對或稱三三二二一便知是會中人不肯入教者曰  
 皇仔官其教者曰野仔曰瘋仔每入會科洋銀一銅錢三百  
 六十曰祝壽錢不識其隱語暗號者即被掠  
 二十三年正月甘秀之黨崖口譚仁階泮沙許蕭佐南蕭登  
 建新會梁雄譚紅等於山門葫蘆地上樹太保廟官灣北山  
 澳門潭仔灣仔等處先後拜會劫黃泥塘大運山秋七月汪  
 洪戴香來自新會主於高明遠之家明遠故盜魁周配琚尤  
 險狠頗通文墨設偽文武都督將軍元帥軍師名號在卓旗  
 山舉事蔓延於三角塘中心村庫涌濠溪頭九曲林一帶附  
 城之愚頑者靡然從之泥濘沙岡尤甚兵役亦多入其會  
 十二月邑紳士林謙等稟請知縣陸孫鼎革大當積弊絲攤  
 丁歸糧之後圖差借役橫索名曰大當又曰當大役民受其  
 害至是謙等控之縣陸孫鼎猶未決適會望巖由福建布  
 政使罷歸致書陳之其弊遂除附邑公呈具呈而縣紳用  
 呈為懇懇革除糧差就大當銀兩以蘇民困兩稅務將事  
 竊惟地丁錢糧國計民食利病相關若邑圖差藉端勒索  
 索大當銀兩兩國病民其害無極查本邑共十四都除縣  
 圖不計外共計四十四圖每年向有偷學總偷之名日金  
 花標總每按圖分派差役向有偷學總偷之名日金  
 花標總每按圖分派差役向有偷學總偷之名日金

1851 - 1864 年間發生的太平天國運動，歷時 14 年，波及 18 個省，把近代中國農民運動推向高峰，動搖了清朝的統治，產生了深遠的社會影響。翠亨村鄰鄉石門村的三合會首領甘秀，積極響應太平天國反清運動，在香港山縣境內舉行武裝起義。此為《香山縣志》的有關記載。

From 1851 to 1864, the Taiping Peasant Uprisings broke out in 18 provinces and lasted for 14 years. It was a peasant movement that surged in Chinese modern history. It shook the rule of the Qing Dynasty and had a profound impact on the Chinese society. Gan Xiu, leader of San He Hui at the Shimen Village which was next to Cuiheng Village, joined the Taiping Peasant Movement and staged an uprising in Xiangshan County. An account of Gan Xiu's uprising was recorded in *The Chronicle of Xiangshan County*.



## 翠亨村的历史和地理环境

## HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF CUIHENG VILLAGE



翠亨建村于17世纪下半叶（清代康熙年间），先由冯姓、麦姓，后由崖口杨、陆两姓和迳仔蒯孙姓迁入而形成村落。图为1970年的翠亨村。

Cuiheng Village was built in the latter half of the 17th century. The photo shows Cuiheng Village in 1970.



翠亨村南面旧貌。中间为孙中山故居的侧面。

An old picture of Cuiheng Village, the southern section. In the middle is a side view of Sun Yat-sen's Former Residence.



筑于 20 世纪初的翠亨村围墙。

The wall built in the early 20th century by the villagers of Cuiheng to fend off the bandits.



铸造于清光绪二十一年（1895 年）的翠亨村庙大铁钟。

This is the big iron-made bell of Cuiheng Village Temple built in 1895.



翠亨村村庙——北极殿，里面供奉着玄天上帝（又称“北帝”）、金花娘娘等神像。村民常去祈祷、求签，祈求神灵保佑。此庙于 1966 年后拆除。

The Beijidian was Cuiheng Village Temple. In the temple were statues of the God Xuantian, also named Beidi and the Goddess Jinhua. Villagers used to come here to pray and asked for blessings. The temple was demolished in 1966.



翠亨村原有东、南、西、北四个村门，当地称“闸门”。现存有东门（“祥钟泰岱”）和南门（“瑞接长庚”）。  
Cuiheng Village used to have four gates: the East, South, West and North. Today, only the East and the South Gates exist.



孙中山出生前后翠亨村各姓氏户数统计表

The number of households in Cuiheng Village before and after Sun Yat-sen was born

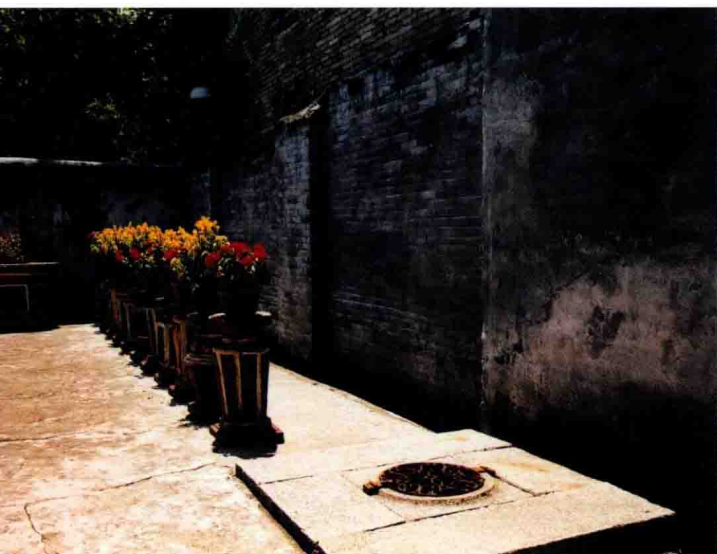
姓氏 Family	杨 Yang	陆 Lu	冯 Feng	孙 Sun	谭 Tan	麦 Mai	苏 Su	陈 Chen	梁 Liang	钱 Qian	合计户数 Total
年代 Time 1856	18	15	14	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	63
年代 Time 1876	20	10	16	8	2	2	1	2	0	2	63



孙中山的父亲孙达成和母亲杨氏  
Sun Dacheng, Sun Yat-sen's father, and Yang  
Shi, Sun Yat-sen's mother



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



这块空地是孙中山出生的祖屋旧址。1866年11月12日，孙中山在此出生。1913年后，孙家将此屋拆除。  
This is the site of the ancestral home where Sun Yat-sen was born on November 12, 1866. The house was demolished after 1913.



孙中山出生前后的孙家家境（模拟场景）  
The circumstances of Sun family when Sun Yat-sen was born



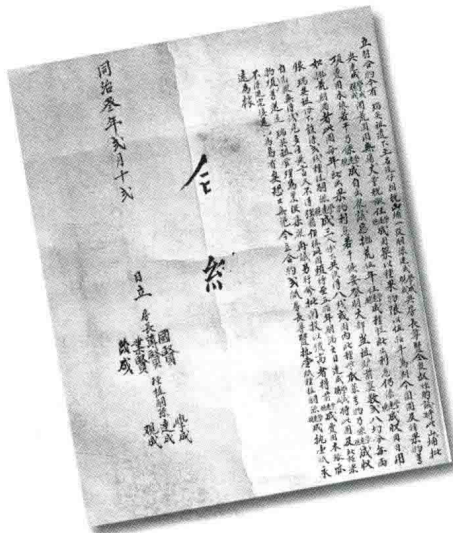
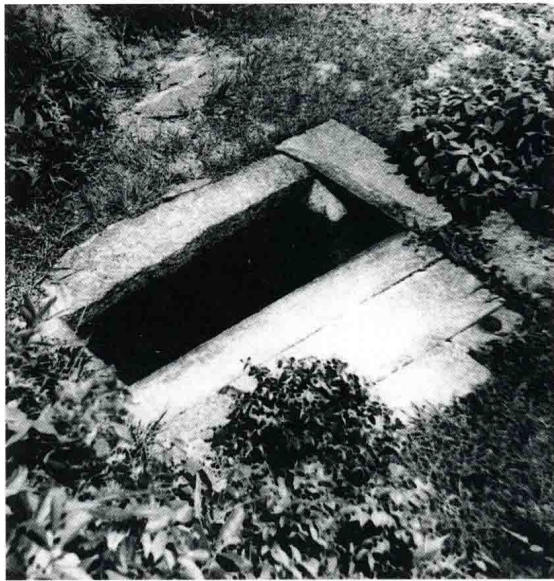
## 早期经历

### EARLY EXPERIENCES



孙中山幼时常去村边小河——兰溪（上左图）游玩、捉鱼，到村边的金榔榔山（中右图）砍柴、放牛和担水。中左图为他担过水的山泉口。

When he was a child, Sun Yat-sen used to go to a nearby small river called Lan Xi to play or fish, and climbed up the Jinbinlang Hill to collect firewood, herd the cow and carry water from the brooks.



1864年，孙达成和孙学成、孙观成三兄弟为增加家庭收入，合伙与族长孙尊贤等签约批耕先祖孙瑞英所遗荒山荒地，以种植水果。此为该合约，后此事未成。

In 1864, the three brothers, Sun Dacheng, Sun Xuecheng and Sun Guancheng, formed a partnership and signed a contract to plant fruit trees for income, with Sun Zunxian, the head of the Sun Clan, and others. This is the contract.



孙家经济状况改善后用过的生活用品

Household utensils of Sun's family

孙中山小时候常随父亲到“龙田”从事一些力所能及的劳动，自幼对中国农村情况有较为真切的了解。

At an early age, Sun Yat-sen followed his father to the "dragon land" and did whatever farmwork he was able to do. Since then, he had a profound understanding of the problems in the Chinese rural areas.



THE SUN YAT-SEN - A GREAT FORTUNE IN THE HISTORY OF CHINA'S MODERN REVOLUTION IN CHINA

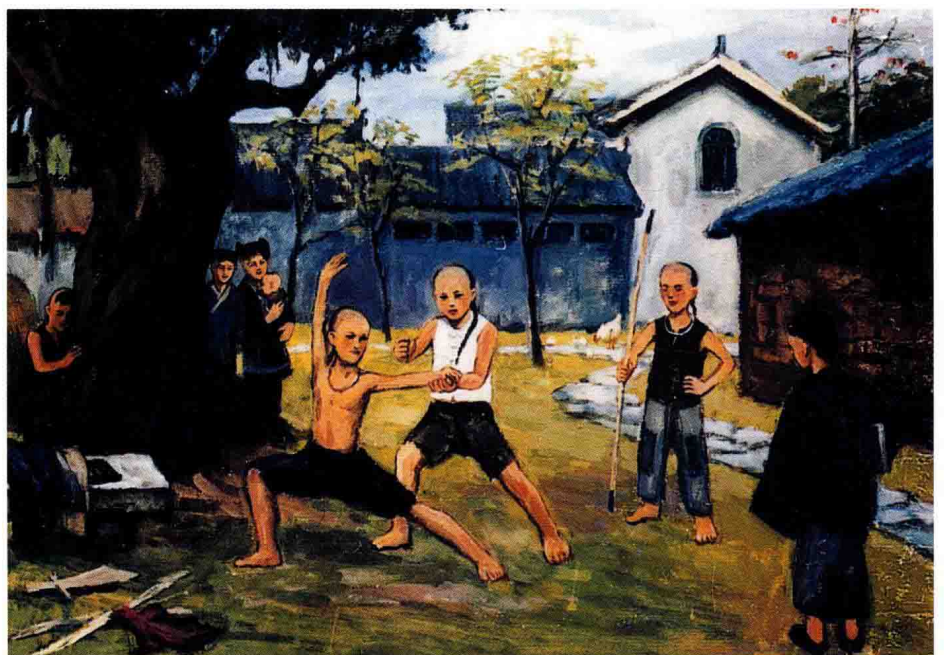


孙中山小时候常听婶母讲逃金星门一带外国人欺侮中国人的事情，从小就在心灵中埋下了对外国侵略者不满的种子。

During his childhood, Sun Yat-sen's aunt told him stories of how the foreigners in Jinxingmen bullied the Chinese people. Resentment against the foreign invaders was deeply rooted in his heart when he was young.

幼年的孙中山喜爱武术，常与小伙伴一起偷师学艺，然后到村后的树林中演练（绘画）。

In the Childhood, Sun Yat-sen was fond of Chinese martial art. When the master was teaching martial arts to adults, he and his partners looked on in the place where no one would see him and later went to practice martial arts in the woods behind the village (Painting).





曾经参加过太平天国反清运动的村民冯观爽,闲暇时常在村后树林给孩子们讲述洪秀全和太平军的故事,年幼的孙中山对洪秀全极为崇敬。

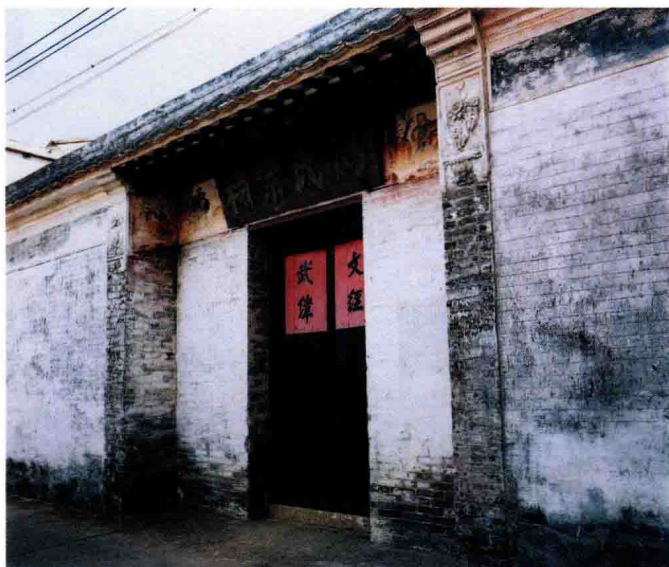
Under the tree that behind the village, Feng Guanshuang, a villager who had participated in the Taiping Peasant Uprising, told stories to the kids about the peasant army led by Hong Xiuquan. The child Sun Yat-sen was quite respecting Hong Xiuquan.



清朝地方当局因与翠亨富商杨氏三兄弟发生矛盾,曾派兵来抄杨氏三兄弟的家。孙中山目睹此事而深感不平。图为杨氏三兄弟故居。

The three wealthy Yang brothers in Cuiheng Village had a conflict with the local authorities of the Qing government. Soldiers were sent to their homes to confiscate their properties. Sun Yat-sen witnessed this event and was outraged at such injustice.





孙中山9岁开始入村塾读书。村塾设在村内的冯氏宗祠内。这是冯氏宗祠的内景和外景。

At the age of nine, Sun Yat-sen began to study at an old style private school located in the Feng ancestral temple in the village. This is the interior and exterior view of the temple.



孙中山读书年代使用的课本。  
These were the textbooks used during Sun Yat-sen's early school years.

STUDY ABROAD IN SEARCH OF WAYS TO REVIVE CHINA

檀香山旧景

A View of Honolulu in the old days

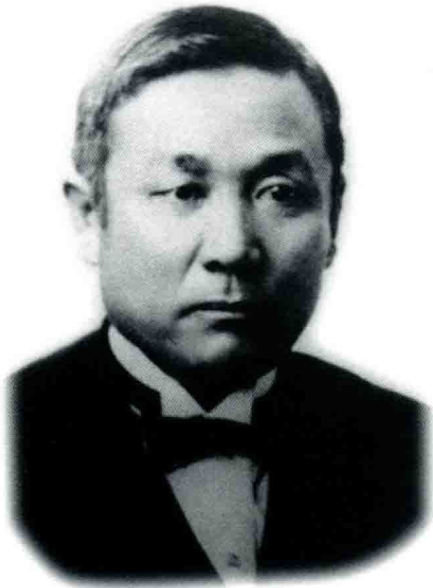


1883年的孙中山  
Sun Yat-sen in 1883

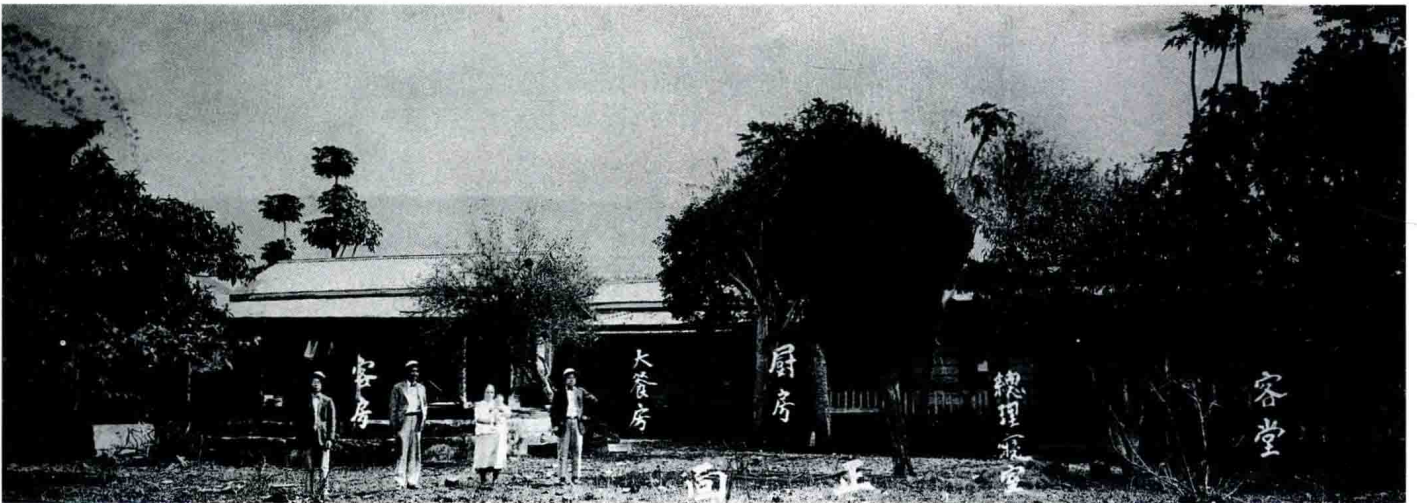
1879年，孙中山在其兄长孙眉的资助下，离家赴檀香山，“始见轮舟之奇，沧海之阔，自是有慕西学之心，穷天地之想”。

In 1879, on the basis of subsidizing from Sun Mei (Sun Yat-sen's elder brother), Sun Yat-sen left home for Honolulu.

SUN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



孙眉 (1854 - 1915), 1871 年跟随舅舅到檀香山谋生。他先当雇工, 后独立开办商店和牧场, 逐渐成为当地有名的大农场主。此后, 孙家的经济状况随之好转。Sun Mei (1854-1915), was brought to Honolulu by his uncle in 1871. First he worked as a hired laborer. Then he opened up a store and became a big cattle rancher well known in Honolulu. The circumstance of Sun's Family turned better from then on.



檀香山孙眉住所。1879 - 1883 年孙中山曾在此居住。  
Sun Mei's residence in Honolulu. Sun Yat-sen had lived here from 1879-1883.

1882 年, 孙中山转入檀香山奥阿厚书院学习, 此为其学费记录单。

Sun Yat-sen studied in Oahu College (Punahou School) in 1882. This is the record list about Sun Yat-sen cost in Oahu College.

Date	Description	Amount
June 2	At Honolulu	55.00
June 2	By Cash	55.00
1882		
Apr 7	To Cash	3.11
June 27	Cash	2.22
June 30	By Cash	2.22
1882		
Jan 3	To Cash	2.81
Jan 11	"	2.87
Dec 24	To Balance	6.75
Jan 7	To Cash	2.81
Jan 11	"	2.87
Jan 24	To Balance	6.75
Jan 7	To Cash	2.81
Jan 11	"	2.87
Jan 24	To Balance	6.75
Jan 7	To Cash	2.81
Jan 11	"	2.87
Jan 24	To Balance	6.75



1879年秋，孙中山入檀香山意奥兰尼学校就读，开始接受欧洲式教育。图为意奥兰尼学校旧址。

In the autumn of 1879, Sun Yat-sen enrolled in the Iolani School in Honolulu. He began to receive Western education. This is a photo of the former site of the Iolani School.

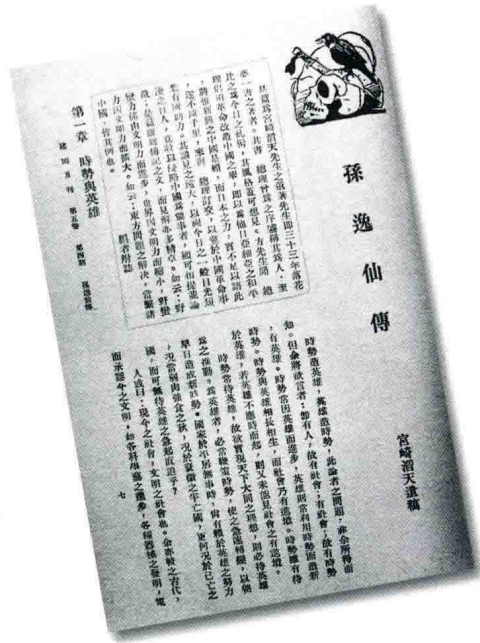


1883年，孙中山从檀香山带回的煤油灯。  
This is the kerosene lamp Sun Yat-sen brought back from Honolulu in 1883.

孙中山从檀香山带回树种种植的酸子树（又称酸豆树）。

The tamarind tree rooted of the seed that was brought back from Honolulu and planted by Sun Yat-sen.



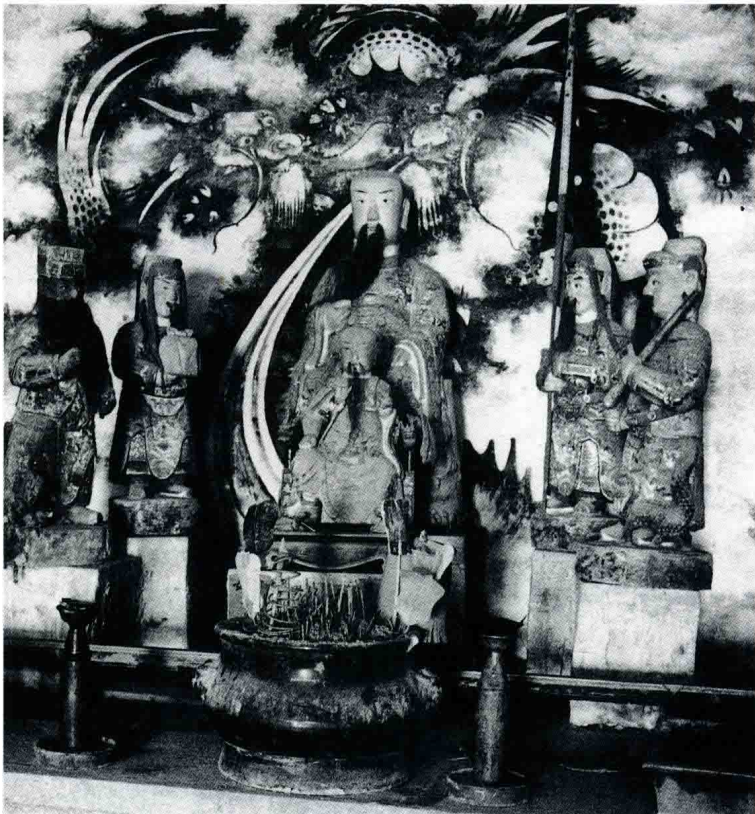


宮崎滔天所著《孫逸仙傳》中有关于孙中山在翠亨村活动的叙述。

The book which recorded Sun Yat-sen's narration of his activities when he was in Cuiheng Village.

1883年秋，孙中山与好友陆皓东见到村民用北极殿內的香炉爇治病，即奉劝村民不要崇拜偶像，他们还搞坏北极殿的神像。图为原北极殿神像。

In autumn of 1883, when Sun Yat-sen and his friend Lu Haodong, saw the villagers using incense ashes to cure diseases, they immediately persuaded the villagers not to worship idols, They also broke the statues of the gods and goddess in the temple.



孙中山回乡后，倡议修街道、设街灯，并组织青壮半夜巡防盗。此为当时的街灯。

After he returned home, Sun Yat-sen suggested to installing the street lamps, building the street roads, and organized young people to patrol at night to guard against bandits. This was the street lamp at that time.

1883年11月，孙中山到香港中央书院读书。此为孙中山以“孙帝象”名字注册的记录。Because of the idols was broken, Sun Yat-sen had to leave for Hong Kong led by his family to study in the Central School. This is the register of him.

can be ascertained he spent about a year in the school, and then proceeded to the Hong Kong School of Medicine (this later became the Medical School of the Hong Kong University), where he graduated in July 1892.

The entry in the school register reads—

Admission Number	Name	Residence	Age	Date of Admission	Remarks
2746	Sun Tai Tseung (孫帝象)	2, Bridges Street	18	15.4.84	Parents in Heung Shan (香山)

The last entry in the school register in 1936 is number 19,817, so that some 17,000 boys have entered Queen's since Dr. Sun.

1朱毓林	香港	Removed
2孫日新	香山翠亨鄉	Removed
3八媽	省城	Deceased
4陸中桂	香山翠亨鄉	Deceased
5唐雄	" "唐家"	"
6任顯德	香港	Removed
7宋連好	" "	Deceased
8宋江燦	" "	"
9周慈愛	" "	"
10任顯日	" "	"
11陳神重	恩平長灣村	"

1883年底，孙中山与陆皓东一起接受基督教洗礼，此为受洗名单。孙日新即孙中山，陆中桂即陆皓东。At the end of the year 1883, Sun Yat-sen and Lu Haodong were baptized. This is the register of them. Sun Rixin is Sun Yat-sen. Lu Zhonggui is Lu Haodong.

僕姓孫名文字載之號逸仙藉隸廣東廣州府香山縣生於一千八百六十六年華歷十月十六日幼讀儒書十二歲畢經業十三歲隨母往夏威仁島始見輪舟之奇瀛海之間自是有慕西學之心窮天地之想是年母復回華文遂留島依兄入英監督所學之書院肄業英文三年後再入美人所設之書院肄業此為島中最高之書院初擬在此滿業即往美國入大書院肄業專門之學後因其切慕耶穌之道恐文進教為親督責着令回華是十歲時也抵家後親亦無所督責隨其姊居鄉數月即往香港再習英文先入拔粹書堂數月之後轉入香港書院又數月回家事離院再往夏島數月而回自是傳習英文復治中國經史之學二十歲改習西醫先入廣東省城美教士所設之博濟醫院肄業次年轉入香港新創之西醫書院五年滿業考拔前茅時二十六歲矣此從師游學之大旨也文早歲志窺遠大性慕新奇故所學多博雜不純於中學則獨好三代兩漢之文於西學則雅癖達文之道而格致政事亦常流覽至於教則崇耶穌於人則仰中華之湯武暨美國華威頭焉

From my early years, I have great dreams. I am always interested in new things and tried to learn everything. I did not focus on any one subject. When I was in the middle school, I was especially fond of works of the Three Dynasties and the Two Han Dynasties. When I learned from the Western civilization, I like Darwin's books. I also studied politics".

孙中山早年博学多闻，他在自传中称“文早岁志窺遠大，性慕新奇。故所学多博雜不純，于中學則獨好三代兩漢之文，于西學則雅癖達文之道，而格致政事亦常流[浏]覽”。

Sun Yat-sen was very learned and well-informed in his early days. In his autobiography, he wrote: "From my early years, I have great dreams. I am always interested in new things and tried to learn everything. I did not focus on any one subject. When I was in the middle school, I was especially fond of works of the Three Dynasties and the Two Han Dynasties. When I learned from the Western civilization, I like Darwin's books. I also studied politics".



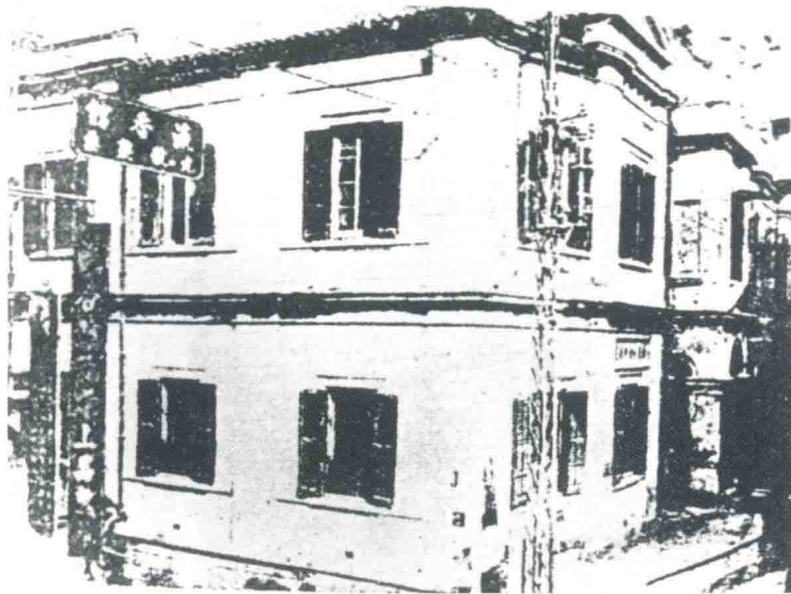
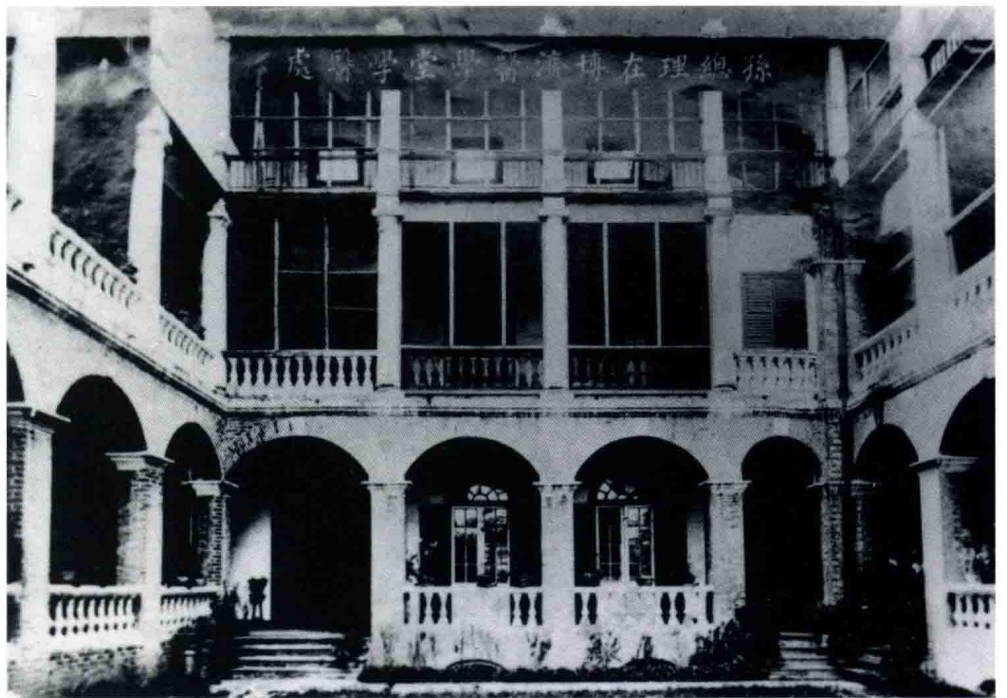


## 早期经历

EARLY EXPERIENCES

1886年秋，孙中山转入广州博济医院附属医校(即南华医学堂，现中山大学孙逸仙纪念医院)(右图)学医。此间，孙中山对禁止男生参加产科实习的校规提出异议，为校方接受。孙中山成为我国最早的接触妇产科男医生之一。

In the autumn of 1886, Sun Yat-sen studied medicine in the Canton Hospital of Guangzhou. He suggested that changes be made to the school regulation that forbade male students from participating in obstetrics training. The school administration accepted his suggestions and he became one of the male doctors in China that practiced obstetrics.

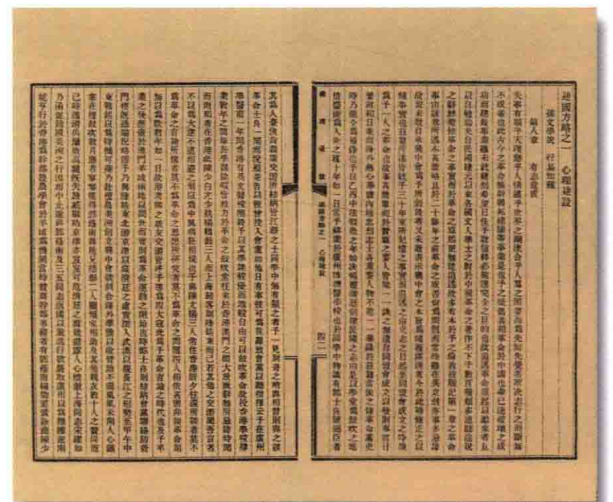


孙中山于1887年9月从广州转入香港西医书院(左图，现香港大学医学院)继续学医。

In September 1887, Sun Yat-sen left Guangzhou and continued his study at the Medical College in Hong Kong (today's Medical College of the Hong Kong University).

孙中山在《建国方略·有志竟成》中述说自己从广州转学香港的原因。

In his article: *Where There is a Will, There is a Way*, first published in *The Program of National Reconstruction*, he explained why he moved from Guangzhou to Hong Kong.





孙中山(前排右二)与香港西医书院同学合影。

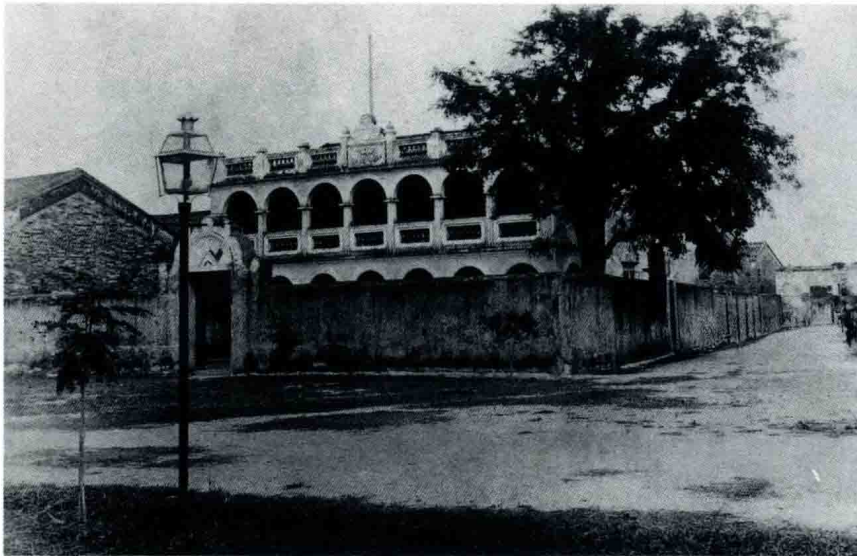
A group picture of Sun Yat-sen (the front row 2nd from right) and his fellow students in the Medical College in Hong Kong.



1890年前后,孙中山在香港与挚友合影。前排自左至右:杨鹤龄、孙中山、陈少白、尤列。此四人过从甚密,常相聚抨击时弊,主张勿敬朝廷,被称为“四大寇”。(后立者为同学关心焉)

This is a picture of Sun Yat-sen and his good friends, taken around the year 1890. The front row, from left to right: Yang Heling, Sun Yat-sen, Chen Shaobai, You Lie. These four were very close friends and they often gathered together to criticize what was wrong in the country and advocated that people should not be loyalists to the Qing Emperor. Hence they were called: "the four Big Dissidents". That standing at the back row was fellow student Guan Xinyan.





20世纪30年代的孙中山故居。该故居系1892年由孙眉出资、孙中山主持修建而成。

Sun Yat-sen's Former Residence in the 1930s. The residence was built in 1892, under the design of Sun Yat-sen, and on the basis of the money sent back from Sun Mei.

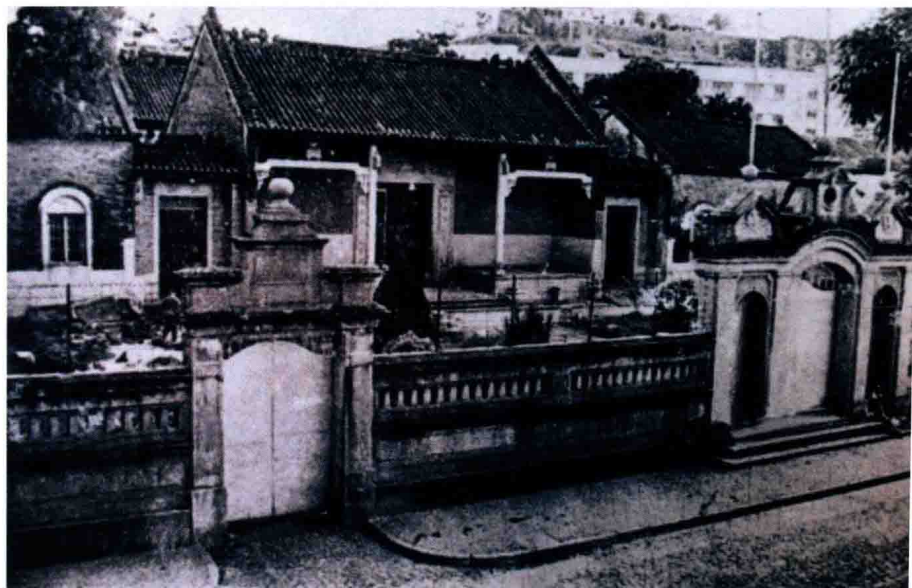


1892年，孙中山利用所学知识自行配制炸药，在试验时将翠亨村南门“瑞接长庚”的石匾震裂。

In 1892, Sun Yat-sen tried to manufacture explosives and experimented with the explosives he made. The explosion left a crevice in the stele on the South Gate of Cuiheng Village.

1892年秋，经澳门士绅的推荐，孙中山被澳门镜湖医院聘请为西医师，开始从事医疗工作。图为澳门镜湖医院原貌。

In the autumn of 1892, Sun Yat-sen was invited to be Western medicine doctor in Jinghu Hospital, Macao. The picture shows the original of Jinghu Hospital.



孙中山在澳门行医时，曾将议事亭前地 14 号同善堂写字楼作为诊所和寓所。

When Sun Yat-sen practiced medicine in Macao, he opened up a clinic in the Tongshantang Office building, located at No. 14 Largo Leal Senado. He also lived there.



按月發 單清收 報叢海鏡 每月收銀半元

日八十月七年三拾九百八千壹紀西 日六初月六巳癸年九拾陸光清大

號壹第報叢新 印刊易南院報叢海鏡街正樓下 日式拜禮

**目錄**

本島告白 孫列雲利登信 擬與澳門商務 長安日記 李啟慶

五洲雜俎 晏樓雜記 羊石漫談 國寶題辭 漢中瑣著

鏡湖影影 前山瑣影 玉羊宮報 周此有題

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**本局告白**

本報創始於光緒二十九年，至今已歷三十餘載。其間雖經種種變遷，然宗旨始終如一。即在於開通民智，改良社會。近來時局動盪，人心惶惶，本報特加增設醫藥一欄，以資救濟。凡有疾苦者，請向本報索取藥方，定當竭誠服務。此佈。

**創辦鏡海叢報條例利益佈散**

本報自創辦以來，承蒙各界人士愛護，不勝感荷。茲為擴大宣傳，特將本報利益佈散如下：一、凡在本報刊登廣告者，其廣告費將撥充賑濟之用。二、凡在本報刊登醫藥廣告者，其廣告費將撥充醫藥之用。三、凡在本報刊登教育廣告者，其廣告費將撥充教育之用。四、凡在本報刊登慈善廣告者，其廣告費將撥充慈善之用。此佈。

孙中山好友、葡萄牙人飞南第在澳门创办的《镜海丛报》，经常刊登有矣宣传孙中山医术、医德的信息。

Ching-Hai Tsung-Pao was owned by a Portuguese, Francisco H. Fernandes, who was also a good friend of Sun Yat-sen. In his newspaper, there were many reports commending on Sun Yat-sen's skills in medicine and his professional ethics.

1892 年 12 月，为进一步“以医术为入世之媒”，孙中山向澳门镜湖医院借款开办中西药局，图为借款单。

In December 1892, Sun Yat-sen borrowed money from the Jinghu Hospital in Macao and opened up a pharmacy called the Zhongxi Pharmacy in Macao.

揭本館藥單

立領揭銀人孫逸仙緣遠仙訂議在澳門大衙門創中西藥店一間常銀寄辦西國藥料今託吳節微先担保揭到鏡湖醫院藥局本銀貳千大員以充壹千四百四拾兩正言明每百員每月行息壹員其息仍托遠仙代辦西藥贈送遠仙自願贈醫不為酬涉此本限用五年為期到期如數清還或過期不測無力填還担保人吳節微先自願填足毋得異論欲後有憑立明領揭銀單一紙當數簽名担保人亦的筆簽名交與鏡湖醫院藥局收執存據

担保遠銀人吳節微的筆

知見人 黎荏彭 阮建堂 黎荏生 曹渭來 張頌伯 宋子衡

光緒六年十月三十日立領揭銀人孫逸仙的筆



## 早期经历

EARLY EXPERIENCES

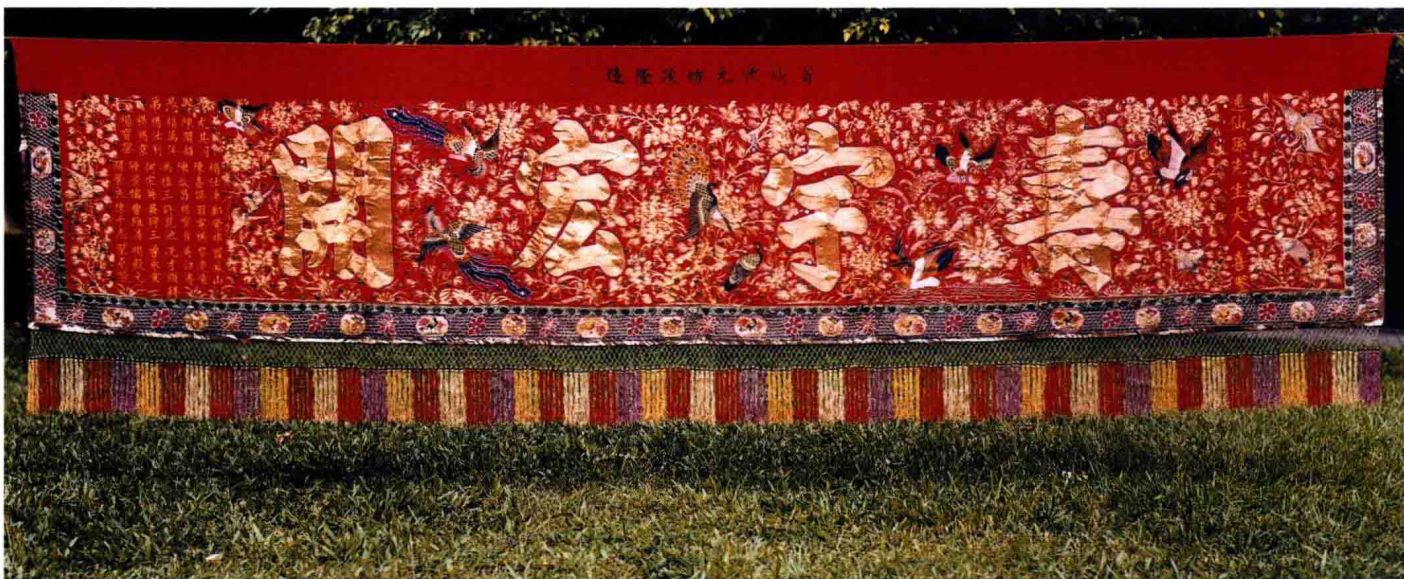
孙中山在澳门行医时所用的衣柜、八仙桌和医疗器械等。

These are the things that Sun Yat-sen used when he practiced medicine in Macao.



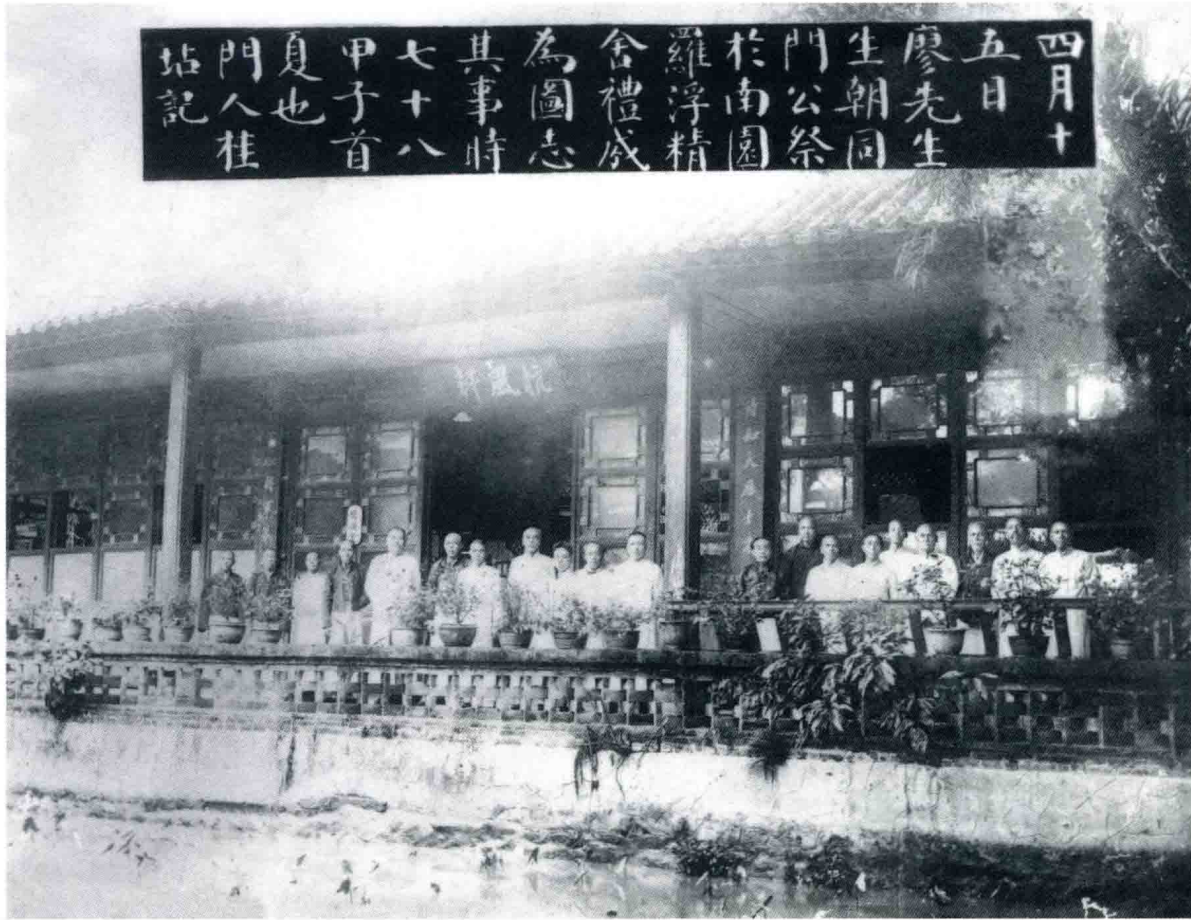
1893 年秋，孙中山在广州开办东西药局，图为该址今貌。

In 1893, Sun Yat-sen opened up the Dongxi Pharmacy in Guangzhou.



孙中山在广州行医期间，经常义务为贫穷者治病，为人称颂。图为尤列等人赠给孙中山的贺幛。

When Sun Yat-sen practiced medicine in Guangzhou, he always treated the poor people free of charge. This is the curtain of gifts from You Lie and others to congratulate Sun Yat-sen's achievements in Guangzhou.



孙中山在“医人”的同时，更热衷于“医国”，常与陆皓东、郑士夏、陈少白、尤列、程奎光等人聚会于广雅书局的南园抗风轩议论时政。图为抗风轩。

Sun Yat-sen was more interested in "curing the country" while he was "treating the people". He and his friends, including Lu Haodong, Zheng Shiliang, Chen Shaobai, You Lie and Cheng Kuiguang used to come together in the Kangfeng Pavilion of the Guangya Book Store to discuss and debate on issues in the country.



孙中山故居的书房、卧室及写字台。1894年初，孙中山在这里起草《上李傅相书》（即《上李鸿章书》），提出“人尽其才、地尽其利、物尽其用、货畅其流”等变革主张，但他此次赴津上书未果。

In the early months of 1894, Sun Yat-sen drafted a Letter to Li Hongzhang in this study. However, he was refused to meet by Li when he reached Tianjin. These are the study, desk and the Letter.





THE MUSEUM OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN

孫中山故居

# 推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC





甲

午战争中国战败，戊戌变法图强的希望破灭，中国进一步向半封建半殖民地社会沉沦。孙中山上书未果，他由此意识到要改造中国，必须先行政治革命，推翻封建帝制。

他组织了近代中国第一个革命政党；提出了明确的民主革命纲领；创立了三民主义这一当时最先进的社会政治和经济变革方案；领导了推翻封建帝制的武装斗争；缔造了中国历史上第一个共和国。

China was defeated in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895. The hope for reform was shattered after the failure of the Reform Movement of 1898. China gradually became a semi-feudal and semi-colonial country. After his *Letter to Li Hongzhang* was rejected, Sun Yat-sen realized that the only way by which China could be reformed was through a political revolution that would overthrow the monarchy.

He organized the first revolutionary party in China and put forward a democratic political program; he established the Three People's Principles which was the most progressive social, political and economic program at that time. He led armed uprisings that eventually overthrew the monarchy and founded the first republic in China.

# LAUNCHING AN ANTI-QING DYNASTY CAMPAIGN



1894年11月，孙中山在檀香山发动华侨成立了中国历史上第一个民主革命团体——兴中会。图为兴中会经常活动的场所。

In November, 1894, Sun Yat-sen founded the first democratic revolutionary organization, the Xing Zhong Hui, to mobilize the overseas Chinese to support the revolutionary movement in China.

### 檀香山興中會成立宣言

——民國紀元前十八年（公曆一八九四年，清光緒二十年）——

中國積弱，非一日矣！上則因循苟且，粉飾虛假；下則蒙昧無知，鮮能遠慮。近之蹂躪國步，驅逐靡境；堂堂華夏，不啻於鄰邦；文物冠裳，被輕於異族。有志之士，能無撫膺！夫以四百兆蒼生之衆，數萬里土地之饒，固可發奮爲雄，無敵於天下；乃以庸奴誤國，荼毒蒼生，一蹶不興，如斯之極。方今強隣環列，虎視鷹睨；久垂於中華五金之富，物產之饒，實食鯨吞，已效於接踵；瓜分豆剖，實堪慮於目前。有心人不禁大聲疾呼，而拯斯民於水火，切扶大厦之將傾。用特集會衆以興中，協賢豪而共濟；并此時艱，冀我中夏。仰諸同志，盡自勉勵！謹訂規條，臚列如左：

一、是會之設，專爲振興中華，維持國體起見。蓋我中華受外國欺凌，已非一日。皆由內外隔絕，上下之情不通；國體抑而不知，子民受制而無告。吾厄日深，爲吾何極！茲特聯絡中外華人，創興是會，以申民志，而扶國宗。

一、凡入會之人，每名捐會底銀五元。另有義捐，以助經費；隨人能力是禱，務宜踴躍赴義。

一、本會公舉正副主席各一位，正副文案各一位，管庫一位，值理八位，差委二位，以專司理會中事務。

興中會誓詞  
驅除韃虜恢復中國  
建立合衆政府倘有  
賣心神明墮聖察

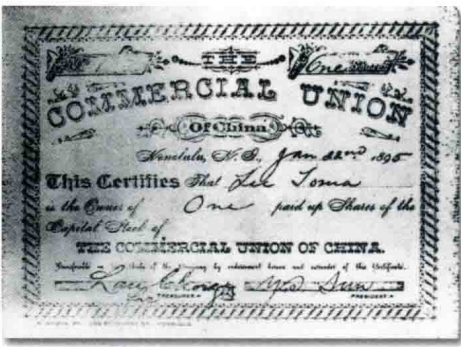
孙中山主持制订的《兴中会宣言书》，首次提出了“振兴中华”的口号。

The Manifesto of Xing Zhong Hui was drafted by Sun Yat-sen. The slogan: "Revive China" was put forward in the Manifesto for the first time.

兴中会入会誓词。孙中山在誓词中首次提出推翻清朝统治、建立共和政府的主张。In the oath of the Xing Zhong Hui, Sun Yat-sen made it clear that the aims of the revolution were to overthrow the Qing government and establish a republic government.

孙中山在檀香山茂宜岛宣传革命的旧址  
The photo shows the site on Maui Island where Sun Yat-sen propagated the ideas of revolution





檀香山兴中会成立后为筹集革命经费而发行的《中国商务公会股单》。

After the Xing Zhong Hui was founded, bonds were issued to raise funds for the revolution.

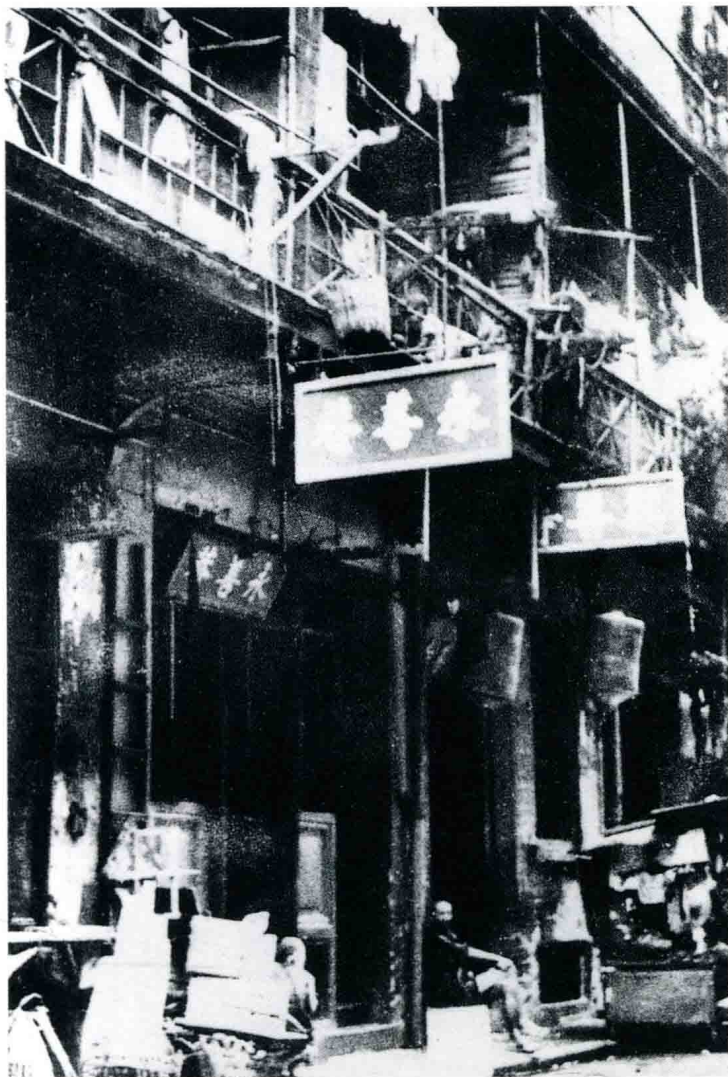


孙中山的长兄孙眉 (1854 - 1915) (上) 和华侨邓荫南 (1846 - 1923, 广东开平人) (左) 积极捐款, 有力地支持了檀香山兴中会的革命活动。  
Sun Yat-sen's brother Sun Mei (1854-1915) and Deng Yinnan (1846-1923) donated money for the revolution, give strongly support to the Xing Zhong Hui in Honolulu.

兴中会各地组织情况简表

A table shows the branch organizations of the Xing Zhong Hui all over the world

名称 Name	成立时间 Founding Year	发起人 Initiator	主要负责人 Main Leaders
檀香山兴中会 Xing Zhong Hui in Honolulu	1894	孙中山 Sun Yat-sen	刘祥、何宽 Liu Xiang, He Kuan
香港兴中会总机关 Headquarters in Hong Kong	1895	孙中山 Sun Yat-sen	杨衢云、孙中山 Yang Quyun, Sun Yat-sen
广州兴中会分会 Guangzhou Branch	1895	孙中山 Sun Yat-sen	孙中山 Sun Yat-sen
横滨兴中会分会 Yokohama Branch	1895	孙中山 Sun Yat-sen	冯镜如 Feng Jingru
杜兰士洼兴中会分会 Dulanshiwa Branch	1896	杨衢云 Yang Quyun	黎民占等 Li Minzhan
旧金山兴中会分会 San Francisco Branch	1896	孙中山 Sun Yat-sen	邝华汰 Kuang Huatai
台北兴中会分会 Taipei Branch	1897	陈少白 Chen Shaobai	杨心如 Yang Xinru
河内兴中会分会 Hanoi Branch	1902	孙中山 Sun Yat-sen	黄隆生 Huang Longsheng



1895年2月，孙中山从檀香山抵达香港，召集陆皓东、陈少白、郑士夏、杨衢云、谢缵泰等，在香港中环士丹顿街13号设立了兴中会总部，对外称“乾亨行”。此为乾亨行旧址。

In February 1895, Sun Yat-sen arrived in Hong Kong from Honolulu. He called his comrades included Lu Haodong, Chen Shaobai, Zheng Shiliang, Yang Qyun and Xie Zantai, set up the headquarters of the Xing Zhong Hui at 13, Staunton Street, Central, Hong Kong, and named the site "Kin Hung Hong".



香港兴中会部分会员合影

A group photo of the members of the Hong Kong Xing Zhong Hui



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FOREFATHER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



# 推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHROW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISH THE REPUBLIC



1895年10月初，为掩护革命活动，兴中会领导人决定在广州设立一个名为“农学会”的活动机关。此为孙中山起草的《拟创立农学会书》。

In the early of October 1895, The leaders of Xing Zhong Hui decided to set up a working office named Nong Xue Hui (society of agronomy). This is the requisition drafted by Sun Yat-sen.



1895年3月下旬，孙中山偕陆皓东、郑士夏等在广州建立兴中会分会，图为兴中会广州分会会址——王氏书舍。

In the last ten-day period of March 1895, Sun Yat-sen, together with Lu Haodong and Zheng Shiliang, founded the Guangzhou Branch of the Xing Zhong Hui in the Wang Family Study in Guangzhou.

陆皓东像。孙中山策划的首次武装起义拟于1895年10月26日（重阳节）在广州举行。因叛徒告密和香港方面指挥不力，未及发动即遭清廷镇压，陆皓东为保护同志，于销毁党员名册时被捕，虽遭严刑仍坚贞不屈，1895年11月7日英勇就义。孙中山誉其为“为共和革命而牺牲者之第一人”。

The first uprising organized by Sun Yat-sen was scheduled to take place on October 26, 1895. The Uprising was crushed before it was launched. Lu Haodong arrested and died heroically. Thus Sun Yat-sen praised him as "the first revolutionary who laid down his life for the republic".



翠亨村人陆皓东(广州起义领导人之一)设计、制作的起义军旗。其青天白日图案后来被中国国民党党旗、党徽和中华民国国旗所采用。

Lu Haodong, a native of Cuiheng Village and one of the leaders of the First Canton Uprising designed and made this flag for the Army that staged the Uprising. Later, this design was used as the flag and logo of the Chinese Kuomintang as well as the flag of the Republic of China.

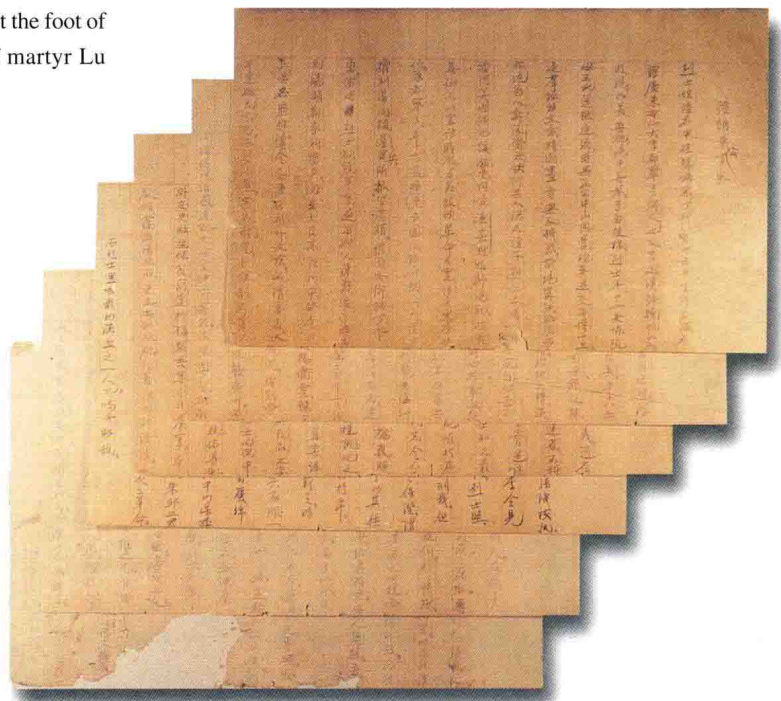


为纪念陆皓东烈士，1937年中山县（今中山市）政府出资在翠亨村犁头尖山麓修建的陆皓东烈士墓园。

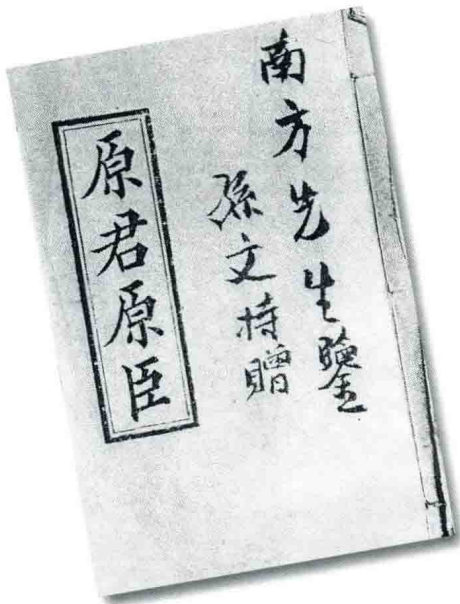
In 1937, the Zhongshan County government built a mausoleum at the foot of the Litoujian Hill behind the Cuiheng Village in memory of martyr Lu Haodong.

兴中会会员、陆皓东族侄陆灿根据狱卒札述撰写的《陆皓东事略》。

This booklet was written by Lu Can, the nephew of Lu Haodong, who was also a member of the Xing Zhong Hui. The stories were reminiscences of the prison guards.







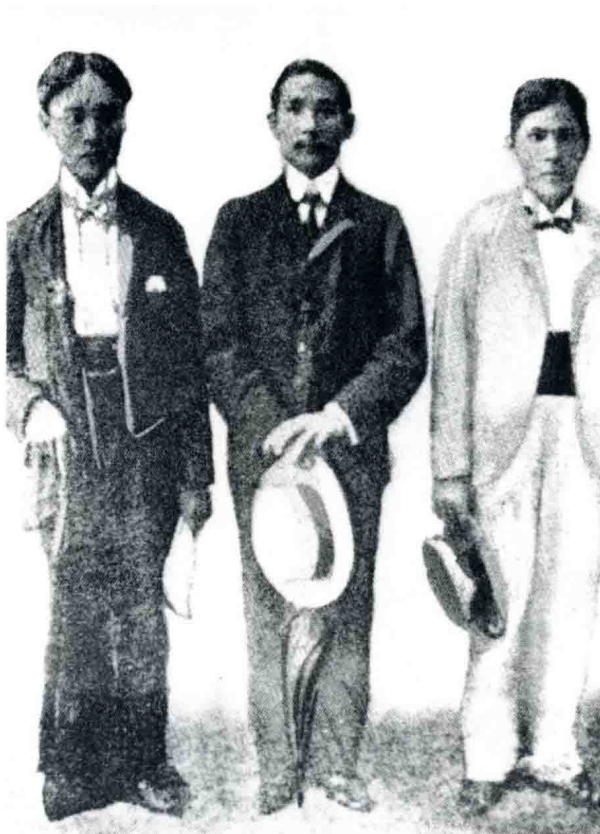
在流亡期间，孙中山随身携带有明末清初志士黄宗羲所著的《原君》、《原臣》两篇文章，用以宣传反清及结交革命同志。

When he was in exile, Sun Yat-sen brought the two articles which written by Huang Zongxi, a nobleman in the early Qing Dynasty, to propagate his ideas against the Qing Dynasty, and to make friends with the revolutionary comrades.



孙中山流亡日本后，即剪发改装，并化名“中山樵”，以避免清政府驻海外人员的注意。“中山”一名由此而来。此为当时流亡海外的孙中山。

To escape from the persecution of Qing government officials stationed overseas, Sun Yat-sen cut his queue and wore western clothes after he escaped to Japan. He changed his name into "Nakayama Cho". His name Zhongshan came from this Japanese name.



广州起义失败后，孙中山与陈少白（右）、郑士瓦（左）流亡日本期间的合影。

A photo of Sun Yat-sen taken with Chen Shaobai (on the right), and Zheng Shiliang (on the left), when they were in exile in Japan.

也。刻下孫文雖抵金山，倘無取道紐約，確搭某輪赴歐洲之信。特將總署巧電鈔  
 陳，並就馮守真函電報據錄詳細略誌寄左右，即乞公餘留意檢杳約章蓋章定  
 在胸，自臻完密。已飭馮守及紐約領事，隨時訪探該犯何日抵埠，准其某輪，定  
 赴歐洲何國，俟得確音，再行電布。除詳覆總署外，用特專函馳遞，因候金山復信，  
 是以肅達稍遲。祇請鑒安。諸維秘附，不宣。兩鈔件一紙，愚弟楊儒頓首六月八  
 日。』  
 後面兩鈔件，第一就是總理衙門五月十八日的巧電，第二就是一據鈔金山  
 馮總領事（詠齋）寫函電報詳細略誌。』這個節略裏所敘的事實，很有可以供參  
 考的：  
 「孫文原字浙樵，別號逸仙，改字載之。香山縣統坑村人，現改稱早埔頭人，  
 年約三十五左右，身材短小，面無微鬚，頭髮洋裝，由檀香山行抵金山，同伴有一洋  
 人一名卑沙，亦美國金山人，素係檀島銀行副理辦一名威陸，亦美國人，向在檀  
 島設官，前次創設殷王，因其未結權籍，所謀不逞，均挾厚資，居檀年久，是否孫文  
 同黨，尙難斷。惟見同船往來，交情甚洽，孫文借寓金山沙加麗度街第七百零  
 六號門牌，商勝勝號貨鋪內，聞不日往檀家谷轉赴紐約，前赴英法再到新加坡  
 並聞有沿途聯合各會黨，籌買軍火，欲圖報復之說。該犯隨身攜帶私刑書冊兩  
 本。雖無字跡，檢其上册，係有該犯之名，顯係孫文無疑。現將原册送  
 法覓取，俟訪明該犯起程日期，再行電覆等語。查閱該犯書冊兩本，一係撰  
 錄明黃梨洲明夷待訪錄中原君原臣一篇，卷端加一小引，自稱杞憂公子，一係  
 上李傅相書，洋書餘音，自稱文素在香港習西醫，已蒙考取，欲乞傅相專委醫  
 辦農務，兩種文筆俱轉達，昨已附致總署備核矣。」  
 這節略裏所說的卑沙和威陸二人，原名無從考證。金山沙加麗度街原文見  
 Shewan's Office。中山先生啟序的明夷待訪錄節編和序的原文，不曾看見過，也  
 沒有人提起。上李鴻章書的單行本，也是不曾聽說過的。收到楊儒的公函以後，照

清廷关于孙中山行踪的密电

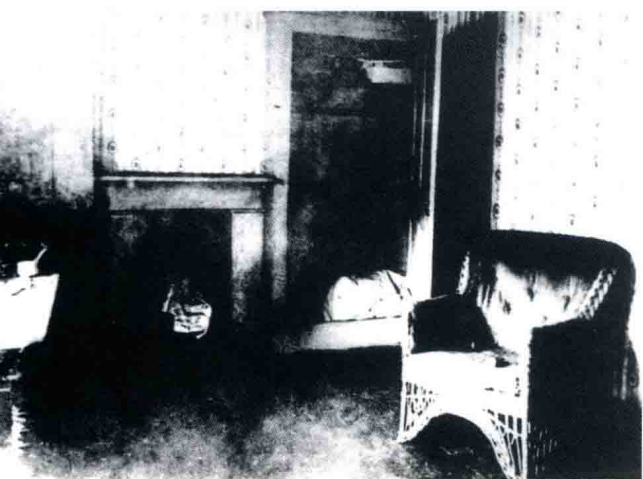
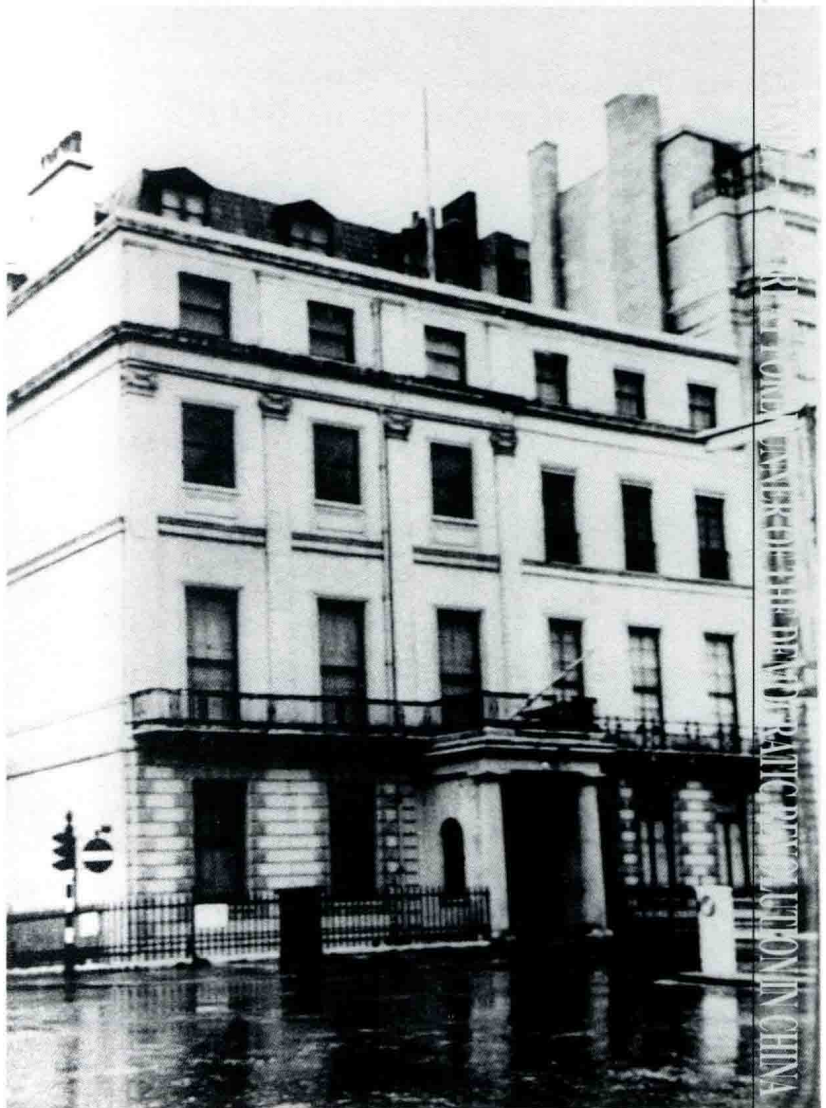
A circular issued by the Qing government on the whereabouts of Sun Yat-sen



DR

1896年10月，孙中山流亡英国期间，被清廷驻英公使馆人员囚禁，准备偷渡回国处置。图为孙中山被囚禁的清驻英公使馆和密室。

In October 1896, Sun Yat-sen was kidnapped by the members of the Qing Legation in London and locked up. The Legation officials tried to smuggle Sun Yat-sen back to China to be executed.



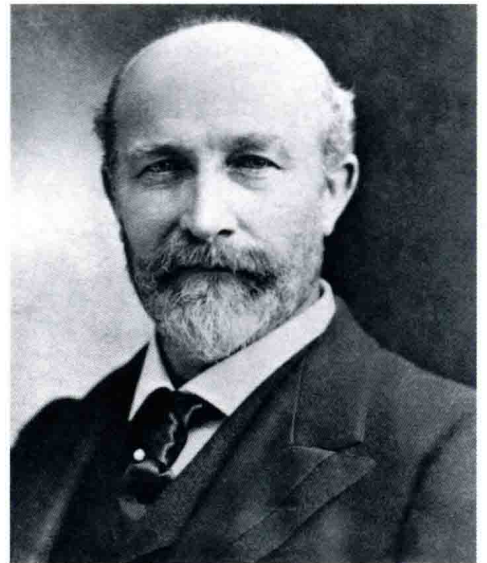


## 推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC

孙中山到伦敦后，曾数次拜访过他的英籍老师康德黎（右）和孟生（左）。当他们得知孙中山被囚的消息后，即通过英国的外交和舆论干预，使孙中山得以脱险。

When Sun Yat-sen arrived in London, he often went to visit his teacher of college, Dr. James Cantlie (right) and Sir Patrick Manson (left). After they learned of Sun's captivity, they tried every possible means to rescue Sun. Thanks to the British media and diplomatic intervention, Sun Yat-sen was set free.



康德黎提交给英国警探用以辨认孙中山的照片

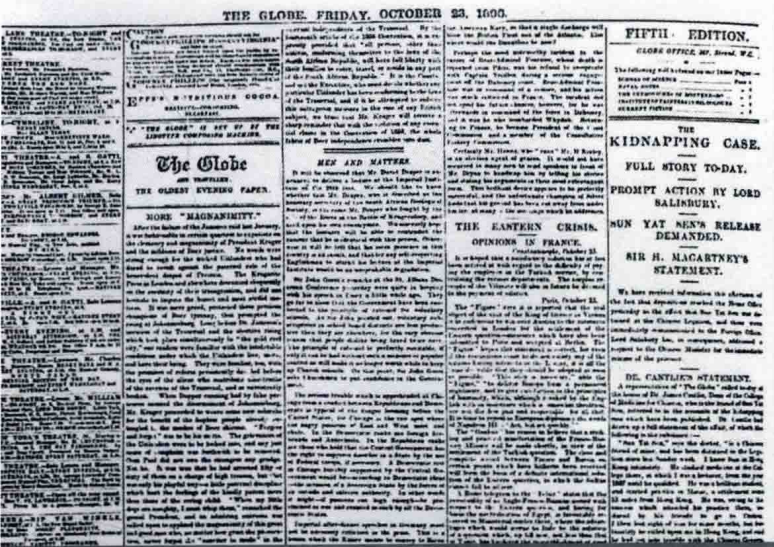
The photo Dr. Cantlie provided to the British police to identify Sun Yat-sen



为了求救，孙中山将其被囚之事写在纸上，托济洁工秘密带给康德黎老师（香港西医学书教务长，时在伦敦度假）。

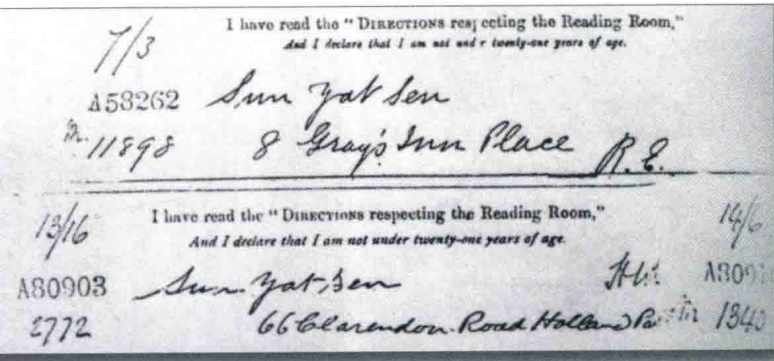
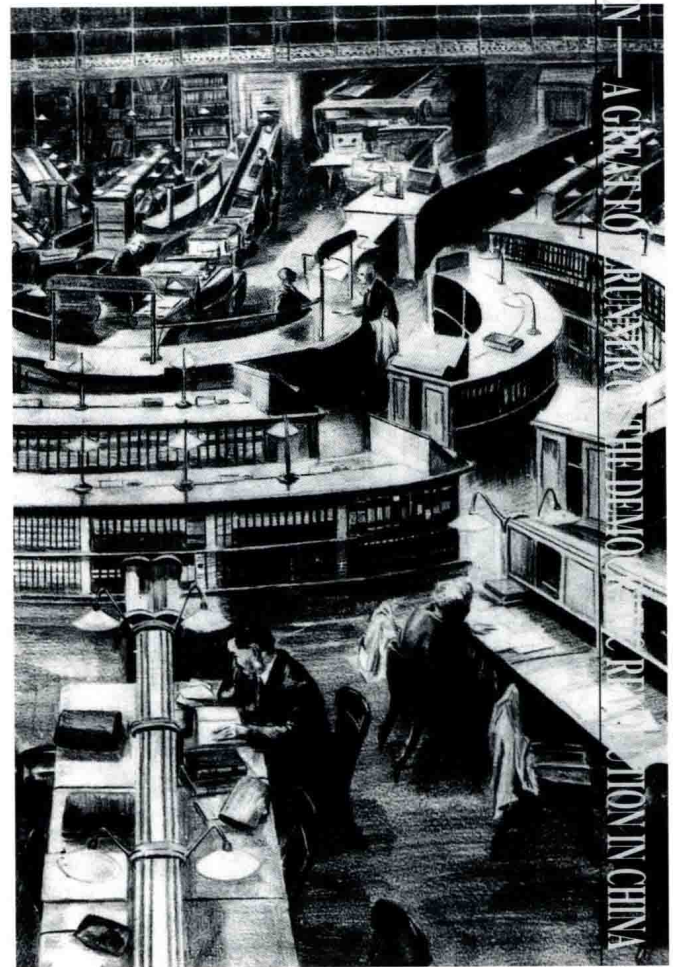
Sun Yat-sen wrote notes to Dr. James Cantlie who was the Dean of the College of Medicine for the Chinese in Hong Kong and asked for help. A worker in the Legation helped to deliver the notes to Dr. Cantlie.

最早披露孙中山伦敦蒙难消息的英国《环球报》  
Globe was the English newspaper that first published the news  
that Sun Yat-sen was kidnapped in London



1896年，孙中山把伦敦蒙难事件撰成  
《伦敦被难记》一书。这是该书的中、  
英文版本。

In 1896, Sun Yat-sen wrote the book  
Kidnapped in London, telling the story of  
his kidnapping and rescue.



孙中山获释后，继续留在伦敦，研究西方的政治、经济、法律制度。上图为孙中山在大英博物馆图书馆进行查阅的签名记录。右图为孙中山经常读书的大英博物馆图书馆。

After Sun Yat-sen was released, he continued to stay in London. The record Sun Yat-sen signed when he consulted books in the Library of the British Museum. He spent a lot of time in the Library of the British Museum to study the political, economic and judicial systems of the West.

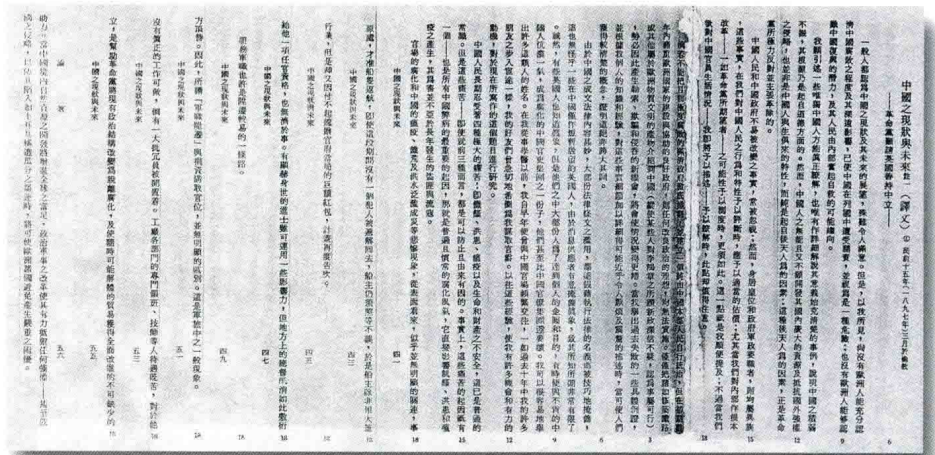


# 推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC

孙中山于1897年3月1日发表《中国的现在和未来》一文，阐明“革新党”的任务是进行改革，实行政治革命，为扫除腐败政治和发展经济开辟道路。

On March 1, 1897, Sun Yat-sen published an article entitled: *China's Present and Future*. He expounded the tasks of the Reform Party to be: implement reforms, launch political revolution to eradicate corruption and open up the path for economic development.



不完全打倒目前极其腐败的统治而建立一个贤良政府，由地道的中国人（一开始用欧洲人作顾问并在几年内取得欧洲人行政上的援助）来建立起纯洁的政治，那么，实现任何改进就是完全不可能的。仅仅只是铁路，或是任何这类欧洲物质文明的应用品的输入……就会使得事情越来越坏。



1898年，孙中山、杨衢云与日本友人在横滨合影（前排左起安永东之助、杨衢云、平山周、末永节、内田夏平；中排左起大原义刚、小山雄太郎、孙中山、清藤幸七郎、可儿长一；后排宫崎寅藏）。

Sun Yat-sen and Yang Quyun with Japanese friends in Yokohama, 1898. From left, front row: Yasunaga Tomasuke, Yang Quyun, Hirayama Shu, Suenaga Takashi, Uchida Ryohei; middle row: Ohara Gikou, Koyama Yutoro, Sun Yat-sen, Kiyofuji Koshichiro, Kani Choichi; back row: Miyazaki Torazo.



1898年，孙中山与菲律宾独立党代表彭西在日本横滨合影。在中国革命十分困难的情况下，孙中山明确表示支持菲律宾人民反对殖民统治争取独立的斗争。

The photo shows Sun Yat-sen and Mario Ponce, the representation of the independent movement of Philippine, taken in Yokohama, Japan, in 1898.



1899年5月，孙中山与日本友人在东京合影，二排左二为孙中山，后排左三为宫崎寅藏。

This picture was taken in May 1899. The second row, second from the left is Sun Yat-sen and the back row, third from left is Miyazaki Torazo.



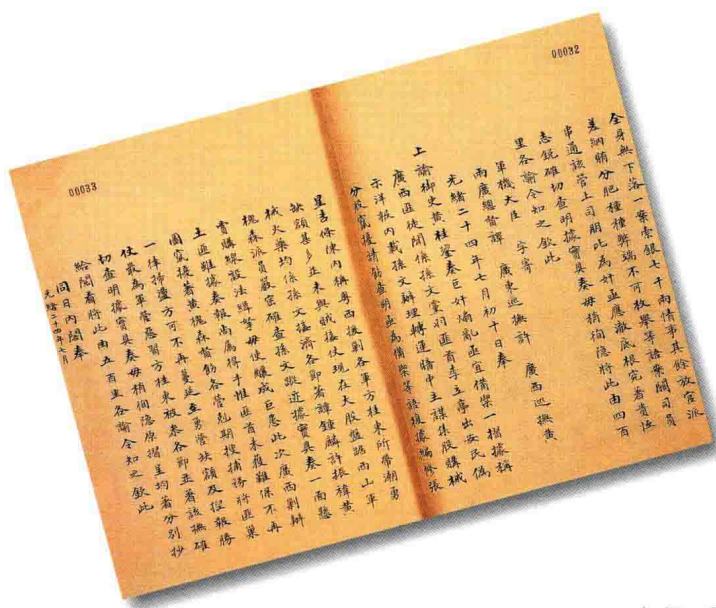
1900年，孙中山与日本友人合影（右起孙中山、清藤幸七郎、小山雄太郎、宫崎寅藏、内田夏平、末永节）。

Sun Yat-sen with Japanese friends in 1900. From right to left: Sun Yat-sen, Kiyofuji Koshichiro, Koyama Yutoro, Miyazaki Torazo, Uchida Ryohei, Suenaga Takashi.



# 推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

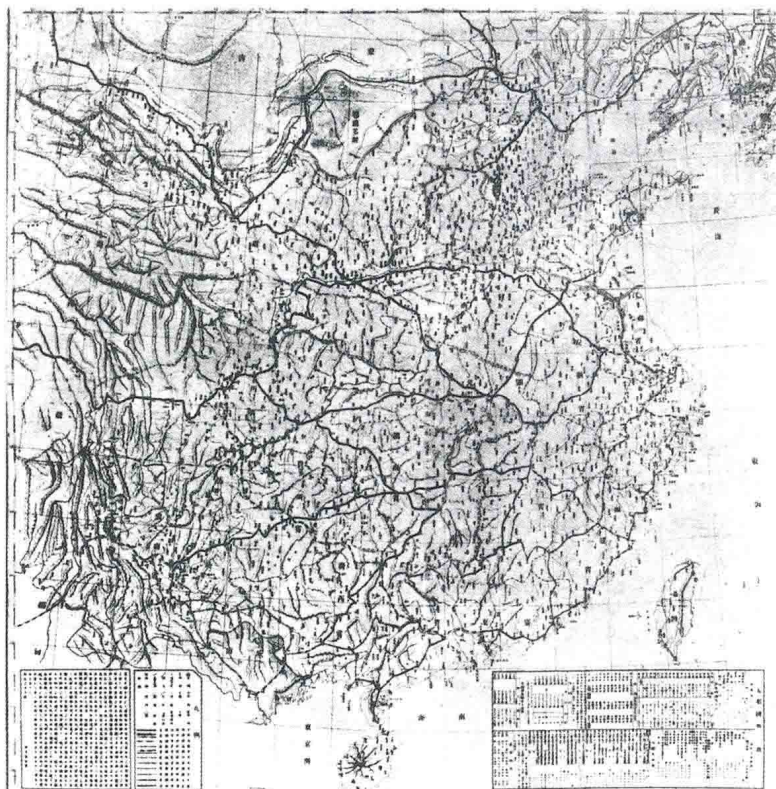
OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC



1900 年前后的孙中山  
Sun Yat-sen round about 1900

为清除革命党人在两广一带的活动，1898 年 8 月 26 日（光绪二十四年七月初十日），清军机处传谕两广总督谭钟麟及广东、广西巡抚等严密缉拿孙中山，“毋使酿成巨患”。

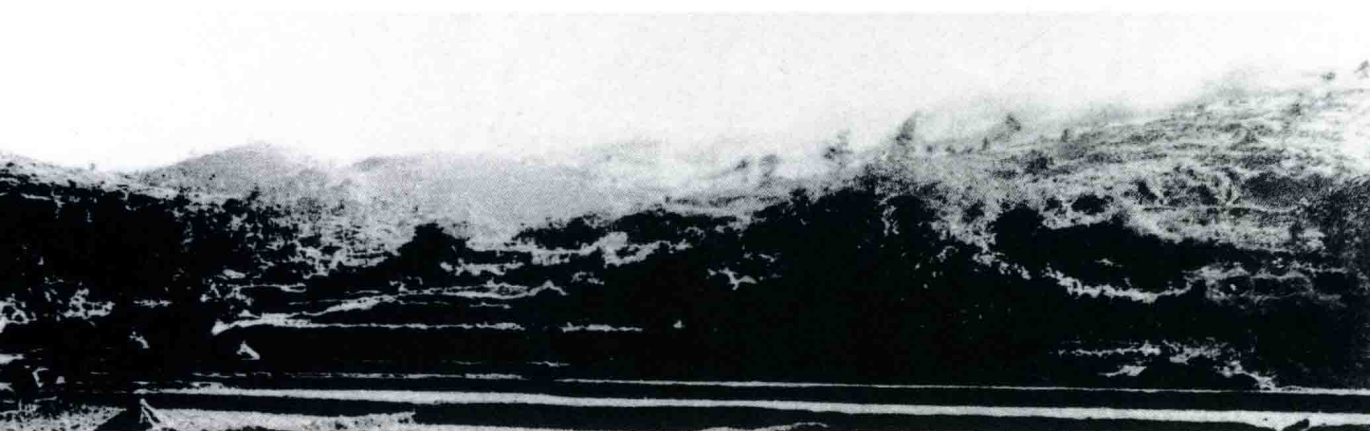
On August 26, 1898, Qing Imperial Privy Council issued an order to the Governor-General of the Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces to apprehend Sun Yat-sen and wipe out all activities of the revolutionaries in the area.



1900 年 7 月，孙中山等在日本绘制的中国地图。  
This was a map drew by Sun Yat-sen and his comrades in July 1900.

义和团运动期间，孙中山筹划在广东惠州发动起义。图为革命党人设在香港的起义大本营——《中国日报》报馆原址。

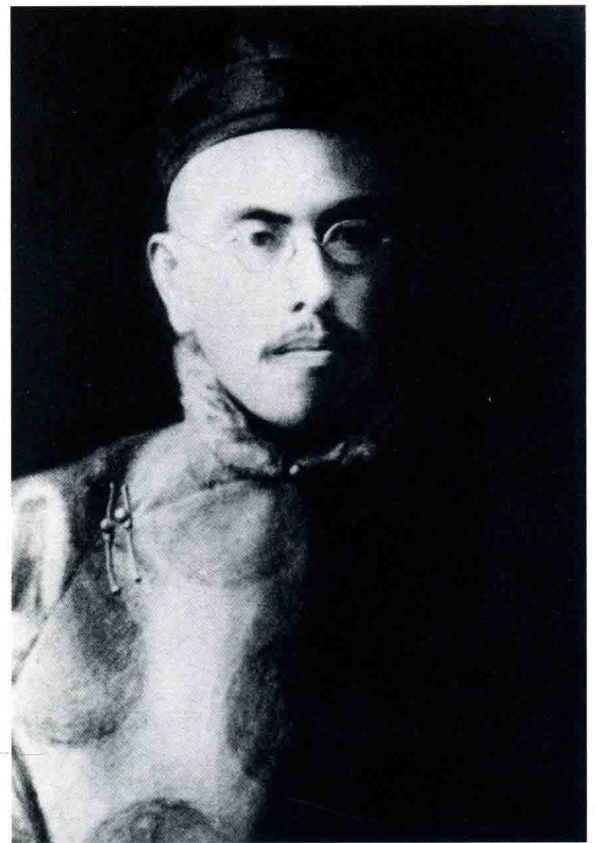
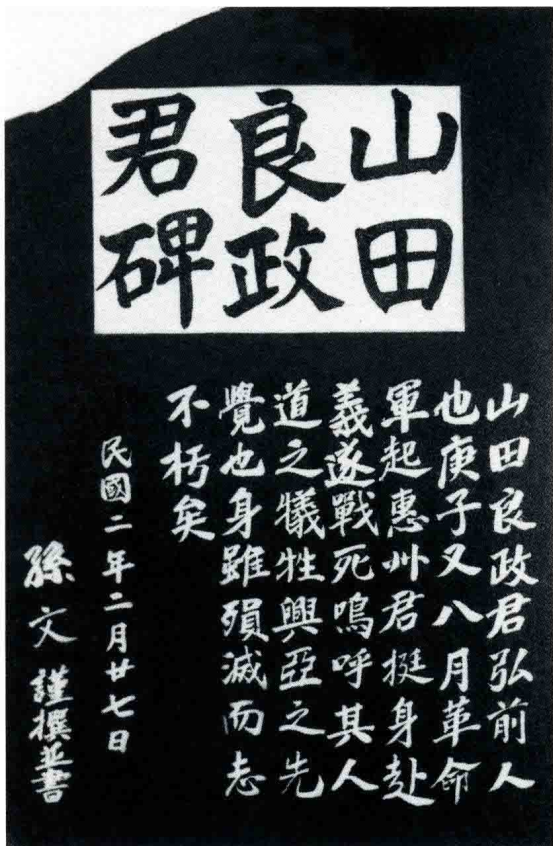
During the Boxers' Rebellion, Sun Yat-sen planned to organize an uprising in Huizhou, Guangdong Province. The revolutionaries set up the Headquarters of the Uprising in the Office of *China Daily*, Hong Kong.



1900年10月，孙中山命郑士良等在惠州三洲田发动武装起义，此为三洲田起义旧址。

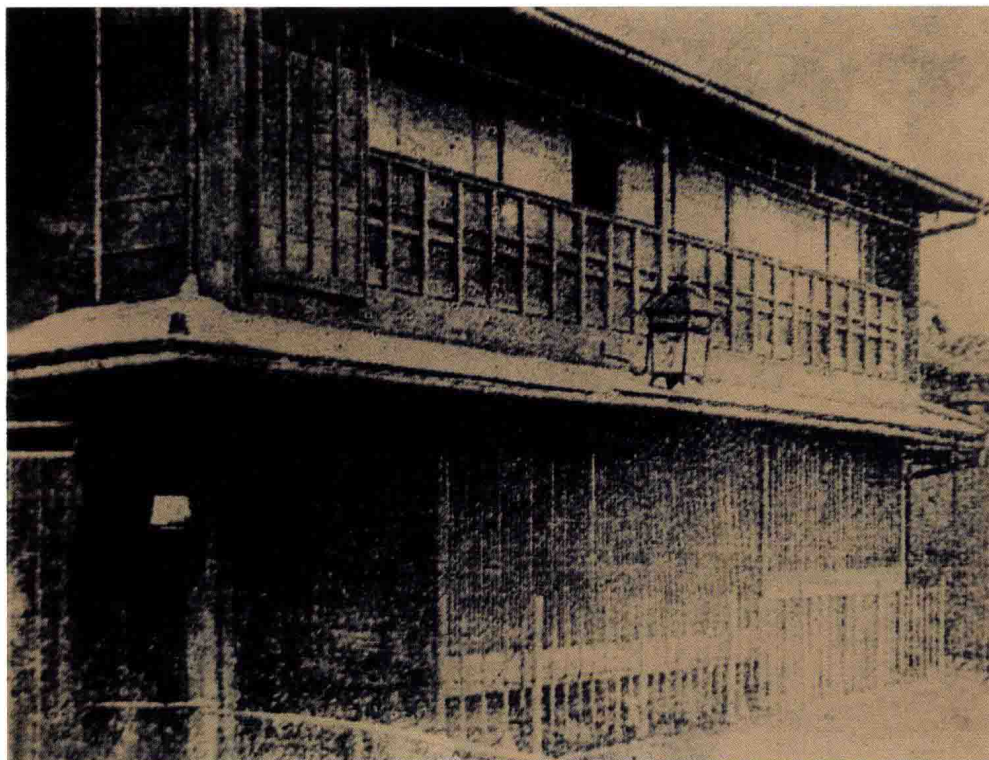
In October 1900, Sun Yat-sen ordered Zheng Shiliang and others to launch an armed uprising in Sanzhoutian, Huizhou.





三洲田起义得到日本人士的积极支持。这是在起义中遇难的山田良政先生像及1913年2月27日孙中山为其撰写的碑文。

A few Japanese friends supported and joined in the Huizhou Uprising. One of them, Yamada Yoshimasawa was killed during the uprising. Sun Yat-sen wrote the inscriptions on the tablet on February 27, 1913.



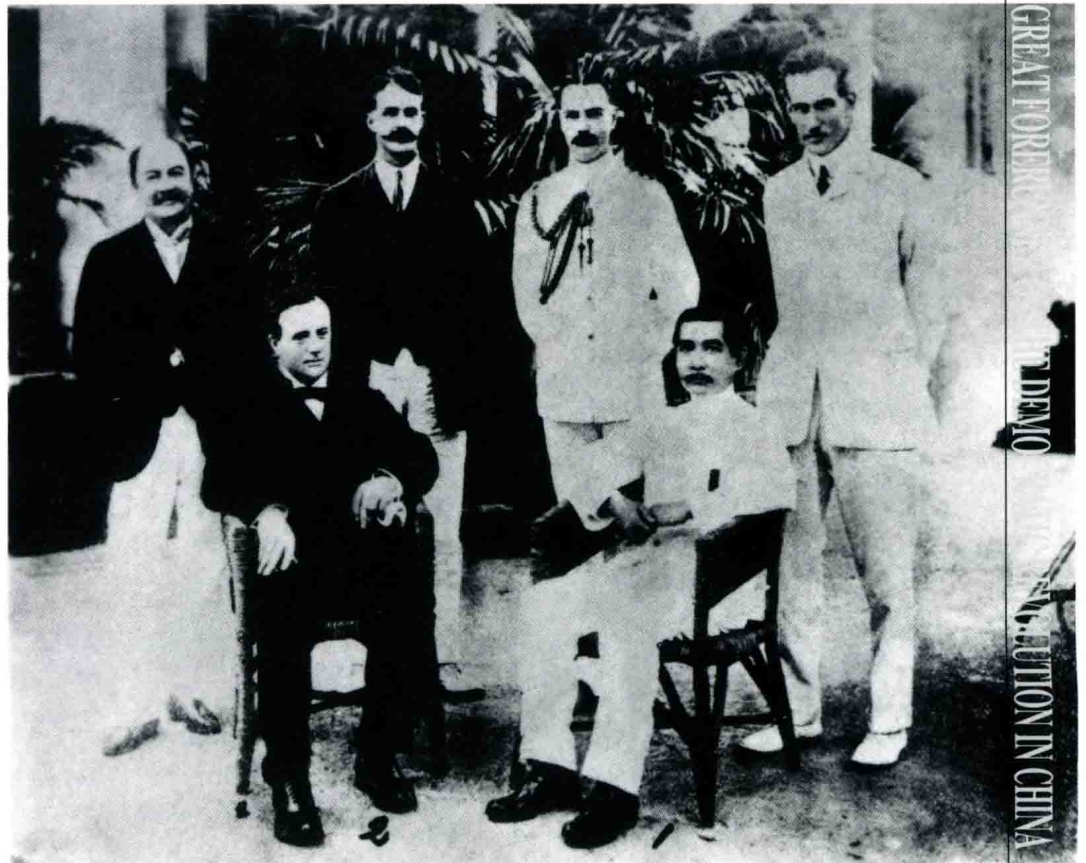
1900年9月，孙中山为指挥惠州起义，由日本抵台湾。图为孙中山在台北的寓所。

In order to direct the Huizhou Uprising, Sun Yat-sen arrived in Taiwan from Japan in September 1900. The photo shows where he lived when he was in Taipei.



1901年2月15日，孙中山（左三）、温炳臣（左四）在日本和歌山市与南方熬楠（左二）等日本友人合影。

Sun Yat-sen and Wen Bingchen with Japanese friends in Wakayama, Japan, on February 15, 1901. From left: The second is Minamikata Kumakusu, the third is Sun Yat-sen, and the fourth is Wen Bingchen.



武装起义不断开展，孙中山广泛结交各国朝野人士，争取他们支持中国革命。1902年孙中山抵达越南，在华侨中建立革命组织。图为孙中山在河内与法国官员合影。The photo shows Sun Yat-sen with some French officials in Hanoi, Viet Nam.





推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC

檀香山華字報鼻祖隆記之封面標記

# 檀山新報隆記

## THE HAWAIIAN CHINESE NEWS

ESTABLISHED MARCH 16, 1883

本館主人全體新報機關專記者來月

甲辰年九月初一日禮拜六 西一千九百零四年十月八號

新開紙第一千三百三十二號

日發行兩張 每逢禮拜日停刊 每月價銀六員 半年價銀三十二員 全年價銀六十員 寄費無誤 佛省

# 中國日報

## "China"

No. 1215 Tuesday, 22nd MARCH 1904, No. 924-94, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

號伍拾百貳仟壹第紙開新 二拜禮 日六初月貳年辰甲

本報宗旨：開通民智，改良社會，傳播中外新聞，促進華僑福利。本報每日出版，除星期日及中國節日外，全年無間。本報設有編輯部、採訪部、印刷部等，設備完善，印刷精美。本報歡迎各界人士投稿，稿件請寄本報編輯部。本報地址：香港荷李活道九十二號。本報電話：二二二二。

REGISTERED NO. R  
號六七參第原號六六第紙

BURMA CHINESE TIME  
"KWANG HWA PAO."

Published by Chun Wen F.

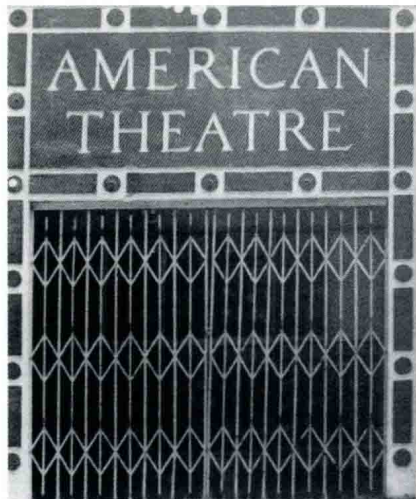
# 先華報

西歷紀元一千九百一十年三月十號星期四

NO. 2, TSEKAI MOUNG KHINE  
POST BOX NO. 329,  
RANGOON.

为清除保皇党在华侨中散布的谬论，1903年12月13日，孙中山在檀香山亚美利坚戏院（荷梯厘戏院）向广大华侨大力宣传革命思想。图为该戏院旧门址。

On December 13, 1903, Sun Yat-sen spoke to the Hawaiian Chinese in the American Theater in Honolulu Chinatown. He disseminated revolutionary ideas and refuted the monarchists.



孙中山领导革命党人进行武装反清斗争的同时，与康有为等保皇派进行了坚决的斗争。图为革命党人的主要舆论宣传媒介——《中国日报》、《檀山新报》、《先华报》。

When Sun Yat-sen led the revolutionaries in launching armed uprisings against the Qing government, he had to struggle against the monarchists headed by Kang Youwei. These are the main media: China Daily, The Hawaiian Chinese News and Kwang Hwa Pao.

大哉四大島中已肅清其二餘二島鳩不日可以就功非將此毒  
鏟除斷不能做事但彼受校怖非常見今日革命風潮大感  
彼在此則口借名保皇安則革命在美州則竟口稱其保皇  
若革命完則人實其外華人其德其美其多其美其成此  
計比之直信日一如康性者尤去無梁滿之汁爾矣爾在全  
亦已檢財百餘萬此財大半出自有心革命倒滿之人其德  
革命之系編得此財此其傷皇皇立憲款率中國必萬萬人  
永為滿洲之奴隸罪通其天矣可勝誅哉

弟  
考同志向來專心致志於興邦一事未暇謀及海外之運動  
使保皇縱橫如此亦亦不能時也今當乘此餘暇竭力環  
此盡此一死心民心一則財力可出無憂也務理在港同志亦送作  
聲援如有新書新報務要送法多容德美洲父村存心  
借使人知所適從並當竭力大擊手供台毒炮於各地也西草  
此即陸  
大安弟 中山謹啟

黃宗仰  
Mr. Sun Yat-sen  
100 Pine Street  
Boston, U.S.A.

1903年12月，孙中山致函黄宗仰（中央上人），告知在檀香山与保皇派论战的情况。

In December 1903, Sun Yat-sen wrote a letter to Huang Zongyang, informing Huang about the debates against the monarchists Sun carried out in Honolulu.





1905年春，孙中山往返于英国、比利时、德国、法国等地，在中国留学生中宣传革命主张。图为孙中山在比利时首都布鲁塞尔与留学生合影。

In the spring of 1905, Sun Yat-sen traveled in Britain, Belgium, Germany and France. The photo shows Sun Yat-sen together with the Chinese students in Brussels.



孙中山在法国巴黎与中国留学生合影

Sun Yat-sen and the Chinese students in Paris

## 1905年前中国各主要革命团体简表

A table of the major revolutionary organizations before 1905

名称 Name	成立时间 Founding Year	成立地点 Founding Place	主要负责人 Main Leaders
兴中会 Xing Zhong Hui	1894年11月 Nov., 1894	檀香山 Honolulu	孙中山 Sun Yat-sen
励志学会 Li Zhi Society	1901年 1901	无锡 Wuxi	杨荫杭 Yang Yinhang
中国教育会 China Education Society	1902年4月 April, 1902	上海 Shanghai	蔡元培、黄宗仰 Cai Yuanpei, Huang Zongyang
青年会 Youth Federation	1902年冬 Winter, 1902	东京 Tokyo	叶澜、秦毓蓂等 Ye Lan, Qin Yuliu
公强会 Gongqiang Society	1902年 1902	重庆 Chongqing	杨庶堪、梅际郇等 Yang Shukan, Mei Jixun
旅沪福建学生会 Shanghai-Fujian Students Union	1903年春 Spring, 1903	上海 Shanghai	林森、何牧士等 Lin Sen, He Mushu
军国民教育会 Junguomin Education Society	1903年5月 May, 1903	东京 Tokyo	叶澜、秦毓蓂等 Ye Lan, Qin Yuliu
华兴会 Hua Xing Hui	1904年2月 Feb., 1904	长沙 Changsha	黄兴 Huang Xing
易知社 Yi Zhi She	1904年4月 April, 1904	南昌 Nanchang	张惟圣、虞维煦 Zhang Weisheng, Yu Weixu
科学补习所 Science Continuation Office	1904年7月 July, 1904	武昌 Wuchang	胡瑛、吕大森 Hu Ying, Lu Dasen
光复会 Guang Fu Hui	1904年11月 Nov., 1904	上海 Shanghai	蔡元培 Cai Yuanpei
强国会 Qiang Guo Hui	1904年前后 Around 1904	南京 Nanjing	杨卓林、张通典、赵声等 Yang Zhuolin, Zhang Tongdian, Zhao Sheng
汉族独立会 Han Independence Society	1905年春 Spring, 1905	福州 Fuzhou	郑汉、林斯琛等 Zheng Han, Lin Sichen
群学社 Qun Xue Society	1905年春夏 Around Summer, 1905	武昌 Wuchang	梁耀汉 Liang Yaohan
岳王会 Yue Wang Hui	1905年 1905	芜湖 Wuhu	陈独秀 Chen Duxiu



1905年之前宣传革命的主要书刊

These were the books and periodicals that publicized revolutionary ideas before 1905





1905年8月20日，中国同盟会在日本东京成立，孙中山被推举为总理。图为同盟会成立前后的孙中山。

On August 20, 1905, the Chinese Tong Meng Hui (the United League) was formed in Tokyo, Japan. Sun Yat-sen was elected the Premier.



孙中山手书的中国同盟会纲领  
The Program of the Tong Meng Hui, hand-written by Sun Yat-sen himself

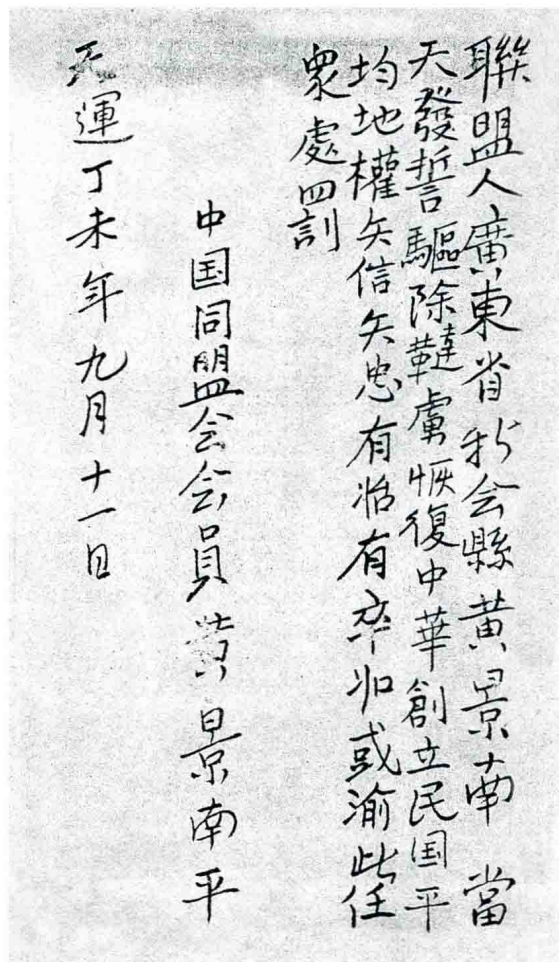


铸造于1912年夏的同盟会会员证章  
A badge of the member of the Tong Meng Hui, made in the summer of 1912



1905年11月，中国同盟会创办《民报》作为机关报。孙中山亲撰发刊词，把同盟会的纲领概括为“民族、民权、民生”三大主义，从此，孙中山领导的革命运动有了比较明确的革命目标。

In November 1905, the Tong Meng Hui started publication of the newspaper *Min Bao*. Sun Yat-sen wrote an introduction for the newspaper. In it, he summarized the program of the Tong Meng Hui into the Three People's Principles, namely, Nationalism, Democracy and People's Livelihood.



中国同盟会的入会盟书  
An oath of alliance made by Huang Jingnan when he joined the Tong Meng Hui

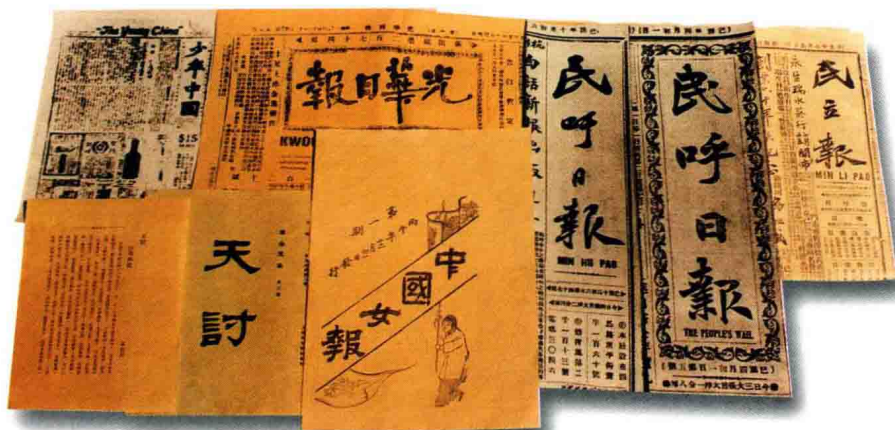
### 民報第三號外

#### 民報與新民主義報辨駁之綱領

近日新民主義報本開明報論中論革命與政治革命之得失甚詳，各刊於中國在己一大問題。本報以為中國在己一大問題，然則新民主義報所云可以立中國之自強四期以下之種種，則與我國民所共此大問題，其先所辨駁之綱領，則折下以告諸君。

- 一 民報主共和新民主義報主專制。
- 二 民報望國民以民權立憲新民主義報望政府以開明專制。
- 三 民報以政府為國之革命新民主義報以國民為國之革命。
- 四 民報望國民以民權立憲故敢教育與革命以求達其目的新民主義報望政府以開明專制不知如何方副其希望。
- 五 民報主張政治革命同時主張種族革命新民主義報主張政府開明專制同時主張政治革命。
- 六 民報以為國民革命自願專制而觀則為政治革命自願除專制而觀則為種族革命新民主義報以為種族革命與政治革命不能相容。
- 七 民報以為政治革命必須實力新民主義報以為政治革命必須要求。
- 八 民報以為革命事業專主實力不取要求新民主義報以為要求不遂權以懲警。
- 九 新民主義報以為懲警之法在不納租稅與暗殺民報以為不納租稅與暗殺不過革命實力之一端革命須有全副事業。
- 十 新民主義報既毀革命而鼓吹虛無黨民報以為凡虛無黨皆以革命為宗旨非僅以刺客為事。
- 十一 民報以為革命所以求共和新民主義報以為革命反以得專制。
- 十二 民報鑒於世界前途知社會問題心須解決故提倡社會主義新民主義報以為社會主義不過煽動乞丐流民之具。

同盟会机关报《民报》提出的与保皇派辩驳的十二条纲领。  
*Min Bao*, the official newspaper of the Tong Meng Hui, published the twelve platforms to refute the monarchists.



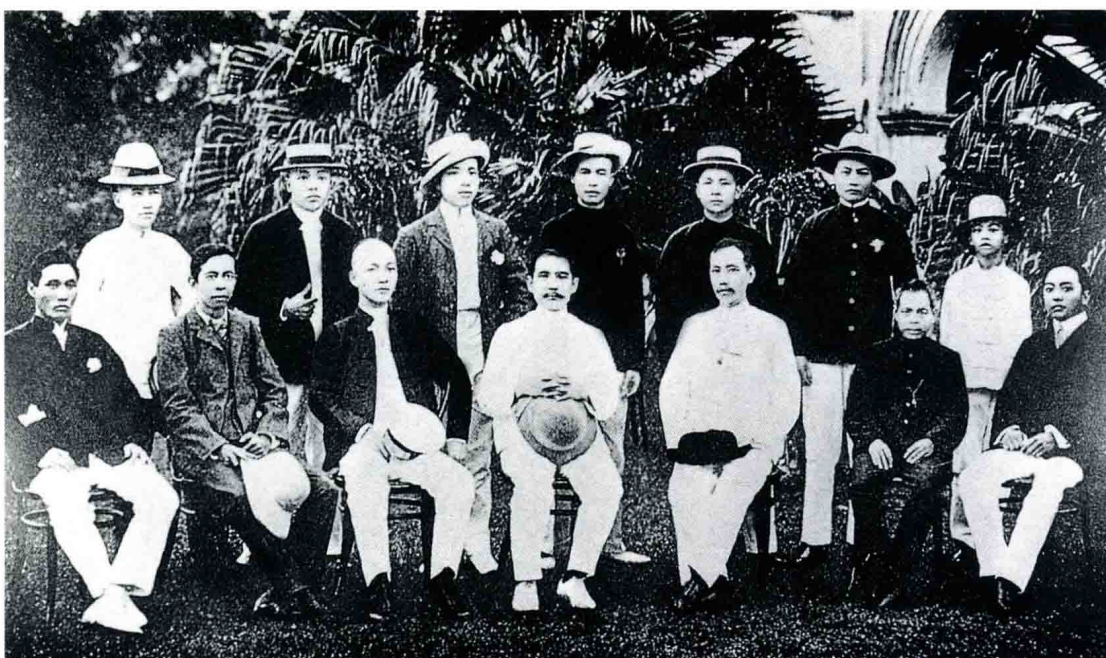
同盟会时期革命党人在海内外发行的革命报刊

These were newspapers and periodicals published in China and abroad after the founding of the Tong Meng Hui



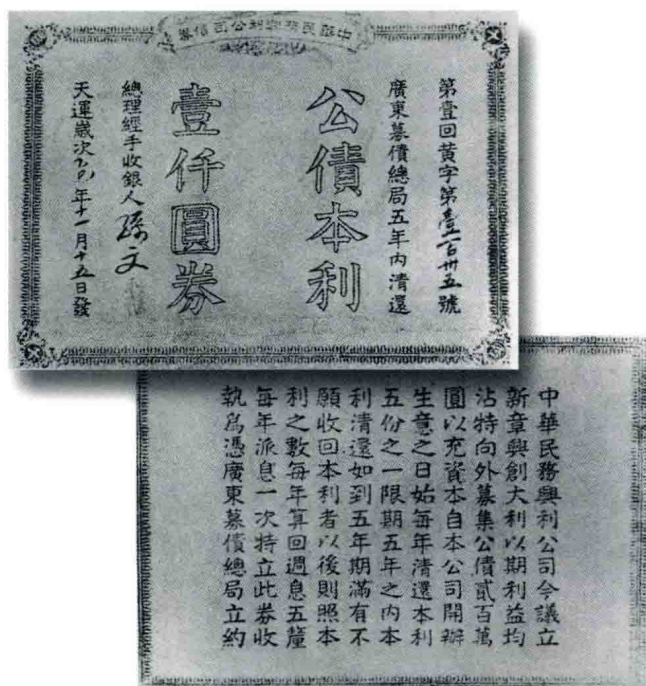
推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC



1906年4月，孙中山在新加坡建立同盟会分会，图为孙中山与会员在晚晴园合影。

In April 1906, Sun Yat-sen formed the Singapore Branch of the Tong Meng Hui. This photo shows Sun Yat-sen together with members of the Singapore Branch.

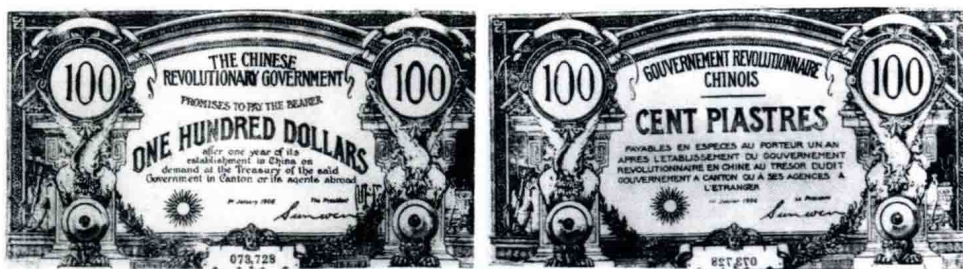


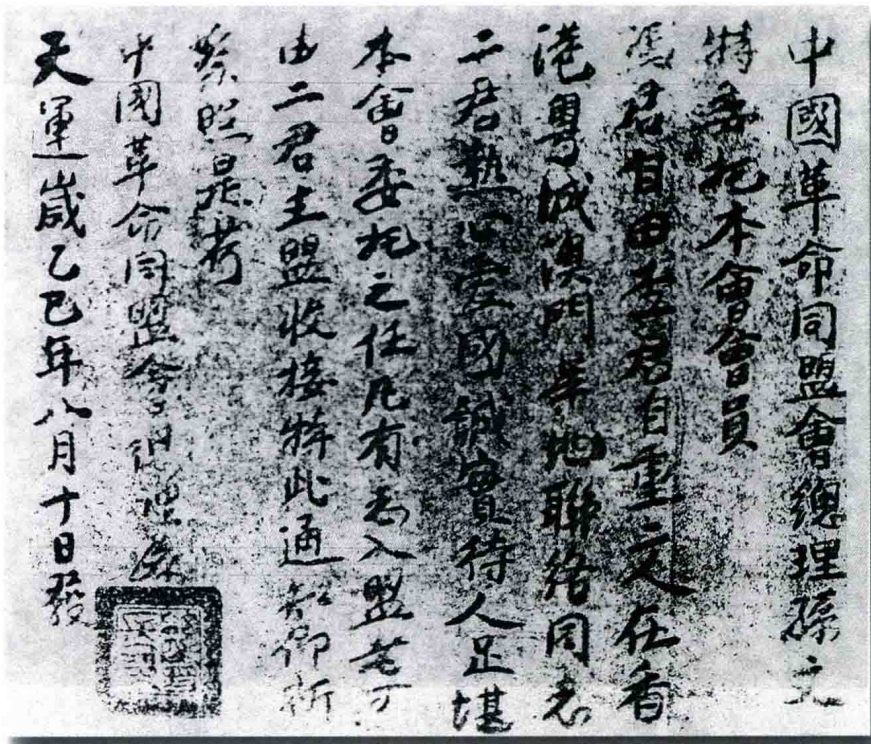
孙中山为筹集革命经费，以“中国兴利公司”名义发行的债券。

The bond Sun Yat-sen issued in the name of China Xingli Company to raise fund for the revolution.

1906年1月，中国同盟会印制的中国革命政府债券

Bonds of the Chinese Revolutionary Government issued by the Chinese Tong Meng Hui, in January 1906





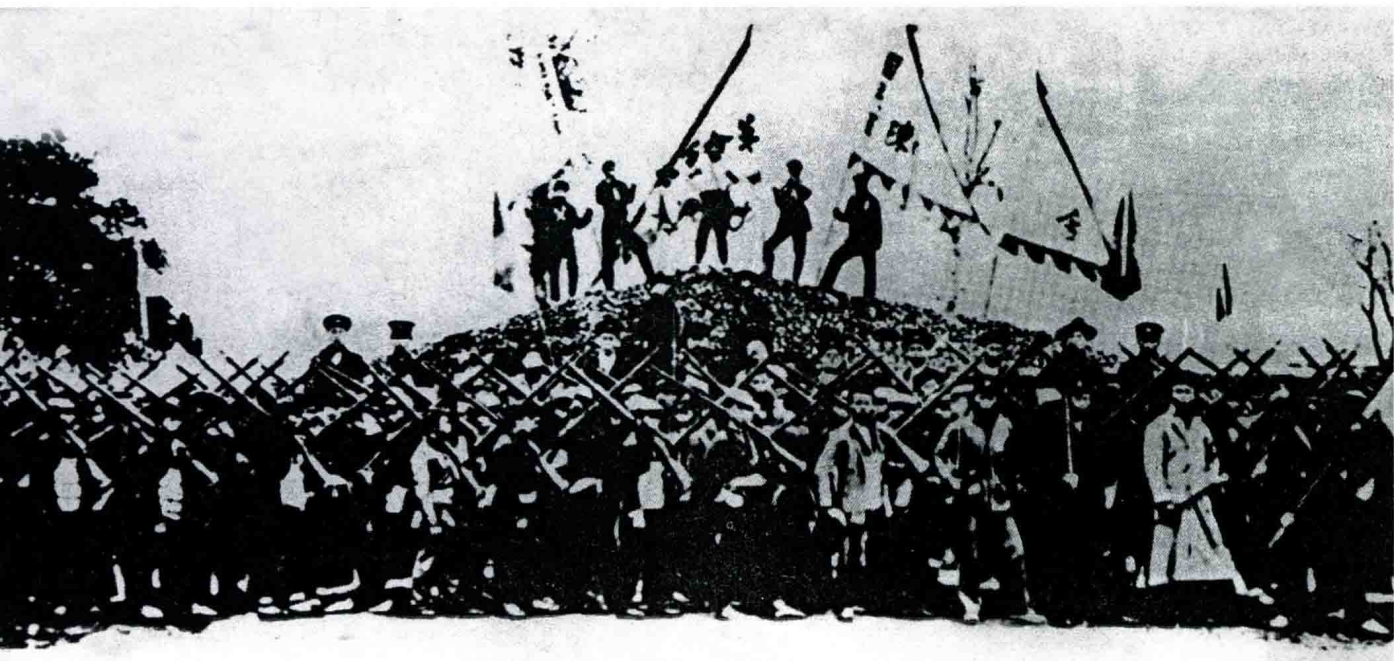
孙中山任命冯自由等为同盟会主盟人的委托书

The letter of appointment entrusting Feng Ziyou and others as the leaders of the Tong Meng Hui



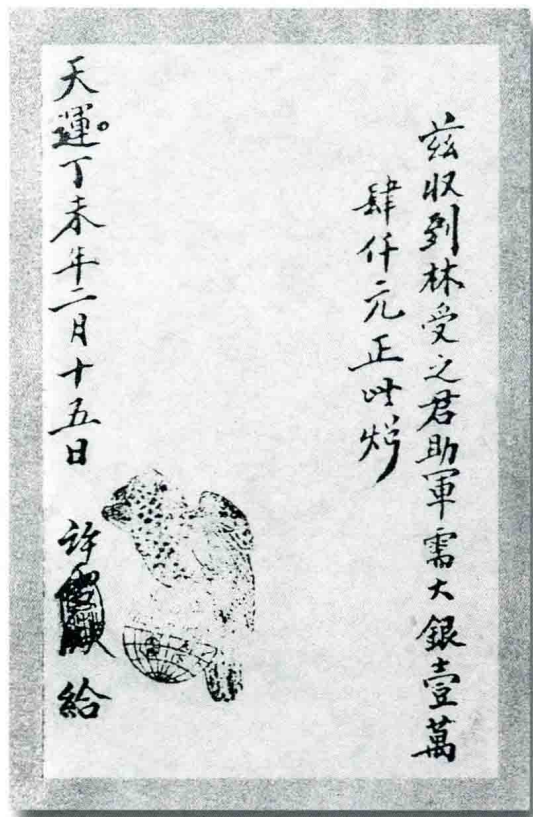
孙中山与黄兴、章太炎等在日本东京编制的同盟会《革命方略》。

This was drawn up by Sun Yat-sen together with Huang Xing and Zhang Taiyan in Tokyo for the Tong Meng Hui.

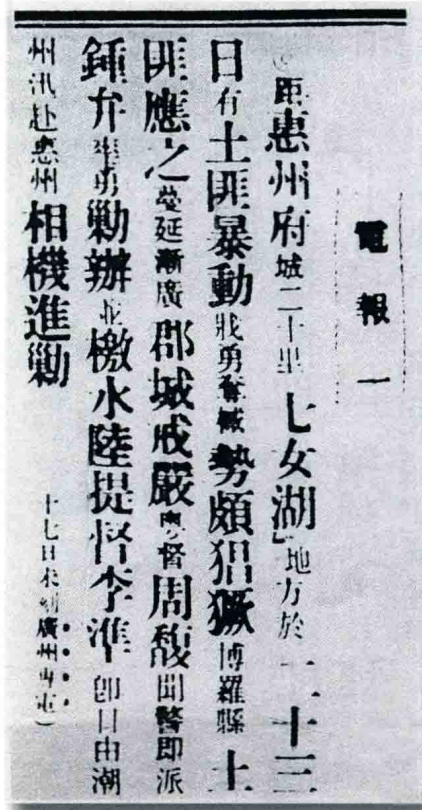


1907年5月，孙中山发动了广东潮州黄冈起义。图为起义军督师出发情形。

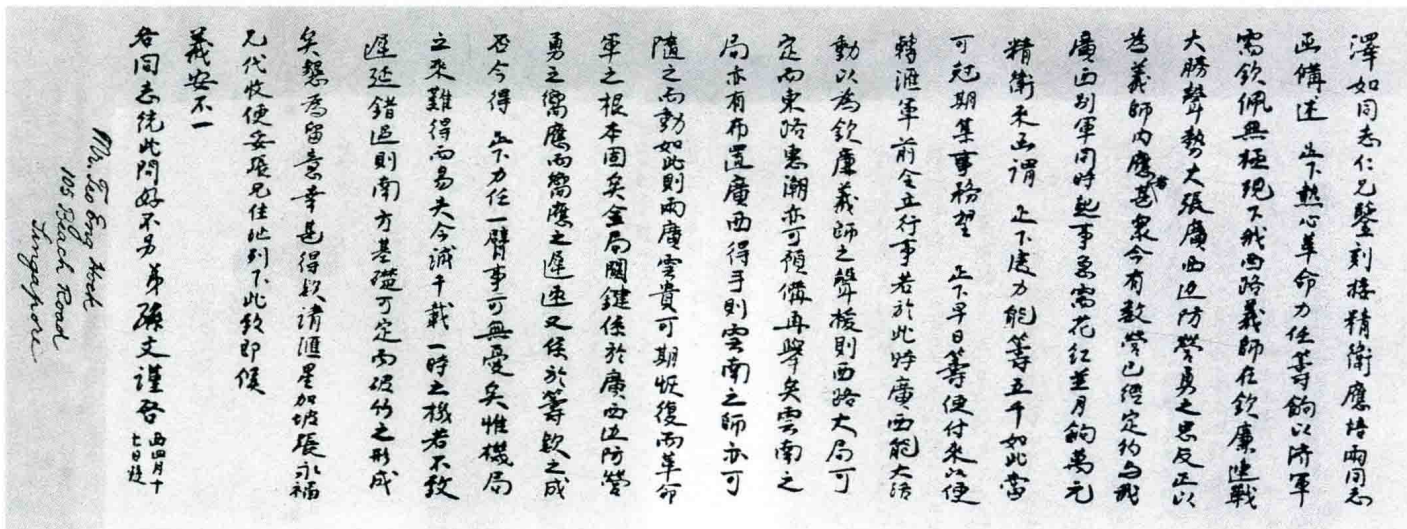
In May of 1907, Sun Yat-sen launched the Huanggang Uprising in Chaozhou, Guangdong Province.



南洋华侨支持黄冈起义的捐款收据  
Receipts for donations given by the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, for the Huanggang Uprising



1907年6月，孙中山发动了惠州七女湖起义，此为《时报》刊登的有关消息。  
In June 1907, Sun Yat-sen launched the Huizhou Qínú Uprising. This is the news published in *Shi Bao* on the Uprising.



1907年4月，孙中山致函邓泽如，请其为即将发动的钦州、廉州、防城起义进行筹款。  
In April 1907, Sun Yat-sen wrote a letter to Deng Zeru, asking him to collect funds for the forthcoming Qinzhou, Lianzhou, Fangcheng Uprising.

# ○本報特電

## ○清廷震驚革命黨

十六午後二時北京特派員發  
清廷因西撫張鳴岐電稱此次防城會  
黨實為革命黨、旗幟有革命排滿字  
樣、大為震恐、故復電嚴限粵督桂撫  
各派重兵剋日蕩平、以遏亂萌



1907年9月，孫中山發動了欽州、廉州、防城起義。此為《時報》刊登的有關消息。

In September 1907, Sun Yat-sen launched the Qinzhou, Lianzhou, Fangcheng Uprising. These are the news published in Shi Bao on the Uprisings.

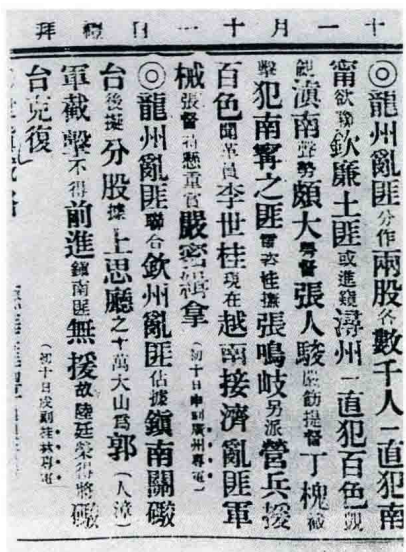


THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA

# ○本報特電

## ○清軍被革黨擊敗

初六日午前九時龍州特派員發  
太平思順道即濟光于初三日再派濟  
軍兩營往攻鎮南關、欲奪回所失砲  
台、復被革命軍用大砲猛擊、清軍傷  
亡甚眾、現在革命軍聲勢大振、鎮南  
關各險要盡被奪獲、四面高懸紅藍  
色日光旗、極有紀律、

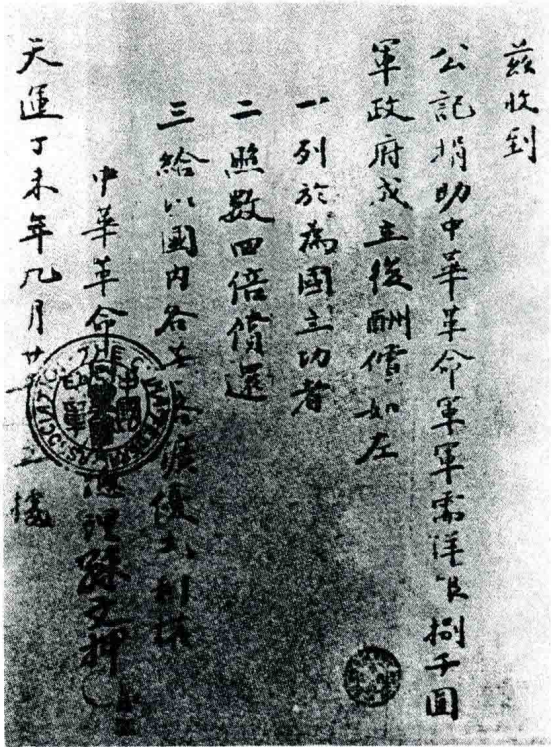


《時報》有關鎮南關起義的消息  
The news story on the Zhenninguan Uprising in Shi Bao

1907年12月，鎮南關起義爆發，孫中山、黃興親臨戰場指揮（油畫）。

Sun Yat-sen and Huang Xing led the Zhenninguan Uprising in December 1907 (oil painting).





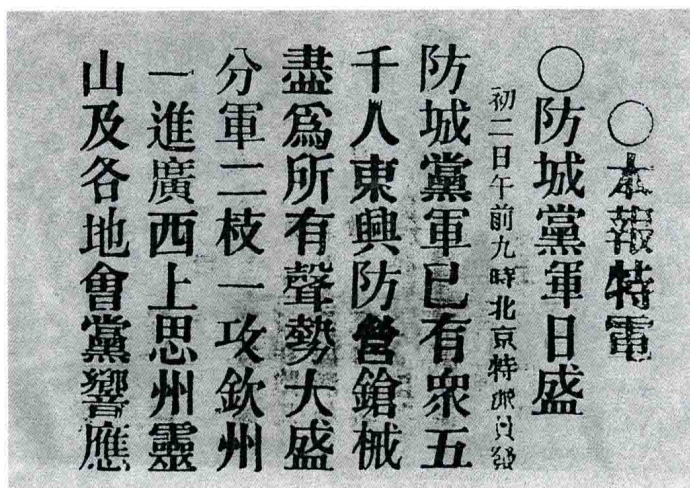
华侨支持镇南关起义的捐款收据  
A receipt of donations made by overseas Chinese in support of the Zhennanguan Uprising



孙中山在镇南关起义中戴过的帽子  
The cap Sun Yat-sen wore during the Zhennanguan Uprising

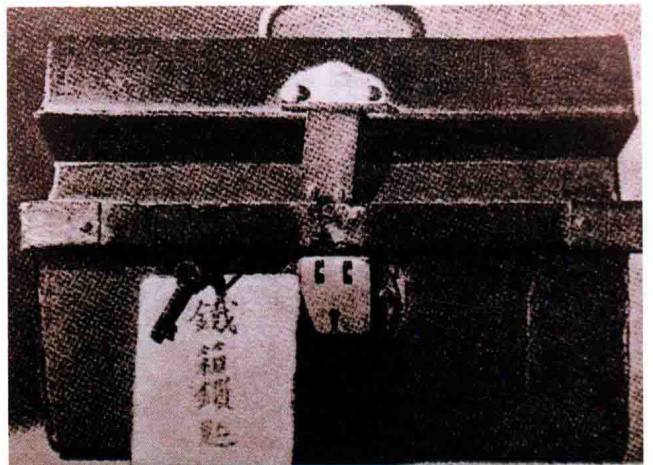
1908年4月，孙中山发动了云南河口起义。图为起义筹款用的铁箱。

In April 1908, Sun Yat-sen launched the Hekou Uprising in Yunnan Province. The photo shows the iron box used for moneyraising for the Uprising.



1908年3月，孙中山发动了钦州、廉州、上思起义。此为起义的  
有关报道。

In March 1908, Sun Yat-sen launched the Qinzhou, Lianzhou, Shangsi Uprising. This is the report of a newspaper.



Singapore, June 15, 1908.

Dear Mrs Cantlie:

Many thanks for your kind letter of May 10th. I was very glad to hear from you and to know that my venerable Doctor is prospering and in good spirit all over, and all my young friends have done so well in their student careers.

You, it is true that China is begin to follow the step of progress and its people is also begin to awake rapidly. But we do not believe that the Manchian Government is very pleased to such a change. The promise made by the throne to grant a constitution is merely a matter of throwing dust in the eyes of the world. I think a Parliament cannot be so easily obtained unless the people of China is strongly enough to demand it.

force, so I am working harder than ever to promote the cause of the people. To oppose the present Government to the bitter end will do more good to China than any compromise for if we once relax our pressure our Manchian rulers will soon go back to their old ways as before. If the Manchian can change into better will and good, if not force is the only resort for the people to vindicate their right. We are preparing for the last solution.

With my best regards to you and Dr Cantlie and all my young friends.

Very truly yours  
Sun Yat Sen

1908年6月，孙中山致函康德黎夫人，决心用武力推翻清廷。  
In June 1908, Sun Yat-sen wrote a letter to Mrs. Cantlie, expressing his determination to overthrow the Qing Dynasty with force.



漢邊民皆散漫野居。思孝蒙自各關外。山水險惡。觸瘴即生凶變。治漢者僅於沿邊各隘。設市埠而守之以兵其餘一委之各土司平時伏莽叢毒恃險出沒官兵惟守各關及市埠要地除棄置不顧此慣例也革命亂黨習知之故在紅河對岸越屬老開地方招集醜類陸續入滇地勾結散在各邊外之土匪次誘合沿鐵路散處之工人最後由土匪導之與邊關內地之會匪相結合蓋非一朝一夕之故矣自桂邊鎮南關受創後黨目黃和順關仁甫梁金秀等西竄滇邊通商機關一運事未集官吏亦微有所聞狃於故見忽之於地方未有絲毫整備意徒以漢越接壤法人又有鐵道事業在滇。擬設有干涉緝捕之勢。該黨迫而走險不暇。現會匪聚為漸強計於三月二十九之夕。由越之保勝境暗渡河口。攻襲營壘。立佔河口。城設警署委員蔡正鈞及其巡日。城內管帶官岑得貴退守山半嶺。嚴蓋本副督辦自守。四月朔下午六時陷副督辦營河口副督辦兼南防營務處王守鎮邦陣亡。其次子王由森死之。岑得貴擁護王守守斬匪目黃華廷。力竭被執。十營管帶黃體良率餘兵奔從。逆初四日匪分二股內竄一派紅河攻襲耗初六日。官軍管帶柯樹勳迎戰不利。匪逆逼新街。樹勳及管帶同慎馬管帶廷芳登山自守匪徒搜括耗酒管帶李美全營兵奔下河口。敵槍逆逼初八日。官軍自派援之新軍管帶周祥來會戰獲勝官軍乃有起色。是為西路一

記 載 十三 戊申

《东方杂志》刊登的有关河口起义的消息  
The news story on the Hekou Uprising in *Oriental Journal*

滔天先生是下久未通問夢想為勞比接克  
強兄來書述足下近况窮困非常然而發言更  
致賄足下足下反迎頭痛擊等之克兄謂止下  
為血性男子固窮不濫廉節可風要弟作書  
慰謝弟素知此種行為固是足下天性無足  
為異然足下為他人國事堅貞自操艱苦備  
嘗吾人自問慚愧何如弟以此事宣之同志人  
人皆為感激奮勵則此足下天性流露之微  
已有造於吾人多矣弟安能已於言仰謝耶  
自與止下握別之後事度萬端革命軍常  
於防城南閩河口三舉皆未能一達目的無  
非財力之不逮布置之未週故自河口以後  
已決不再為轉戰養面元氣方圖再發乃自  
慮費帝后之後各者人心為之一變無不躍  
欲試有不可終日之勢惟過吾人財力極之不  
能乘而起師為可惜

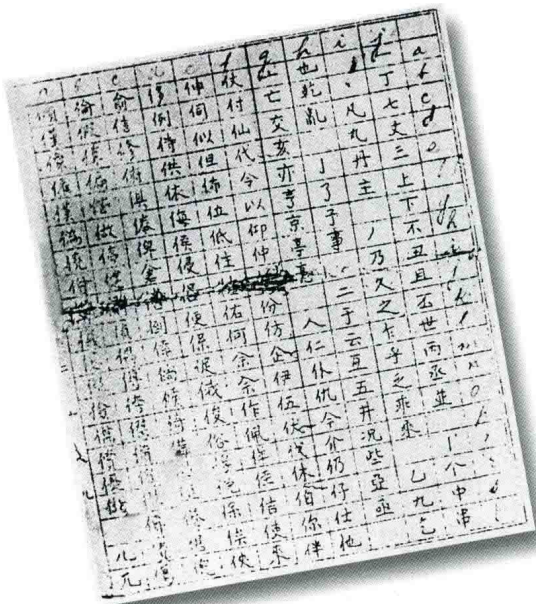
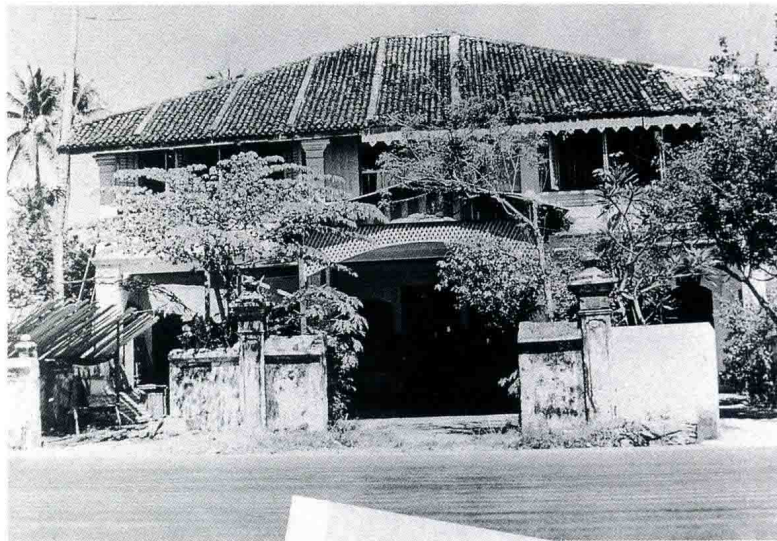
弟近接政名南來信云經濟計畫有模可圖  
問弟何時可到政洲商議其事此言想非敢  
我弟本啟早日就道若以旅費無着難以成  
行刻已四向張羅日間或望有一路得手倘  
弟歐州之經濟計畫可通則其他問題可以  
迎刃而解而吾人窮苦一生之願力亦有日能  
酬矣此想止下所與聞弟敢預為慰慰  
此致即候 大女弟孫文謹啟 三月二日

1909年3月，孙中山致函宮崎寅藏，谈到防城、鎮南關、河口起义失败及将亲赴欧洲寻求支持等事。  
In March 1909, Sun Yat-sen wrote this letter to Miyazaki Torazo informing him of the failure of the Fangcheng, Zhennanguan, and Hekou Uprisings and his planned journey to Europe for support.



1909年8月10日，孙中山在伦敦。  
Sun Yat-sen in London on August 10, 1909.

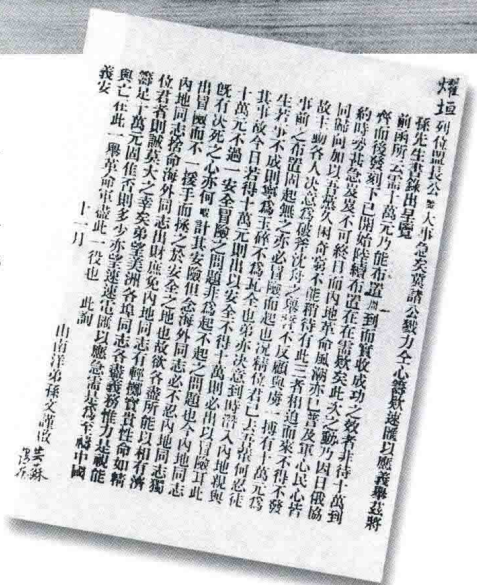
1910年11月10日，孙中山在马来西亚的檳榔嶼召集同盟会负责人会议，对新一轮的广州起义进行部署。图为檳榔嶼会议旧址。  
On November 10, 1910, Sun Yat-sen convened a meeting of leaders of the Tong Meng Hui in Penang, Malaysia, to prepare for a new uprising in Guangzhou.



檳榔嶼会议后，孙中山发送各地的筹款通知  
After the Penang Meeting, Sun Yat-sen sent notices to various places to raise funds

1910年2月，孙中山发动了广州新军起义。此为起义军用的电报密码。

In February 1910, Sun Yat-sen launched the Guangzhou New Army Uprising. The secret telegram codes used by the army of the Uprising.





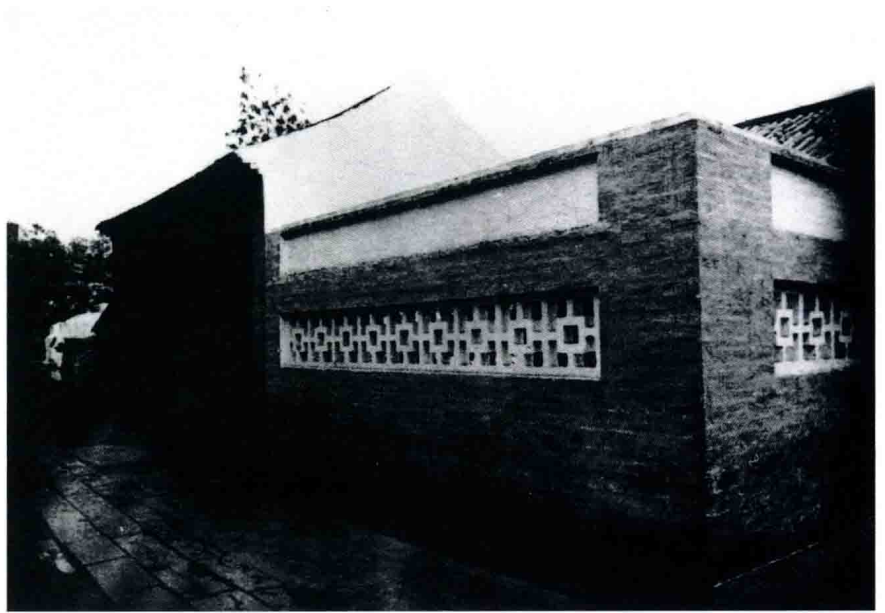


## 推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC

1911年农历三月二十九日，孙中山、黄兴等再度在广州发动武装起义。图为广州“三·二九起义”指挥部旧址——广州市越华路小东营5号。

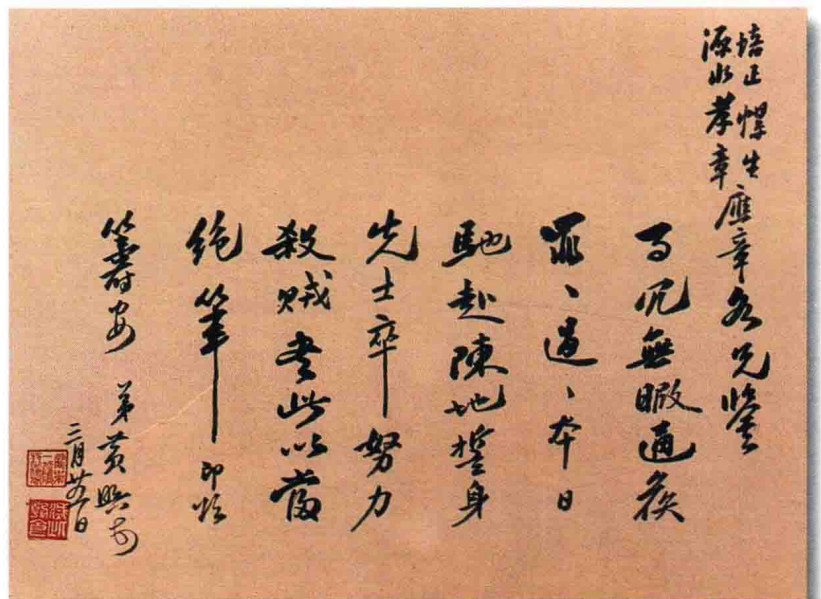
March 29 (Chinese lunar calendar), 1911, Sun Yat-sen and Huang Xing launched another armed Uprising in Guangzhou. The Headquarters of the Uprising was located at No. 5 Xiaodongying, Yuehua Road, Guangzhou.



黄兴 (1874 - 1916), 字岳生, 号克强, 湖南长沙人。广州“三·二九起义”的主要领导人、孙中山的战友和得力助手。

Huang Xing (1874-1916), also named Yuesheng or Keqiang, was a native of Changsha, Hunan Province. He was a major assistant and comrade-in-arms of Sun Yat-sen. He was also the most important leader of the March 29th Uprising.

黄兴在广州“三·二九起义”前写的绝笔书  
On the eve of the March 29th Uprising in Guangzhou, Huang Xing wrote down his last words as he was prepared to die fighting in the Uprising



广州“三·二九起义”失败后，黄兴、胡汉民致函孙中山，报告起义经过，并分析失败原因。

After the failure of the March 29th Uprising, Huang Xing and Hu Hanmin reported to Sun Yat-sen how the uprising began and why it failed.



安葬广州“三·二九起义”烈士的黄花岗七十二烈士墓

The 72 martyrs were killed in the March 29th Uprising and they were buried in the 72 martyrs cemetery of Huanghuangang



孙中山在1921年为黄花岗七十二烈士墓题辞“浩气长存”。

Sun Yat-sen wrote an inscription: "Imperishable Noble Spirit" for the Monument in 1921.



1911年4月前孙中山领导的十次武装反清起义简表  
A table of the ten uprisings against the Qing government before April 1911

时间 Date	名称 Title	直接指挥者 Direct Commanders
1895年10月 Oct. 1895	广州起义 Guangzhou Uprising	孙中山 Sun Yat-sen
1900年10月 Oct. 1900	惠州三洲田起义 Huizhou Sanzhoutian Uprising	郑士良 Zheng Shiliang
1907年5月 May 1907	潮州黄冈起义 Chaozhou Huanggang Uprising	陈涌波、余既成 Chen Yongbo, Yu Jicheng
1907年6月 June 1907	惠州七女湖起义 Huizhou Qinhuhu Uprising	邓子瑜 Deng Ziyu
1907年9月 Sept. 1907	钦州、廉州、防城起义 Qinzhou, Lianzhou, Fangcheng Uprising	王和顺 Wang Heshun
1907年12月 Dec. 1907	镇南关起义 Zhennanguan Uprising	黄明堂 Huang Mingtang
1908年3月 March 1908	钦州、廉州、上思起义 Qinzhou, Lianzhou, Shangsi Uprising	黄兴 Huang Xing
1908年4月 April 1908	河口起义 Hekou Uprising	黄明堂、王和顺 Huang Mingtang, Wang Heshun
1910年2月 Feb. 1910	广州新军起义 Guangzhou New Army Uprising	倪映典 Ni Yingdian
1911年4月 April 1911	广州“三·二九起义” "3·29" (Chinese lunar calendar) Uprising in Guangzhou	黄兴 Huang Xing



广州“三·二九起义”失败后，一些革命党人对革命变得消极起来，而孙中山依然坚持革命必胜的信念。图为1911年6月孙中山在旧金山。

Since the "3·29"(Chinese lunar calendar) Uprising in Guangzhou failed, a part of the revolutionaries lost their trusts. Although thus, Sun Yat-sen was yet insisting the belief that the revolution would certainly result in success.



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



澤如兄並各同志均鑒三月廿六日來書已得收讀見苦心勞力為國奮馳致佩無極也按以米信之時計之去者城失收之時不遠三四日耳區憶當日以為情勢亦不勝萬千感慨也然事雖失敗而其為影響於全西界及海外華僑實非常之大由此所得之效果亦不可勝量以區區十餘萬而做出如此救事天動地之事使吾黨之聲勢飛騰千丈亦甚值矣事敗決此大失敗之因必宜生也他日成功之果也從此之後所謀內外攻防皆易入手弟現在間始經營數路想當有二丁成惟時之慮速不得而知耳此正老吉慰若也

又經羊城一役之後外交亦易入手弟曾看人區

乃至羊城一役之後見吾黨志士指身赴義其勇氣則設銅老朽之輩亦因而奮感令致公體堂已發起籌餉現已成立籌餉局以專責成想不必能大收效果也此又羊城失敗之影響者也再付上致公堂籌餉章程一閱弟於月內此處籌餉局規模大足之後當再往東美今不或再往歐洲以外外交要件而回東之期尚未定也

南洋人心想亦必以此次之失敗而愈增奮勵也望兄及各同志竭力維持已聯之人心並致吹初醒之民氣倘得合大羣集大以南洋美沖華僑之財力以濟內地同志之所需自無不足而成功之期決不遠也幸甚也

弟容人任柳家堂向由柳城同志備貨供給每月也

1911年7月18日，孫中山致函鄧澤如，認為廣州“三·二九起義”“必定生出他日成功之果”。

On July 18, 1911, Sun Yat-sen wrote a letter to Deng Zeru. In the letter, Sun pointed out: "The March 29th Uprising would surely bear fruits of success in the coming days".

訪美國政府皆大表同情今已使人往英以視俄中權要務必能得當法國政府則向也有同情者也如是吾黨今日決英美法三國政府必樂觀吾黨之成事則再舉之日必無難端干涉之舉且必能力阻他國之干涉也此又外交之路因羊城之影響而收效果也

金山致公總堂雖係澳門以反清復明為宗旨然向多老朽頑銅向無進取之氣故曾與吾黨之少年勇進之輩積不相容數月之前在大反同盟會之籌餉美國華僑十餘八九為澳門三德致公總堂一反對吾黨則雖熱心革命者亦不敢前故以美國華僑之數所算不過萬餘港銀遠不及加拿大少數華僑之相斡

自離柳之後兩女禮書家人多病醫藥之費常有之故前後兩次向港都捐撥公款無此錢屬非宜實不得已也自港都撥後則無向柳城同去取費並每月由全慶君收同之收集正非易事者區期收不者亦亦長貧難顧之警情也雖曰為天下若不顧家然弟於萬里居此之中見家書一至亦不能置之度外以此當懷心神紛亂志氣欲進取前途殊多窒礙致請兄於柳城外之春埠聯合着實南去十餘年人每月每元或十元按月協助家費以持弟內顧之憂而減柳城同志之担任以柳城同志之債給已也弟我走免疲勞倘兄與他埠同志能分把實為至感此候

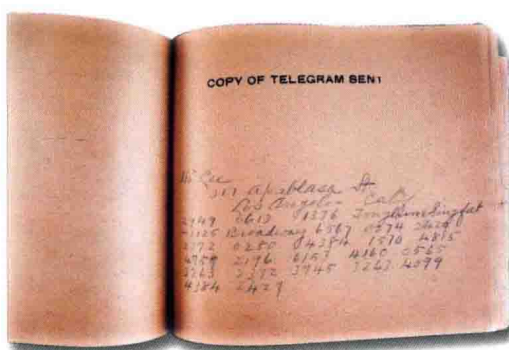
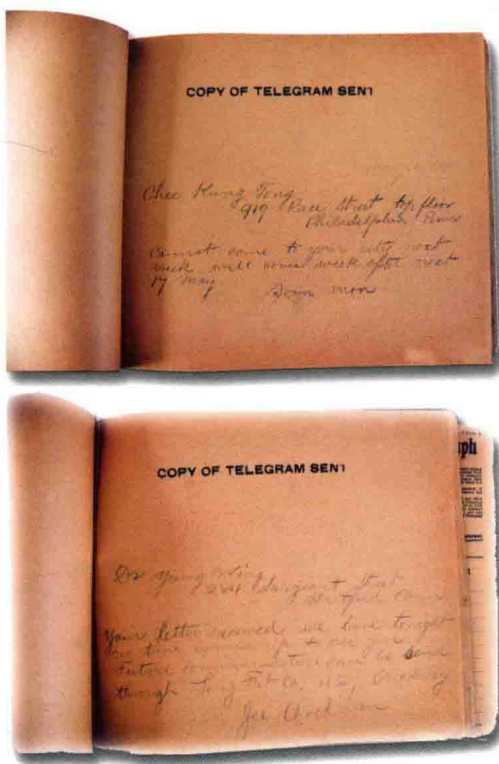
大要不

弟孫文謹啟 西七月丁巳年金山寄

革命党人搜集的清军武器装备情况简表

序号	名称	数量	备注
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革命党人搜集的清军武器装备情况简表  
Information the revolutionaries gathered on the military equipments of the Qing Army



1911年6至10月，孙中山在美国与容夙、荷马·里及致公党的同志通讯的电报稿。  
The original telegrams that Sun Yat-sen sent to Rong Hong, Homer Lea and the comrades of Zhi Gong Tang during June and October of 1911.

朱执信、胡毅生致函孙中山，报告其策反清军的工作情况。  
A letter to Sun Yat-sen written by Zhu Zhixin and Hu Yisheng reporting to Sun the job they had done in trying to incite the Qing Army to defect.

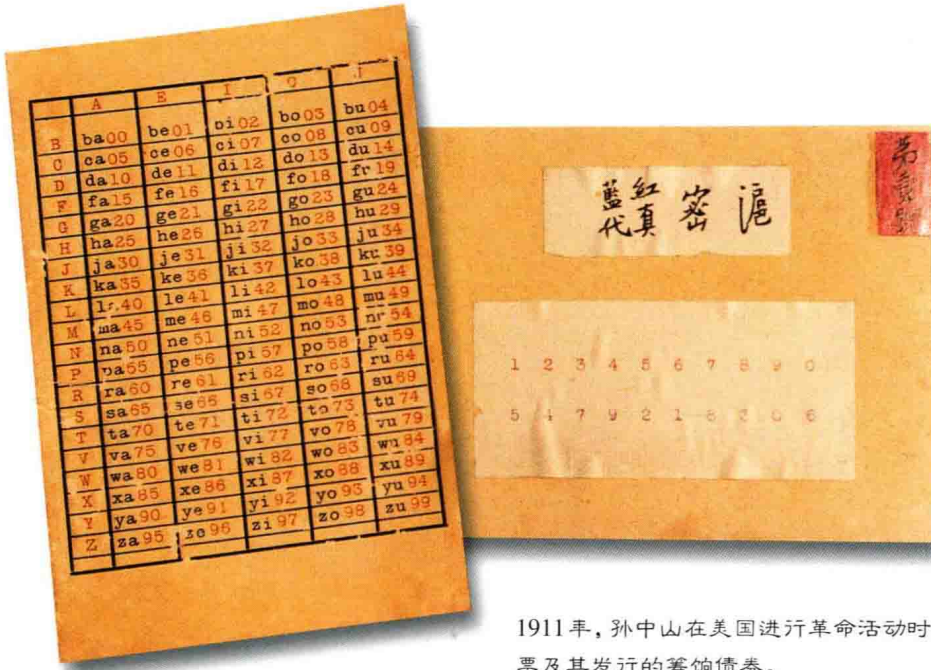


DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FOREFRONTIER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



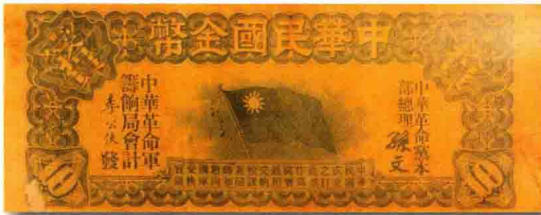
## 推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC



1911年,孙中山在美国进行革命活动时使用的密电码、火车票及其发行的筹饷债券。

Sun Yat-sen used the secret code, train ticket, and the bond to raise funds by him in the United States when he carried out revolutionary activities in 1911.



经过孙中山的努力,1911年6月,美洲同盟会与致公堂实行组织联合,并于1911年7月21日成立洪门筹饷局,分南北两路进行筹款。图为当时孙中山与同盟会员合影。

Sun Yat-sen worked with the Zhi Gong Tang of the United States and helped to bring about the merger of the Zhi Gong Tang and the Tong Meng Hui in the United States in June 1911. On July 21, 1911, the Hong Men Fund Raising Bureau was founded. Fund raising was organized in the northern part and the southern part of the United States.



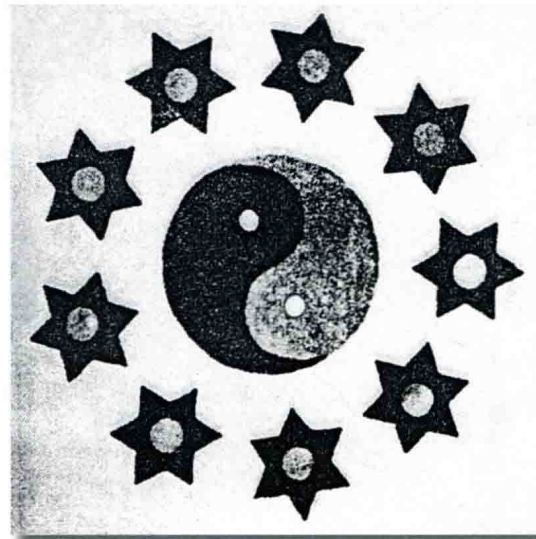
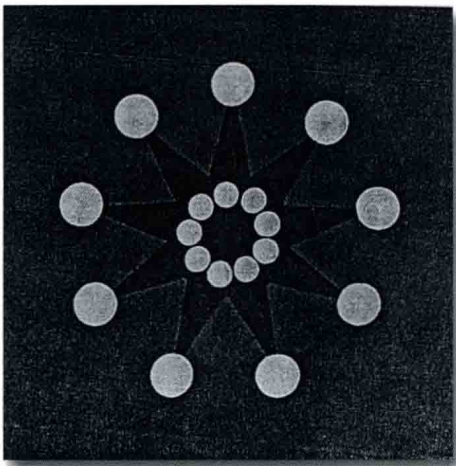


美洲同志編制的《美洲金山國民救濟局革命軍籌餉證信錄》。  
A public notice on fund raising disseminated by the Hong Men Fund Raising Bureau (The other name used by the Kwok Ming Charity Bureall in San Francisco).



1911年10月，湖北的革命黨人趁清廷調兵鎮壓四川保路運動之機，秘密籌劃武昌起義。10月10日，起義爆發，並且得到各地革命黨人的積極響應，使清廷統治走向崩潰。這是起義的秘密指揮機矣——武昌小朝街85號。

The revolutionaries in Hubei province launched the Wuchang Uprising on October 10th, 1911. The uprising broke out and succeeded. Revolutionaries all over the country responded and the Qing government collapsed. The photo shows the secret headquarters of the uprising located at No. 85 Xiaochao Street, Wuchang.



武昌起義軍使用的軍旗  
The flags of the Wuchang Uprising

THE GREAT FORK OVER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



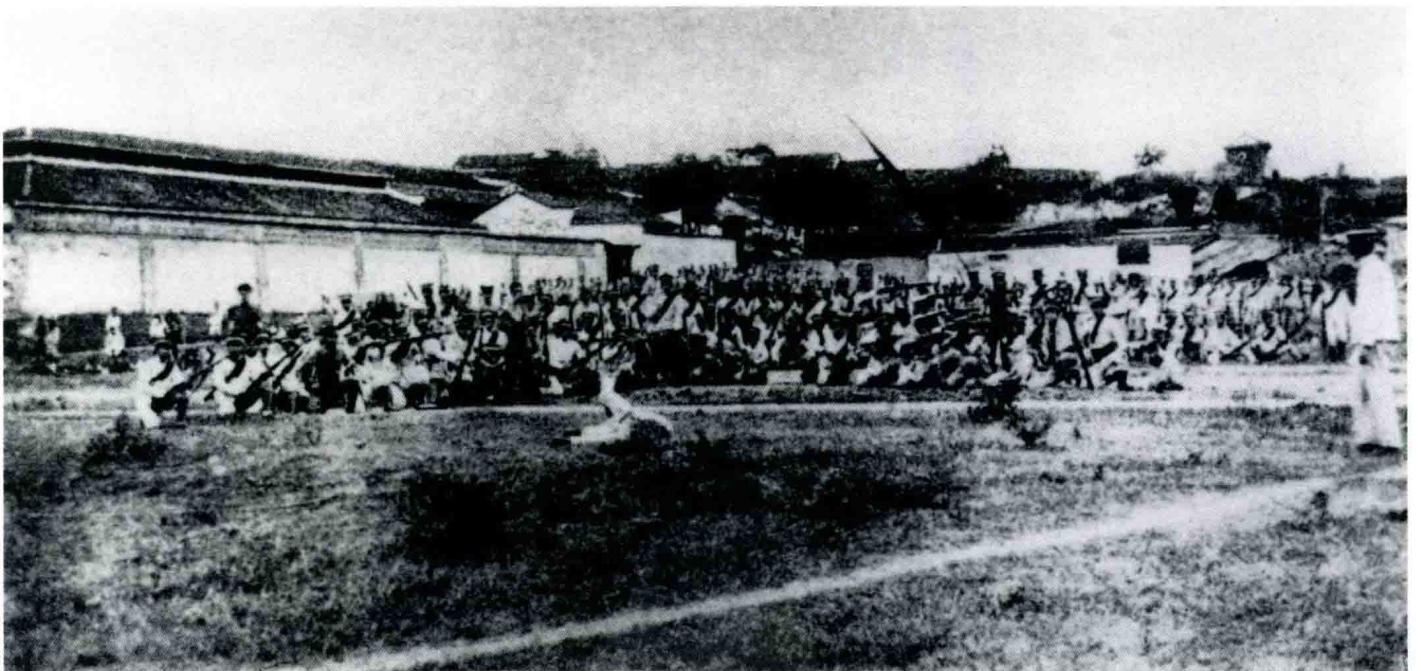
## 推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC



武昌起义军占领武昌中和门后，迎接其他起义军进城。后来此门改称为武昌起义门。

The Uprising Army occupied the Zhong He Gate of Wuchang and the other uprising armies entered the city through this Gate. The Zhong He Gate was later named the Qiyi Gate (Wuchang Uprising Gate).



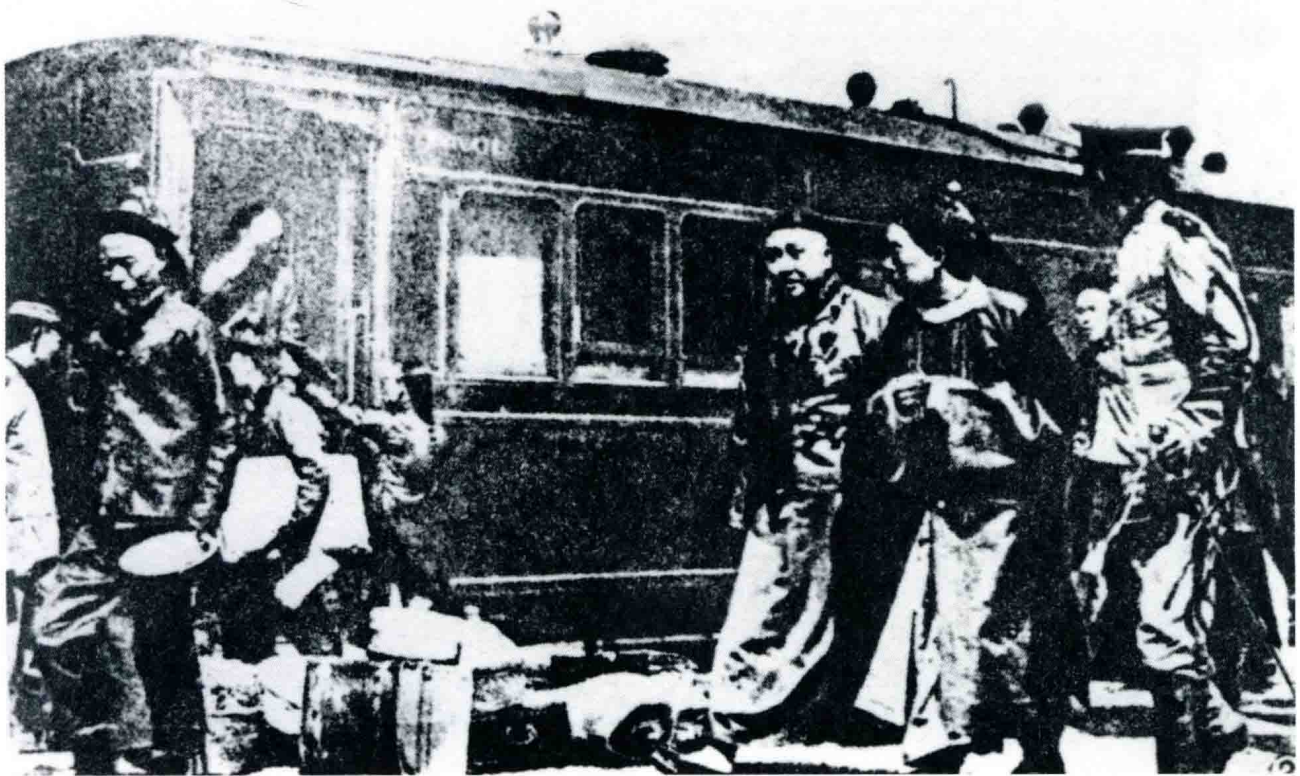
武昌革命军占领楚望台军需库。

The Wuchang Uprising Army occupied the military depot at Chuwangtai.



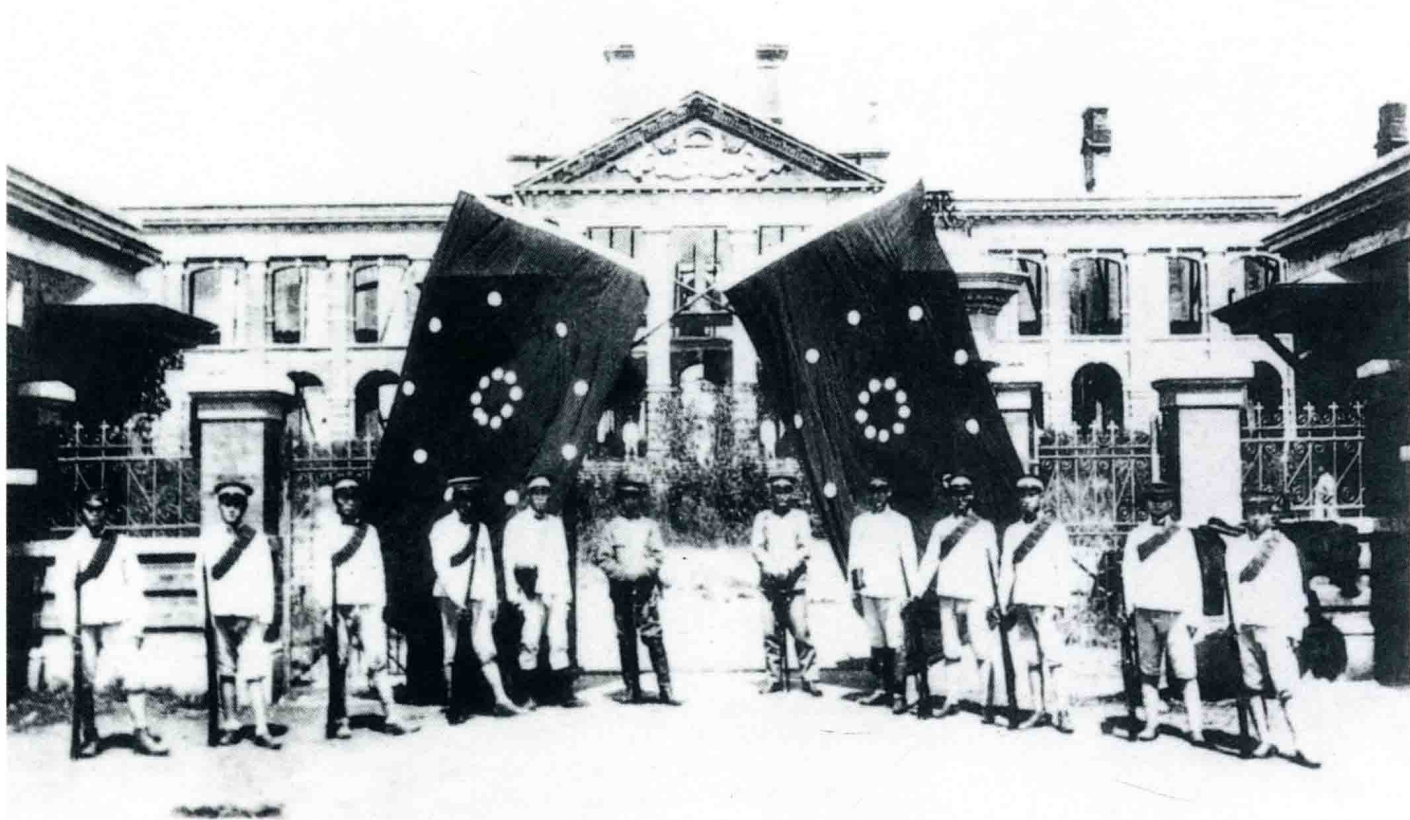
革命军占领汉口情景

The scene of the revolutionary army taking over the city of Hankou



革命军占领武昌后，清朝官吏见大势已去，仓皇逃离。图为清朝官吏登车前的照片。

After the revolutionary army occupied Wuchang, the Qing government officials realized that the people had taken over. They hastily climbed on the train and fled from the city.



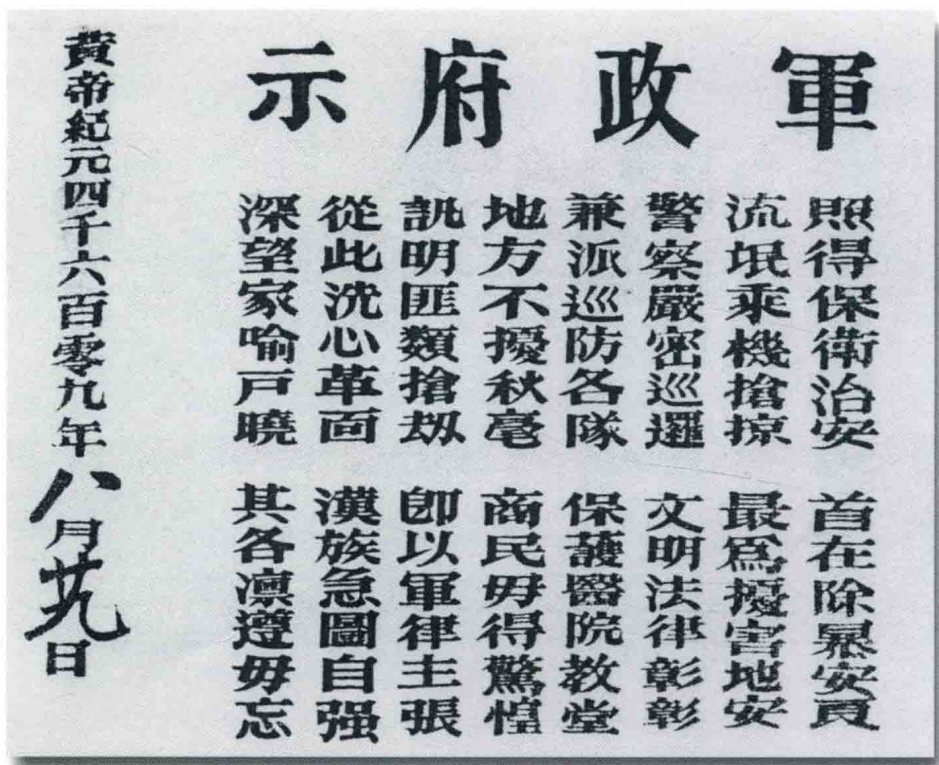
武昌起义胜利后，革命军在武汉成立了中华民国军政府（史称湖北军政府）。

After the victory of the Wuchang Uprising, the revolutionary army set up the Military Government of the Republic of China (the government in history was named the Hubei Military Government).



中华民国军政府印印文  
The seal of the Military Government of the Republic of China

湖北军政府发布的维护治安的告示  
The official bulletin the Hubei Military Government issued asking the people to maintain order







1911年11月初，同盟会会员陈其美在上海组织起义，光复上海。

In early November 1911, Chen Qimei, a member of the Tong Meng Hui organized an uprising in Shanghai and the revolutionaries took over Shanghai.



南京光复传单

The leaflet announcing the occupation of Nanjing by the revolutionaries



# "MY REMINISCENCES."

By SUN YAT SEN.

Whatever career the future has in store for the celebrated Sun Yat Sen, as President of the Republic of China, none can deny his claim to be considered one of the most remarkable men in the world and the organizer of the greatest revolution, considering the numbers involved, that history can record.

The following article taken down from Sun Yat Sen's own lips for "The Strand Magazine" and signed by him, is the first complete statement of his career up to the time of his last leaving England that has ever been published. It will serve to correct many errors and misstatements concerning him which have appeared in the Press of two Continents.



U'ntil the year 1882, when I was eighteen years of age, I had led the life of any Chinese youth of my class, except that from my father's conversion to Christianity and his employment by the London Missionary Society I had greater opportunities of coming into contact with English and American missionaries in Canton. An English lady became interested in me, and I went eventually to speak English. Dr. Kerr, of the Anglo-American Mission, found employment for me, and allowed me to pick up a great deal about medicine, for which I had a passion. I believed I saw a useful career before me as a physician amongst my countrymen, and no sooner had I heard that a College of Medicine was to be opened at Hong-Kong than I instantly presented myself before the Dean, Dr. James Cantlie, and enrolled my name as a student.

There I spent five happy years of my life,



SUN YAT SEN.  
From a Photograph by Oswald Reiss

and in 1892 I obtained a licentiate's diploma entitling me to practice in medicine and surgery. I cast about for a place to which I could go and settle, and at last decided to try my fortunes in the Portuguese Colony of Macao, in the Canton River. Up to this time I cannot say I had taken any special interest in politics; but it was while I was struggling to establish myself at Macao—and my struggles were desperate, owing to the prejudices of the Portuguese doctors—that I received a visit one night from a young merchant about my own age, who asked me if I had heard the news from Peking—that the Japanese were coming. I said I had heard little of it, except from the English.

"We are all kept in such ignorance," it was said. "The Emperor should be a great pity," I added, "I trust the people more."  
"Tien ming wei chang" ("The divine right does not last for ever"), said my friend.  
"True," I rejoined, "and Heaven hears

武昌起义胜利后，孙中山从美国取道欧洲，争取英、法等国对中国革命的支持。1911年11月16日，孙中山在伦敦接受《海滨杂志》记者采访，后《海滨杂志》以《我的回忆》为题，发表了孙中山的谈话。

After the victory of the Wuchang Uprising, Sun Yat-sen left the United States for Europe. He tried to convince the British and the French governments to support the revolution in China. On November 16, 1911, he was interviewed by *The Strand* in London. The interview was entitled: *My Reminiscences* and published later by *The Strand*.



DR. SUN YAT SEN—A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA

孙中山保存的报道中国革命及他本人活动的《纽约每日论坛报》  
The *New York Daily Tribune* kept by Sun Yat-sen. The issue reported the revolution in China and carried information on Sun Yat-sen

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1911.

**SAD SURPRISES**  
We believe the news...  
**TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO**  
Capital \$ 4,275,000  
Reserve Fund \$ 1,000,000

**TAFT'S VISIT TO TWIN CITIES PROFITABLE**  
The President gains Political Strength in Minneapolis and St. Paul.  
**PLEADS FOR FAIR SPORTS**  
Depository "Barbaric" College "Tidy" and Says Poor Students Not Best Choice for Education in Life.

**I AM INNOCENT, CRIES RICHESON TO FATHER**  
Minister Tells Trembling Parent He is Not Guilty of Murder of Mrs. Lusk.  
**EXAMINATION OF NO AVAIL**  
Denial of Oswald Not Found Guilty to Be Dismissed for Murder of President's Secretary.

**CORONER REVERSES JURY**  
Business Edition Refused to Hold Man for Murderer.

**Soda crackers are more nutritive than any other flour food. Uneeda Biscuit are the perfect soda crackers. Therefore Uneeda Biscuit**

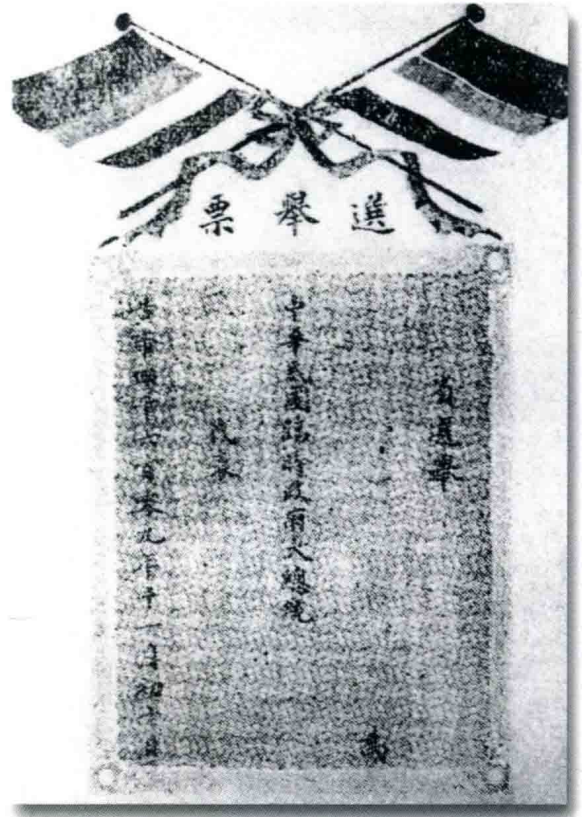
**W. & J. SLOANE**  
WHOLE CARPETS  
Woven to Special Order  
THESE Carpets woven in one piece to special order afford unlimited opportunity for the expression of individual taste.  
They are made of the finest quality of wool in a variety of handsome, durable weaves such as French Aubusson and Savonnerie, Scotch Chenille Axminster, Berlin, Turkish and India, and in any design and coloring that may be desired.  
Orders should be placed as far in advance of the date of delivery as possible.  
Samples and samples of cost by mail, subject to return.  
BROADWAY AND NINETEENTH STREET

**LOSES CASE AGAINST NURSE**  
She is Acquitted of Stealing Threshing Machine by Doctor.  
**GIVES MISSIONARIES CREDIT**  
Robert Southworth Says He Ousted Chinese Rebel.



1911年12月，孙中山回国经香港时在船上留影。

Sun Yat-sen on board a ship while he arrived in Hong Kong in December 1911.

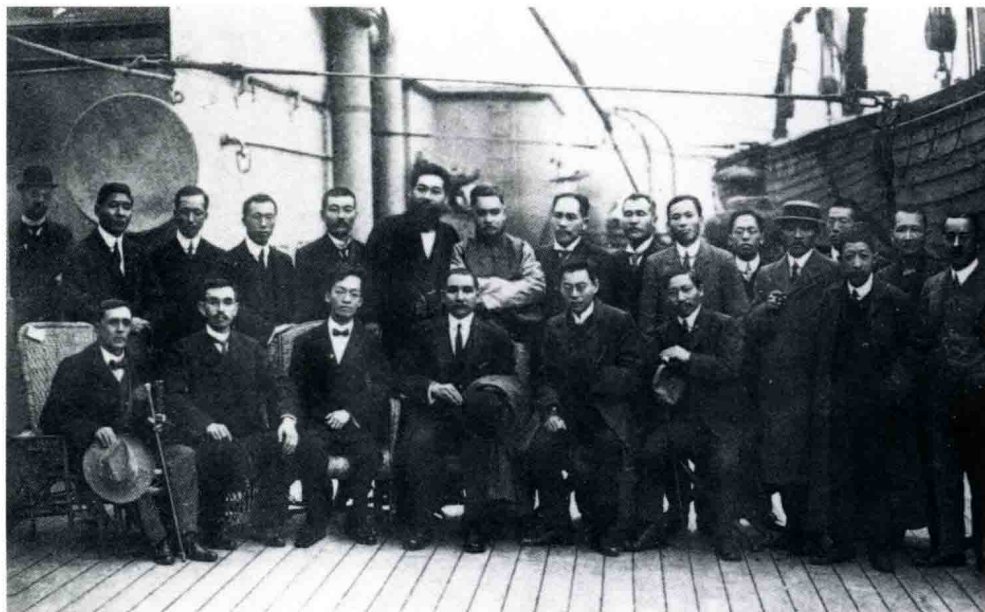


中华民国临时大总统选票

The ballot of the election of the Provisional President

1911年12月，孙中山返抵香港时在船上与欢迎者合影。前排左起：荷马·里、山田纯三郎、胡汉民、孙中山、陈少白、何天炯，右三为廖仲恺；后排左六为宫崎寅藏。同年12月25日，孙中山返抵上海。

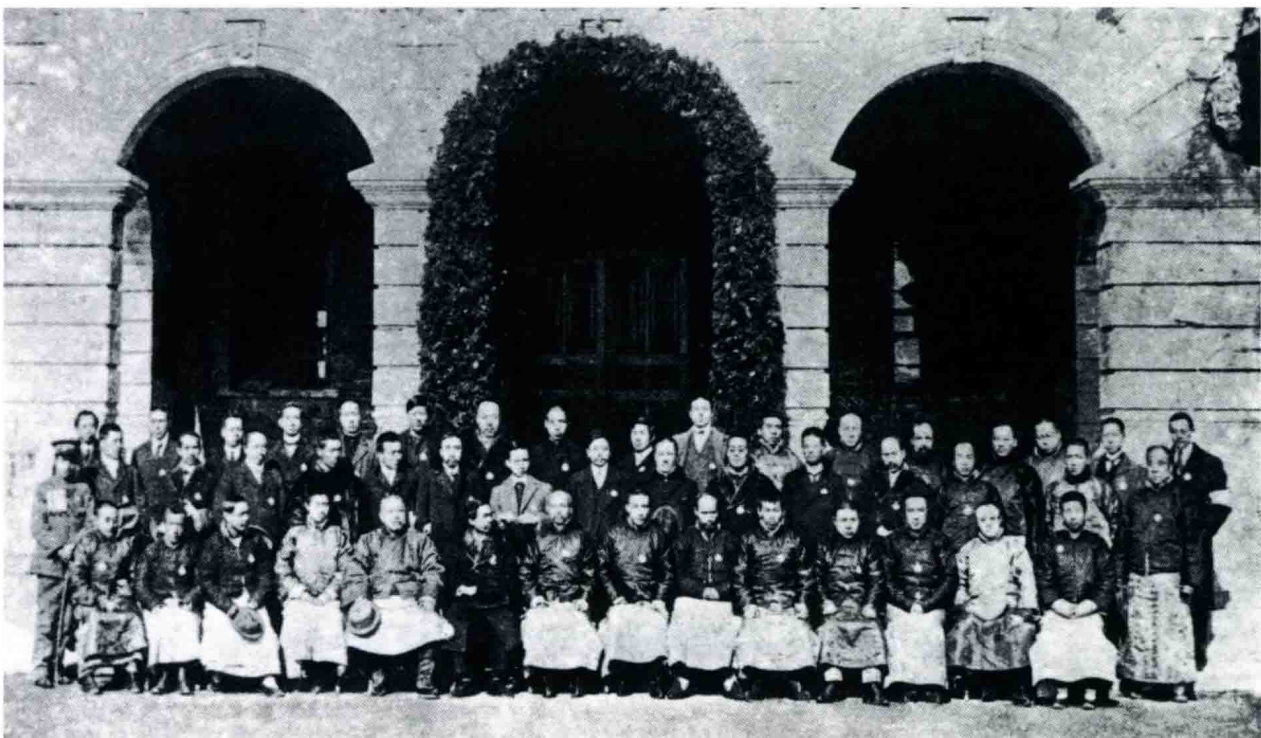
The front row, from left to right: Homer Lea, Yamada Junzaburo, Hu Hanmin, Sun Yat-sen, Chen Shaobai, He Tianjong; the third person from the right is Liao Zhongkai; the back row, the sixth person from the left is Miyazaki Torazo.





孙中山与黄兴等召开同盟会高级会议时合影。1911年12月26日，孙中山在上海召开同盟会最高干部会议，商讨组织临时政府方案。图为孙中山与黄兴（前排右三）等合影。

On December 26, 1911, Sun Yat-sen convened a meeting of senior members of the Tong Meng Hui to formulate plans to organize a provisional government. The third person from the right in the front row is Huang Xing.



1911年12月29日，17省代表在南京选举孙中山为中华民国临时大总统时合影。

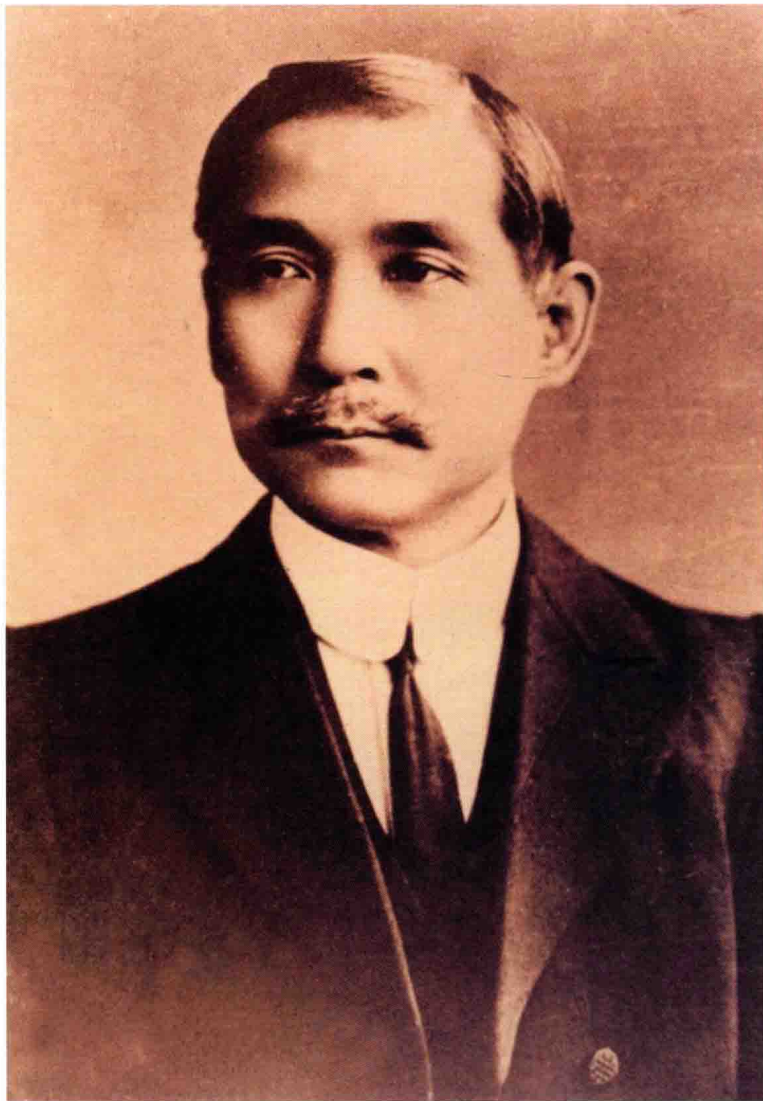
On December 29, 1911, the representatives from the seventeen provinces in China gathered in Nanjing to elect the Provisional President of the Republic of China.





推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC



当选为临时大总统的孙中山

Sun Yat-sen was elected as the provisional president



1912年1月1日，孙中山离沪赴宁时在上海车站与各界欢送者合影。

Sun Yat-sen and the group of people who saw him off at the Shanghai railway station when Sun departed for Nanjing on January 1, 1912.

## 中華民國大總統孫文宣言書

中華民國締造之始而文以不德膺臨時大總統之任夙夜戒懼慮無以副國民之望夫中國專制政治之毒至二百餘年矣而滋甚一旦以國民之力踏而去之起事不過數旬光復已十餘行省自有歷史以來成功未有如是之速也國民以為於內無統一之機關於外無對待之主體建設之事更不容緩於是組織臨時政府之責相屬自推功讓能之觀念以言文所不敢任也自服務查責之觀念以言則文所不敢辭也是用冠冕之辭願在今日敢披瀝肝膽為國民告國家之本在於人民合漢滿蒙回藏諸地為一國即合漢滿蒙回藏諸族為一人是曰民族之統一武漢首義十數行省先後獨立所謂獨立對於清廷為脫離對於各省為聯合家古語所謂亦同此行動既一決無歧趨極機成於中央斯經緯周於四至矣口領土之統一血鍾一鳴義旗四起擁甲帶戈之士適於十餘行省難編制或不一轄令或不齊而目的所在則無不同由共同之目的以為共同之行動整齊畫一夫豈其難是曰軍政之統一國家幅員遼闊各省自有其風氣所宜前此清廷強以中央集權之法行之遂其偶立憲之銜令者各省聯合互謀自治此後行政期於中央政府與各省之關係調劑得宜大綱既舉條目自舉是曰內治之統一滿清時代藉立憲之名行殺財之實雖指若細民不聊生此後國家經費取給於民必期合於理財學理而尤在改良社會經濟組織使人民知有生之樂是曰財政之統一以上數者為政務之方針持此進行庶無大過若夫革命主義為吾儕所倡言萬國所同喻前此雖屢起屢墮外人無不榮其用心八月以來義旗飛揚諸友邦對之抱和平之望持中立之態而報紙及輿論光每乘其同情聲誼之為良足深謝臨時政府成立以後當盡文明國應盡之義務以期享文明國應享之權利滿清時代辱國之舉措與排外之心理務一洗而去之與我友邦益增睦誼持和平主義將使中國見重於國際社會且將使世界漸趨於大同循序以進不為倖獲對外方誠實在於是夫民國新建立外交內政百緒繁生文自顧何人而克勝此然而臨時政府革命時代之政府也十餘年來從事於革命者皆以誠摯純潔之精神戰勝所遇之艱難即使復此之艱難遠道於前日而吾人惟保此革命之精神一往而莫之能阻必使中華民國之基礎奠定於大地然後臨時政府之職務始宜而吾人始可告無罪於國民也今以與我國民初相見之日披布腹心惟我四萬萬之同胞共榮之

大中華民國元年元旦



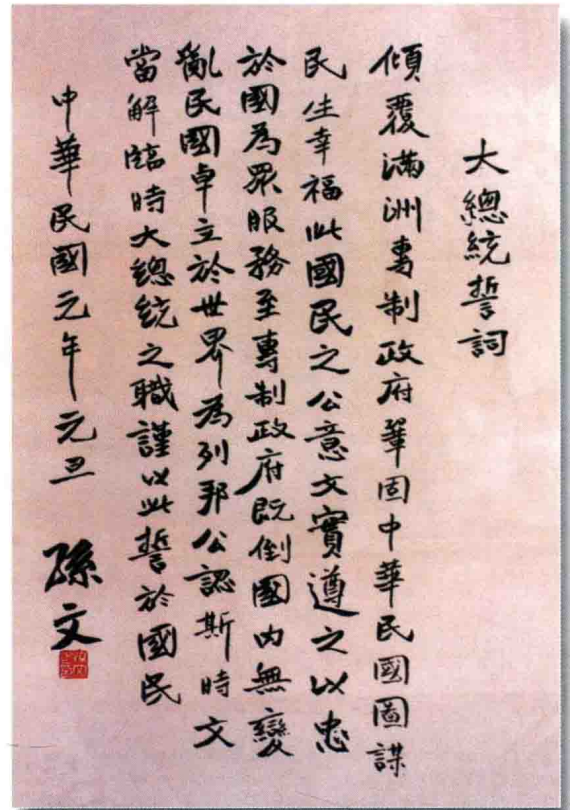
1912年1月1日，孙中山在南京宣誓就任中华民国临时大总统，宣告中华民国临时政府成立，从而结束了统治中国两千多年的封建帝制，创立了中国历史上第一个共和国。图为中华民国临时大总统孙中山发布的就职宣言书。

On January 1, 1912, Sun Yat-sen was sworn in as the Provisional President of the Republic of China. He declared the founding of the government of the Republic of China, thus ending the rule of more than two thousand years of feudal monarchy in China. The first Republic in the history of China was born. The photo shows *The Manifesto of Sun Wen* promulgated by Sun Yat-sen, the Provisional President of the Republic of China.



临时大总统孙中山

Sun Yat-sen, the Provisional President of the Republic of China



孙中山手书的《大总统誓词》

The oath of the President was hand-written by Sun Yat-sen

臨時大總統布告各友邦書 民國元年

（一）凡革命以前所有滿政府與各國締結之條約。民國均認為有效。至於條約期滿而止。其締結於革命起事以後者則否。

（二）革命之前。滿政府所借之外債。及所承認之賠款。民國亦承認償還之責。不變更其條件。其在革命軍興以後者則否。其前經訂借借事後過付者。亦否認。

（三）凡革命以前滿清政府所讓與各國國家或各國個人種種之權利。民國政府亦照舊尊重之。其在革命軍興以後者則否。

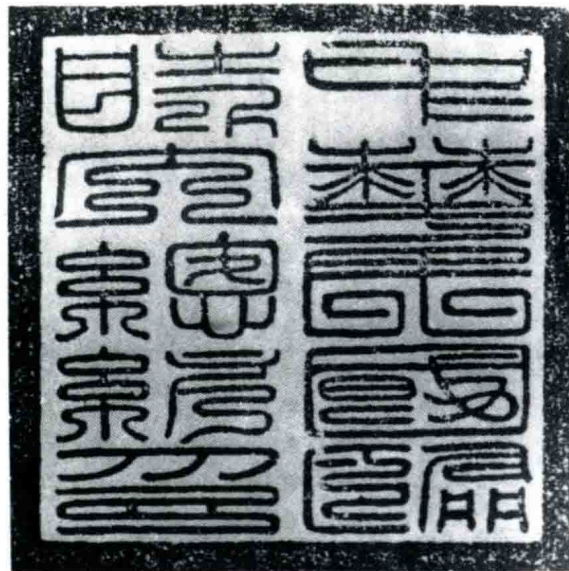
（四）凡各國之人民生命財產。在共和政府法權所及之域內。民國當一律尊重而保護之。

（五）吾人當竭盡心力。定為一定不易之宗旨。期建吾中國於堅定永久基礎之上。務求適合於國力之發展。

（六）吾人必求所以增長國民之程度。保持其秩序。當立法之際。一以國民多數幸福為標準。

（七）凡滿人安居樂業於民國法權之內者。民國當一視同仁。予以保護。

宣 旨



中華民國臨時大總統印印文  
The seal of the Provisional President of the Republic of China

孙中山发布的《临时大总统布告各友邦书》

The Manifesto of the Provisional President to all friendly countries promulgated by Sun Yat-sen



奉  
旨朕欽奉

隆裕皇太后懿旨前因民軍起事各省響應九夏沸騰生靈塗炭特命袁世凱遣員與民軍代表討論大局議開國會公決政體兩月以來尚無確當辦法南北睽隔彼此相持商榷於途士露於野徒以國體一日不決故民生一日不安今全國人民心理多傾向共和南中各督既倡議於前北方諸將亦主張於後人心所向天命可知予亦何忍因一姓之尊榮拂此民之好惡是用外覲人勢內審輿情特奉皇帝將既治權公諸全國定為共和立憲國體近歷海內厭亂望治之心遠協古聖天下為公之義袁世凱前經資政院選舉為總理大臣當茲新舊代謝之際宜有南北統一之方即由袁世凱以全權組織臨時共和政府與民軍協商統一辦法總期人民安堵海宇大安仍令滿漢蒙回藏五族完全領土為一大中華民國予與皇帝得以退處寬閑優游歲月長受國民之優禮視先朝治之告成豈不懿歟欽此

宣統三年十二月二十五日

內閣總理大臣 袁世凱  
署外務大臣 胡惟德  
民政大臣 趙秉鈞  
署度支大臣 紹英  
學務大臣 唐景崇  
陸軍大臣 王士珍  
署海軍大臣 譚學衡  
司法大臣 沈家本  
署農工商大臣 熙彥  
署郵傳大臣 梁士詒



1912年2月12日，清朝皇帝頒布詔書，宣布退位。這是清朝的龍旗（上圖）、退位詔書（中圖）和末代皇帝溥儀（下圖）。

On February 12, 1912, the Qing Emperor promulgated an Imperial Edict, declaring the Emperor's abdication. The photos show the Dragon Flag, the Imperial Edict declaring the Emperor's abdication and the last Emperor of Qing Dynasty Puyi.



推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

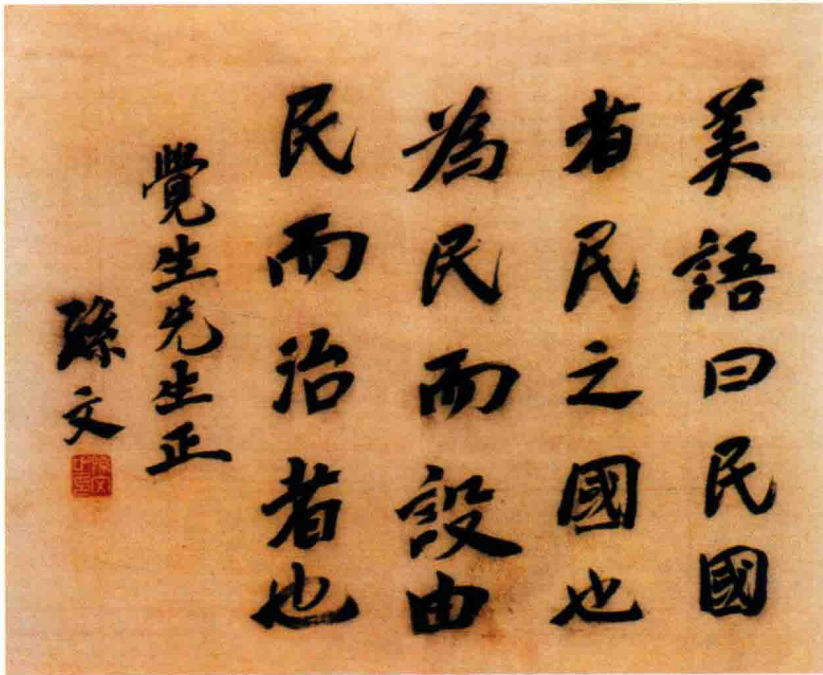
OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC



孙中山与总统府职员合影  
Sun Yat-sen and the staff  
members of the Presidential  
Office



孙中山与总统府军政人员合影  
Sun Yat-sen and the civil and military  
officers of the Presidential Office

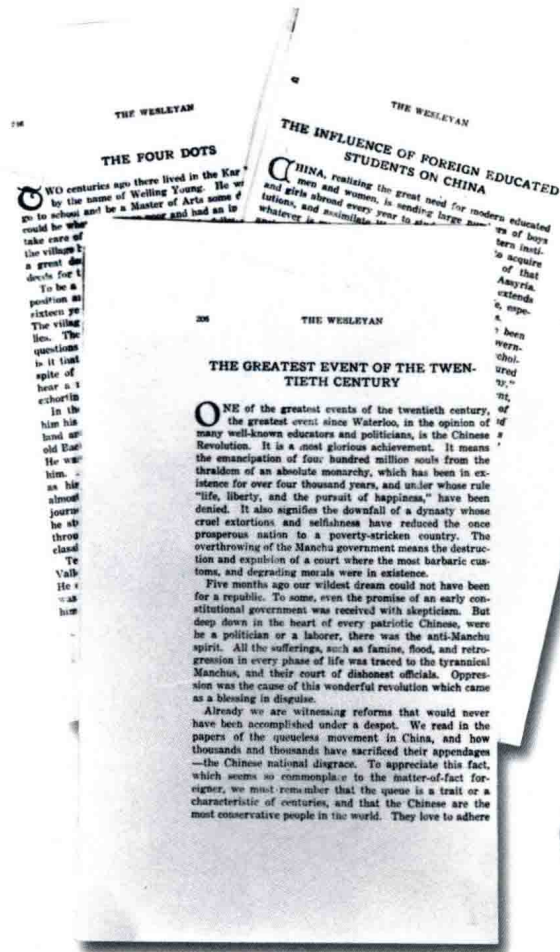


孙中山关于“民国”一词释意的手书

Sun Yat-sen's hand-written interpretation of the term "Republic". He wrote: "In America, a republic is a government of the people, for the people and by the people".



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



在美国读大学的年仅19岁的宋庆龄得知辛亥革命胜利的消息后，即撰文高度评价这一事件。图为宋庆龄及其发表的《二十世纪最伟大的事件》英文稿。

When the news of the victory of the Xin Hai Revolution reached the United States, nineteen-year old Soong Ching Ling wrote an article to highly raise the event. The photo was Soong Ching Ling at that time and the article: *The greatest event of the 20th century*.



推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

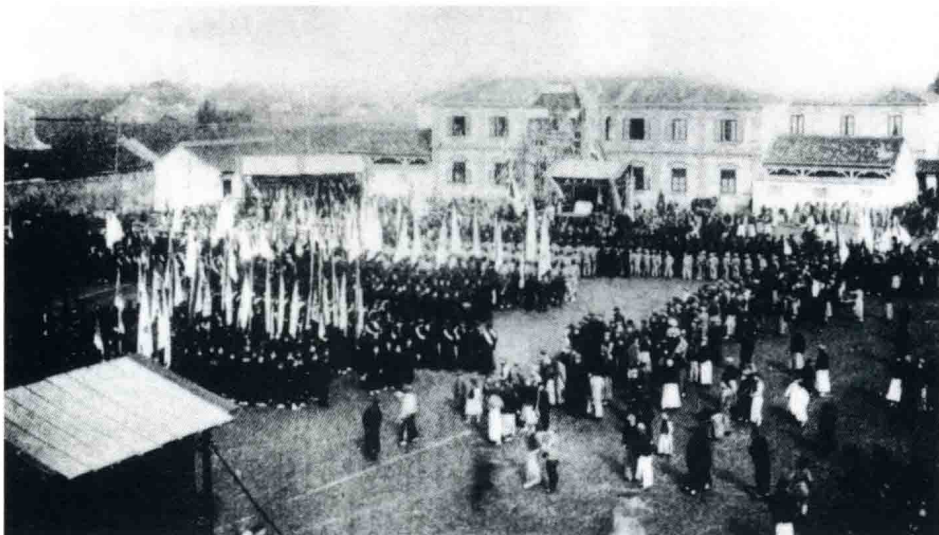
OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC



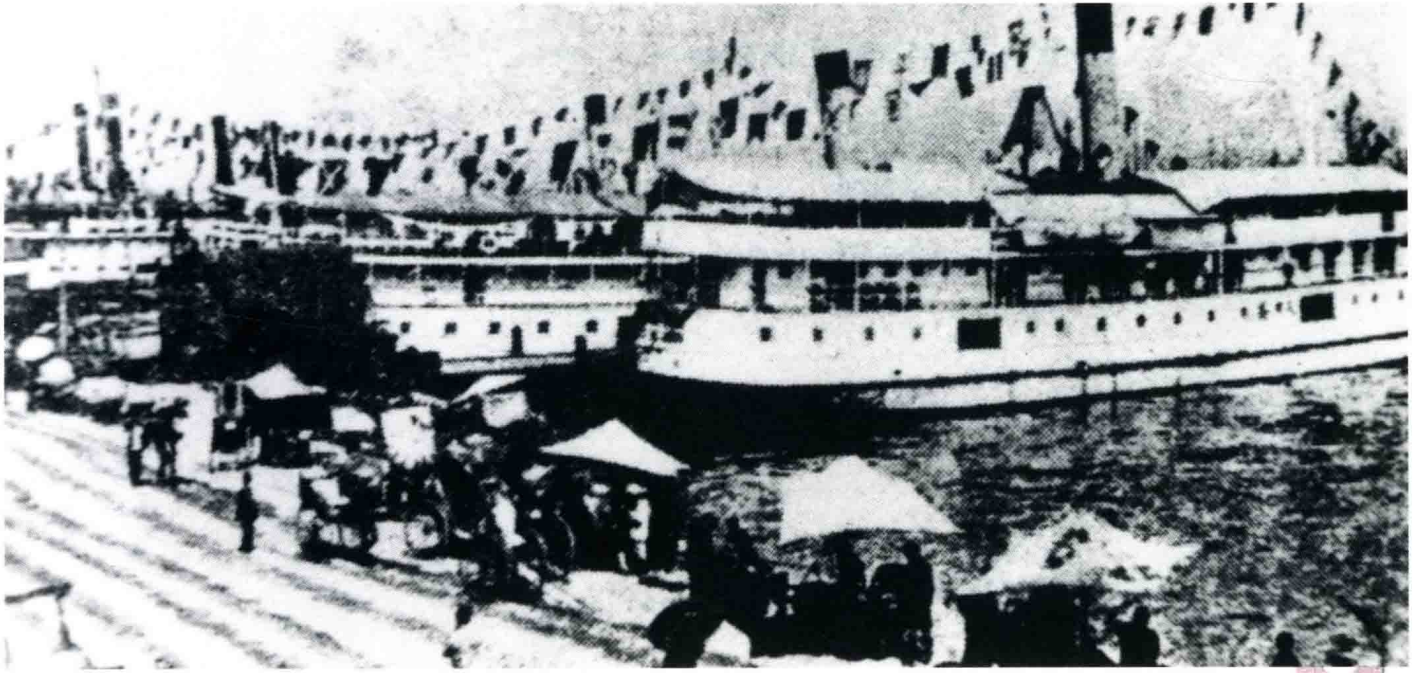
北京各界庆祝民国成立的情景  
People of all walks of life in Beijing celebrating  
the founding of the Republic



上海庆祝民国成立的情景  
Shanghai celebrating the founding of the  
Republic

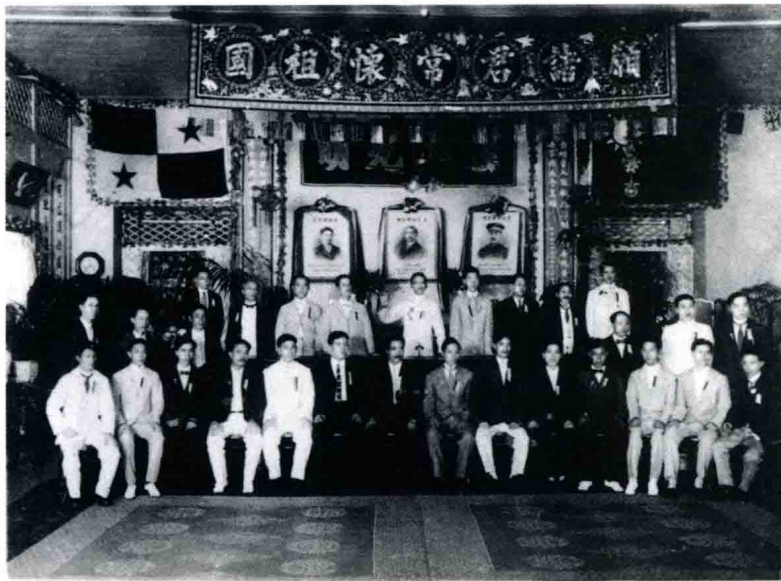


宁波庆祝民国成立的情景  
Ningpo celebrating the founding of the Republic



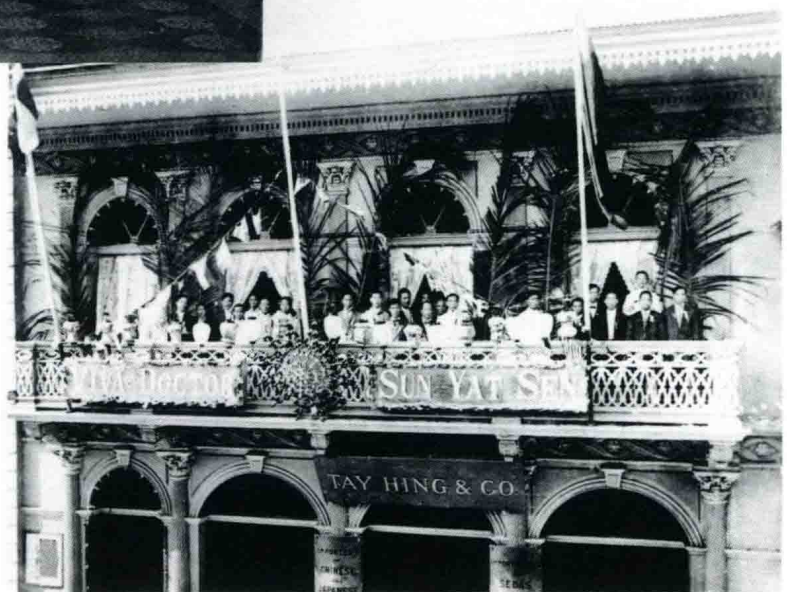
香港同胞庆祝民国成立的情景

Compatriots in Hong Kong celebrating the founding of the Republic



旅巴拿马华侨庆祝民国成立的情景

Overseas Chinese in Panama celebrating the founding of the Republic





# 推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC

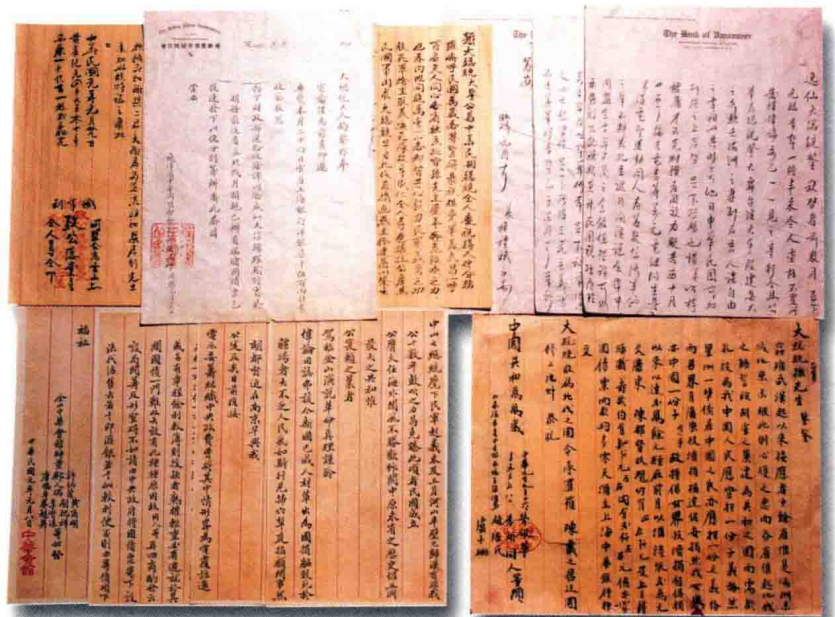


孙中山的老朋友宋耀如、容闳、外国友人戴德津、飞南第、康德黎夫妇等致函孙中山，祝贺他荣任临时大总统。

Sun Yat-sen's old friends wrote to congratulate him as he was elected the Provisional President.

海外侨胞及华侨组织纷纷致函孙中山，祝贺他担任临时大总统。

The overseas Chinese and their organizations sent letters to congratulate Sun Yat-sen as he was elected the Provisional President.

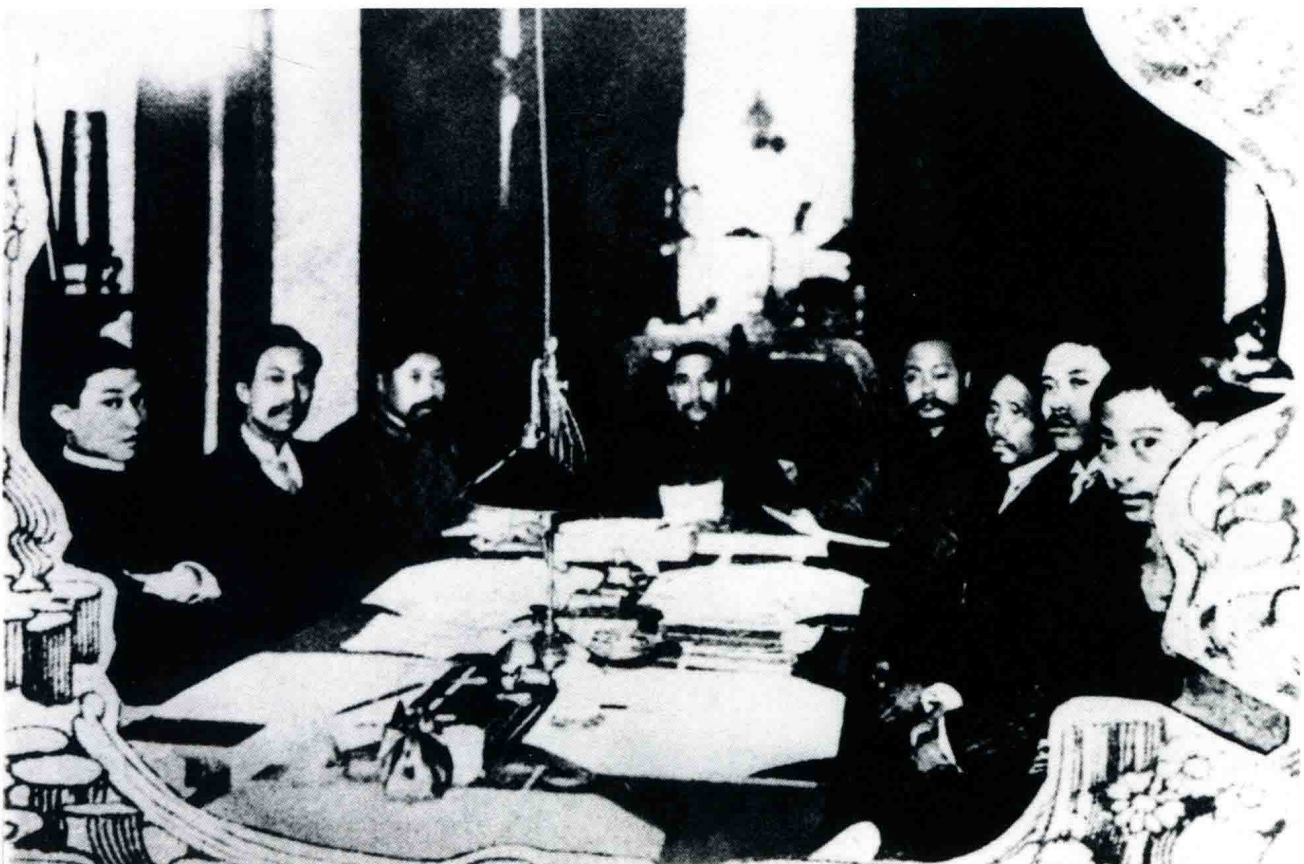


庆祝民国成立的《大中华民国颂》歌曲  
A song Ode to the Great Republic of China was composed to celebrate the founding of the Republic



庆祝民国成立纪念章

Souvenir buttons issued to celebrate the founding of the Republic



1912年1月21日，孙中山主持首次内阁会议。

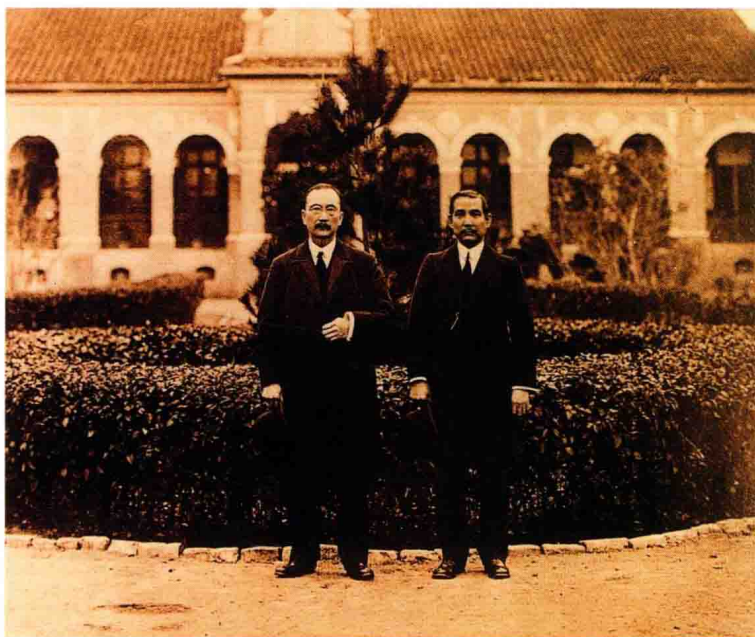
On January 21, 1912, Sun Yat-sen presided over the first cabinet meeting.



1912年1月28日，孙中山出席临时参议院成立典礼后留影。前排右三起：胡汉民、魏宸组、赵士北、孙中山、黄兴、蔡元培。  
The front row, from right to left, the third person is Hu Hanmin, the fourth onward: Wei Chenzu, Zhao Shibei, Sun Yat-sen, Huang Xing, Cai Yuanpei.



孙中山与总统府秘书处人员合影  
Sun Yat-sen together with his colleagues in the Secretariat in the Presidential Palace



临时大总统孙中山与同乡唐绍仪在总统府前合影。

Sun Yat-sen and his native, Tang Shaoyi in front of the Presidential Palace.



五、吾人當竭盡心力。定為一定不易之憲行。期建吾國家於鞏定永久基礎之上。務求適合於國力之發展。

六、吾人必求所以增長國民之程度。保持其秩序。當立法之際。一以國民多數幸福為標準。

七、凡滿人安居樂業於民國法權之內者。民國當一視同仁。予以保護。

八、吾人當更張法律。改訂民刑商法及採礦規則。改良財政。掃除工商各業種種之限制。并許國人以信教之自由。

抑吾人更有進者。民國與世界各國政府人民之交際。此後必益求輯睦。深望各國既表同意於先。更篤友誼於後。提攜親愛。視前有加。當民國改建一切未備之時。務守鎮靜之態。以俟其成。且協助吾人。俾種種大計。終得底定。蓋此改建之大業。固諸友邦當日所勸告吾民。而滿政府未之能用者也。

吾中華民國全體。今布此和平善意之宣言於世界。更深望吾國得列入公法所認國家團體之內。不徒享有種種之利益與特權。亦且與各國交相提挈。勉進世界文明於無窮。蓋當世最高最大之任務。實無過於此。

中華民國臨時約法(三月十一日公布)

第一章 總綱

第一條 中華民國。由中華民國組織之。

第二條 中華民國之主權。屬於國民全體。

第三條 中華民國領土。為二十二行省內外蒙古西藏青海。

第四條 中華民國。以參議院臨時大總統國務員法院。行使其統治權。

第二章 人民

第五條 中華民國人民一律平等。無種階級宗教之區別。

第六條 人民得享有左列各項之自由權。

一 人民之身體。非依法律。不得逮捕拘禁審問處罰。

二 人民之家宅。非依法律。不得侵入或搜索。

三 人民有保有財產及營業之自由。

四 人民有言論著作刊行及集會結社之自由。

五 人民有書信秘密之自由。

六 人民有居住遷徙之自由。

七 人民有信教之自由。

第七條 人民有請願於議會之權。

第八條 人民有陳訴於行政官署之權。

第九條 人民有訴訟於法院受其審判之權。

第十條 人民對於官吏違法損害權利之行為。有陳訴於半政院之權。

第十一條 人民有應任官考試之權。

第十二條 人民有選舉及被選舉之權。

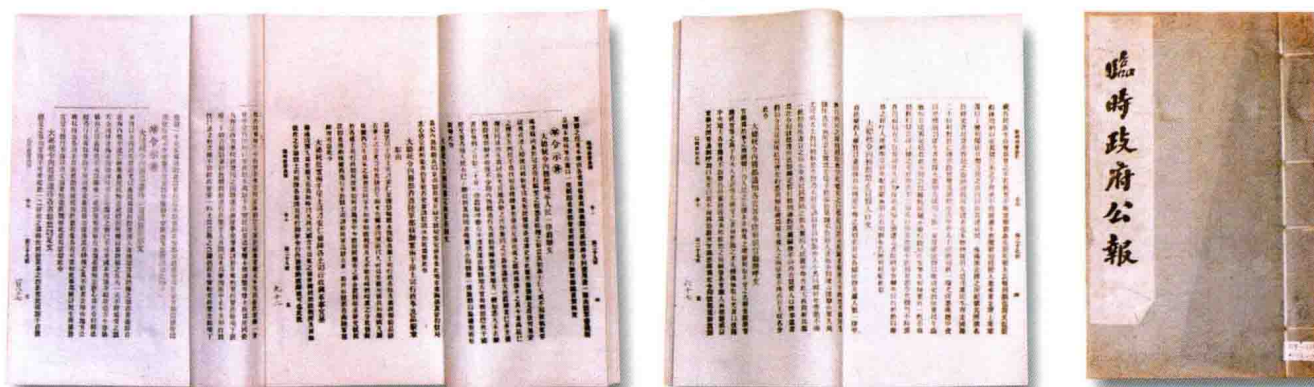
第十三條 人民依法律有納稅之義務。

第十四條 人民依法律有服兵之義務。

第十五條 本章所載人民之權利。有認為增進公益。維持治安。

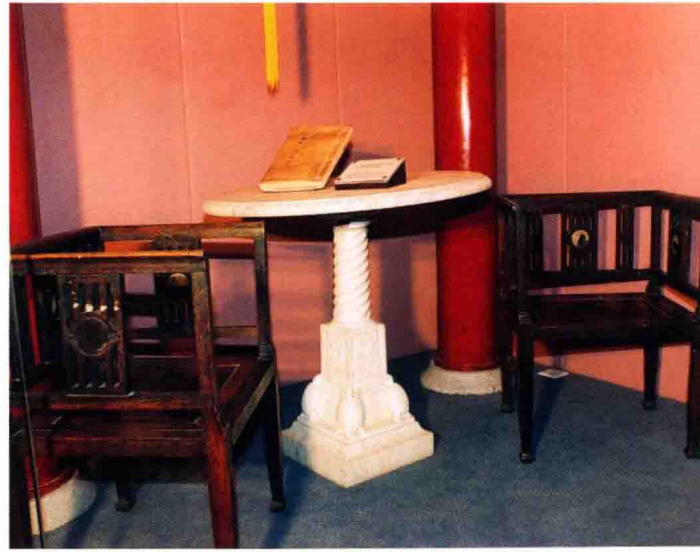
1912年3月，孙中山颁布由临时参议院通过的具有临时宪法性质的《中华民国临时约法》。明确规定“中华民国之主权属于国民全体”，“人民一律平等”。

In March 1912, Sun Yat-sen promulgated the Provisional Constitution which was adopted by the Provisional Senate. It clearly stipulates: "The sovereignty of the Republic of China belongs to the people of the whole nation", and "All people are equal".



临时大总统孙中山发布的关于剪辮、禁止买卖人口、禁止缠足令。

The orders Sun Yat-sen issued: cut the queues, ban on trading of people, ban on foot-binding.



孙中山在总统府使用过的办公用具

The working furnitures used by Sun Yat-sen in the office of Presidential Palace



南京临时政府总统府接收电报登记册

A register of telegrams received by the Nanjing Provisional Presidential Office



经孙中山过目并处理过的各种公文

These were the official documents that Sun Yat-sen read and commented



宣传民生主义和实业救国

**PROPAGATING THE PRINCIPLE OF PEOPLE'S  
LIVELIHOOD AND SAVE THE COUNTRY  
THROUGH INDUSTRIALIZATION**



辞去临时大总统时的孙中山

Sun Yat-sen at the time when he resigned his position as the  
Provisional President

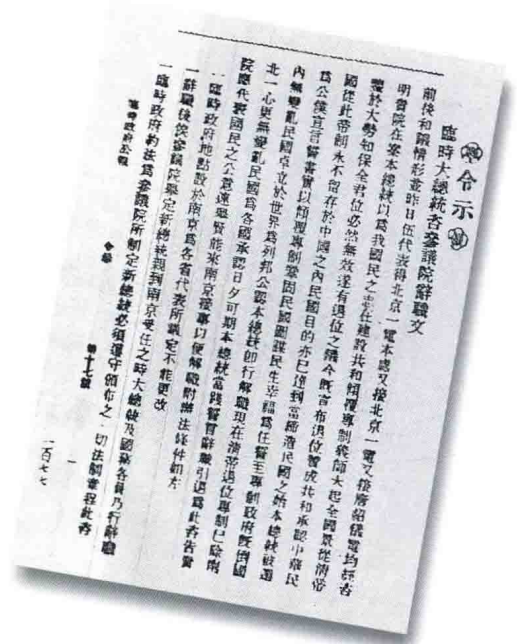


THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA IS THE GREAT WALL OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY



1912年3月29日，孙中山参加下属举行的饯别宴会后与部下合影。(前排左起：胡汉民、唐绍仪、孙中山、黄兴、汪精卫；二排左起：景耀月、蒋作宾、徐绍桢、钮永建、居正；三排左起：魏宸组、蔡元培、吕志伊、但焘、朱卓文；四排右一：黄复生；右二：王鸿猷。

Sun Yat-sen together with his comrades after the farewell dinner held by his following. (Front row from left: Hu Hanmin, Tang Shaoyi, Sun Yat-sen, Huang Xing, Wang Jingwei; 2nd row from left: Jing Yaoyue, Jiang Zuobin, Xu Shaozhen, Niu Yongjian, Ju Zheng; 3rd from left: Wei Chenzu, Cai Yuanpei, Lu Zhiyi, Dan Tao, Zhu Zhuowen; 4th row 1st right: Huang Fusheng, 2nd right: Wang Hongyou)



1912年2月13日，临时大总统孙中山向临时参议院递交辞职书，并向临时参议院推荐袁世凯为临时大总统。

On February 13, 1912, Sun Yat-sen submitted his resignation and recommended that the Senate elect Yuan Shikai to be the next Provisional President.

1912年4月1日，孙中山在临时参议院正式解除临时大总统职务时与军政人员合影（下图）。

The photo shows Sun Yat-sen together with the officials of the President office on April 1, 1912, when he resigned from his presidency at the Provisional Senate.





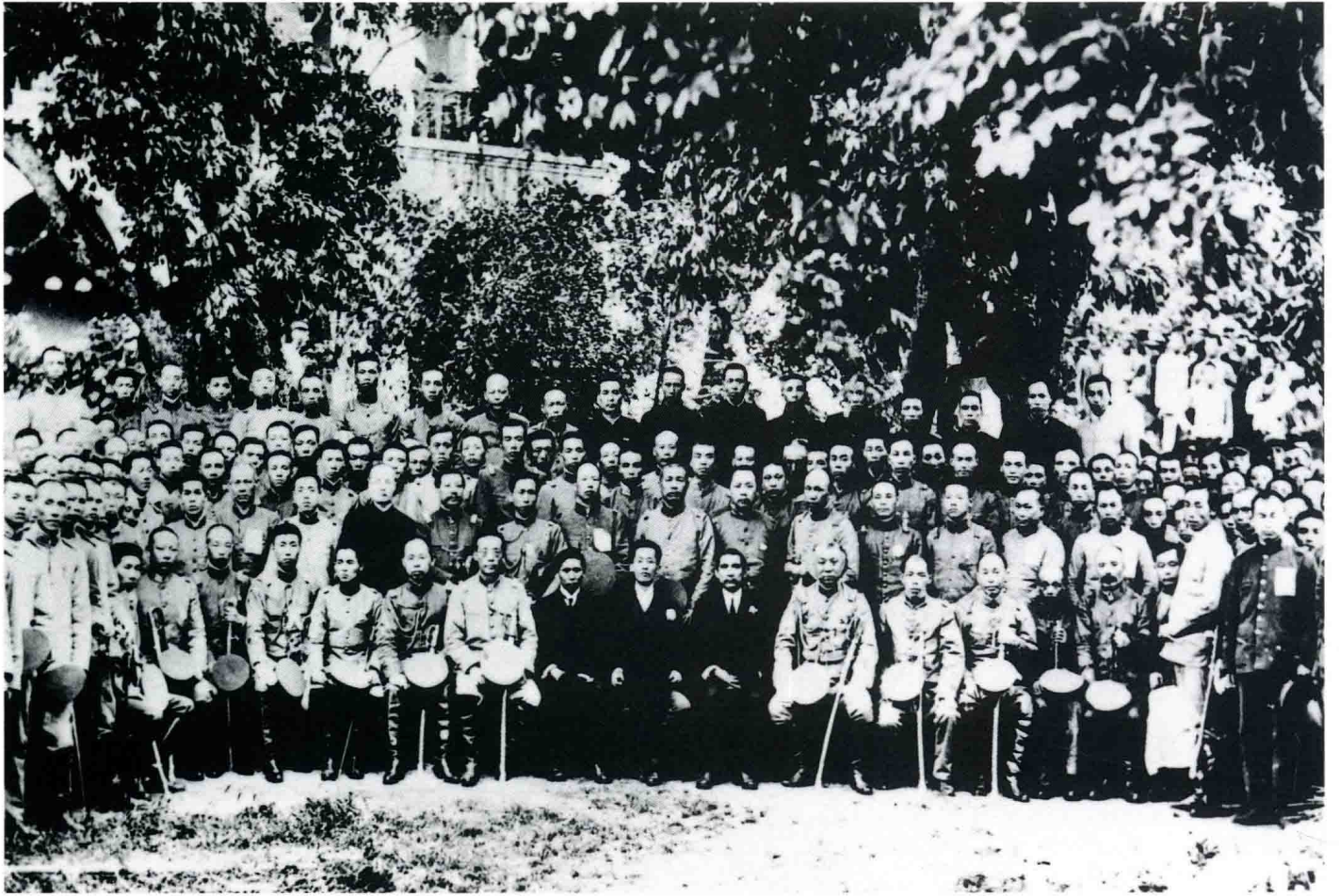
孙中山正式辞去临时大总统职务后，往各地宣传其民生主义、实业救国思想。这是1912年4月6日，孙中山在上海参加统一党欢迎会时与欢迎者合影。

After his resignation, Sun Yat-sen traveled all over the country to propagate his idea of people's livelihood and save the country through industrialization. On April 6, 1912, he arrived in Shanghai. The Unity Party in Shanghai organized a meeting to welcome him.

应黎元洪之邀，孙中山于1912年4月9日抵达武汉，图为孙中山与湖北政界欢迎者合影。前排左五孙中山、左四黎元洪、左六胡汉民、左三汪精卫、左二孙科。

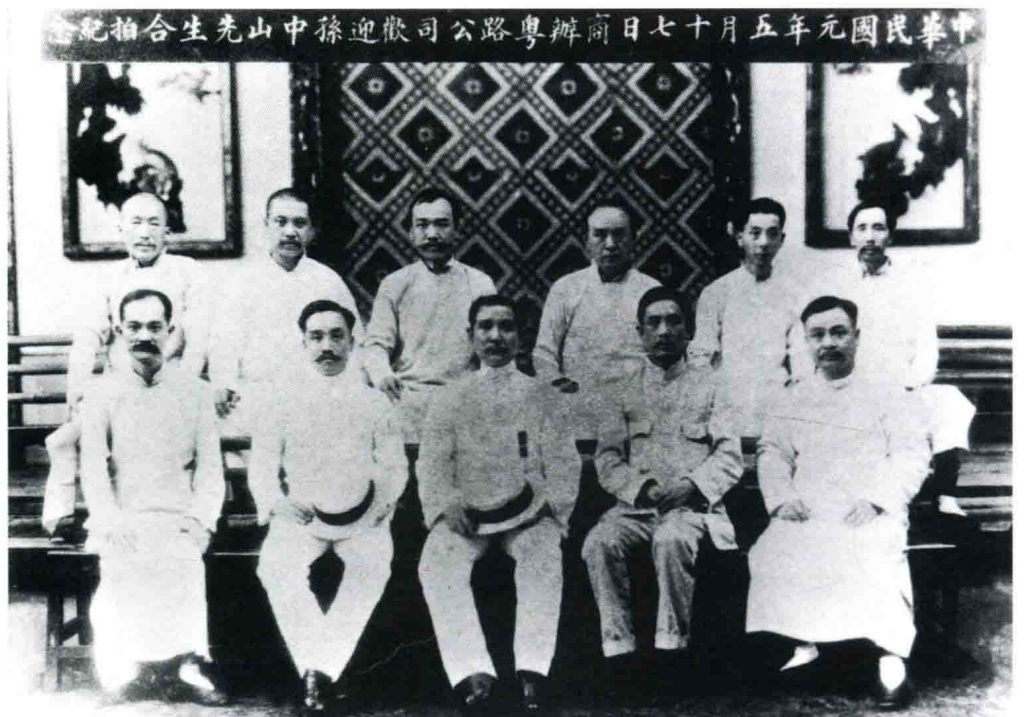
Sun Yat-sen was invited by Li Yuanhong to visit Wuhan and he arrived on April 9, 1912. In the front row, the fifth person from the left is Sun Yat-sen, the fourth person is Li Yuanhong, the sixth person is Hu Hanmin, the third person is Wang Jingwei and the second person is Sun Fo.





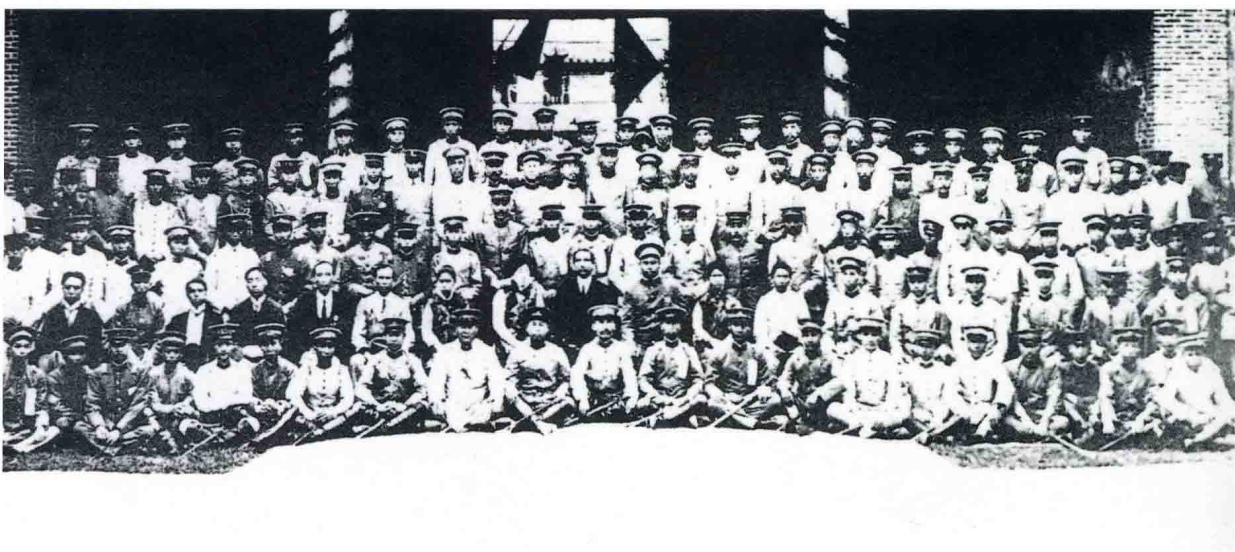
1912年4月20日，孙中山赴广东途经福州时与各界欢迎者合影。

On April 20, 1912, Sun Yat-sen arrived in Fuzhou on his way to Guangdong and representatives from all walks of life in Fuzhou came to welcome him.

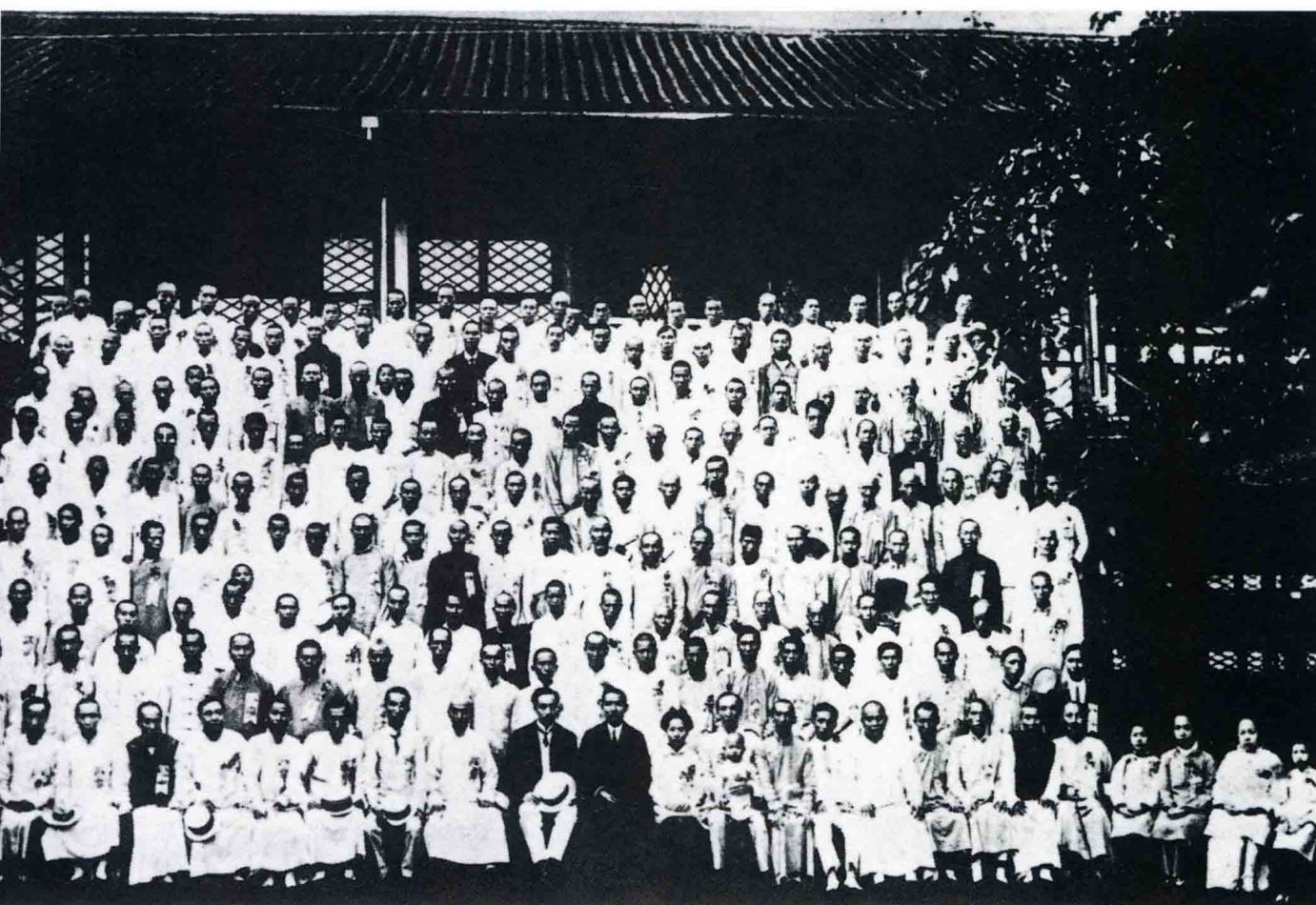


1912年5月17日，孙中山出席商办粤路公司欢迎会时合影，前排右一为著名铁路工程师詹天佑。

On May 17, 1912, Sun Yat-sen attended the welcoming party of the Guangdong Railway Company. The first person on the right of the first row is Zhan Tianyou, a famous railway engineer.



1912年4月26日，孙中山在广州出席陆军司令部欢迎会时与欢迎者合影。  
On April 26, 1912, Sun Yat-sen attended a welcoming party at the Army Headquarters in Guangzhou.



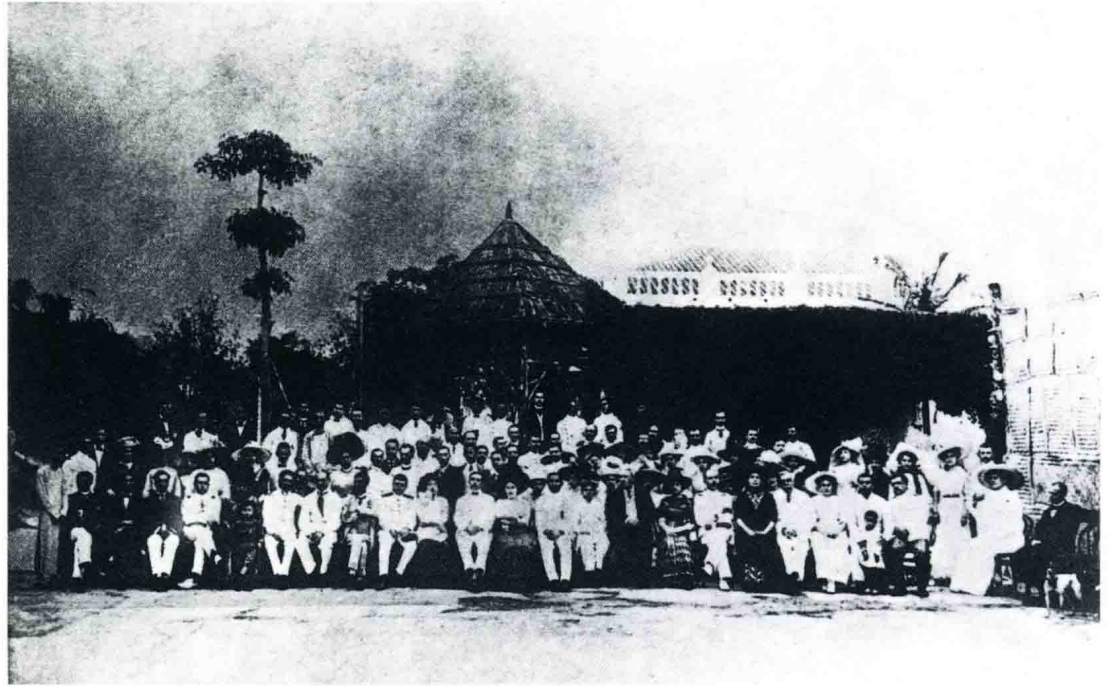
1912年5月11日，孙中山在广州出席广东孙族恳亲会时与到会者合影。  
Sun Yat-sen at a meeting of the Sun Clan Society in Guangzhou on May 11, 1912.





## 推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC



1912年5月22日，孙中山回乡途经澳门。图为孙中山与澳门中葡各界欢迎者合影。

Sun Yat-sen and the Chinese and Portuguese in Macao who welcomed him as he arrived in Macao on his way to his home village on May 22, 1912.



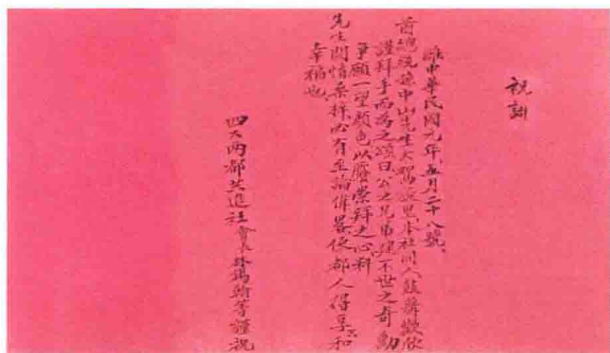
1912年5月25日，孙中山应邀到恭都前山（今属珠海市）参加中山亭奠基仪式。图为孙中山与恭都欢迎者合影。

On May 25, 1912, Sun Yat-sen was invited to attend the ceremony of laying the cornerstone for the Zhongshan Pavilion. The ceremony was held in Qianshan town of Gongdu which at present is under the jurisdiction of Zhuhai City.



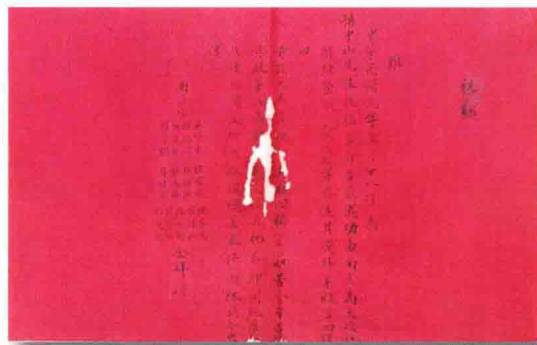
1912年5月26日，孙中山回乡途经香洲（今属珠海市）时与欢迎者合影。

Sun Yat-sen and people in Xiangzhou which at present is under the jurisdiction of Zhuhai City, who welcomed him as he stopped over on his way home on May 26, 1912.



孙中山回乡期间，受到家乡人民的热烈欢迎，此为部分欢迎词、颂词。

Upon returning home, Sun Yat-sen was accorded warm welcome by the villagers. These are part of panegyric and welcoming remarks.



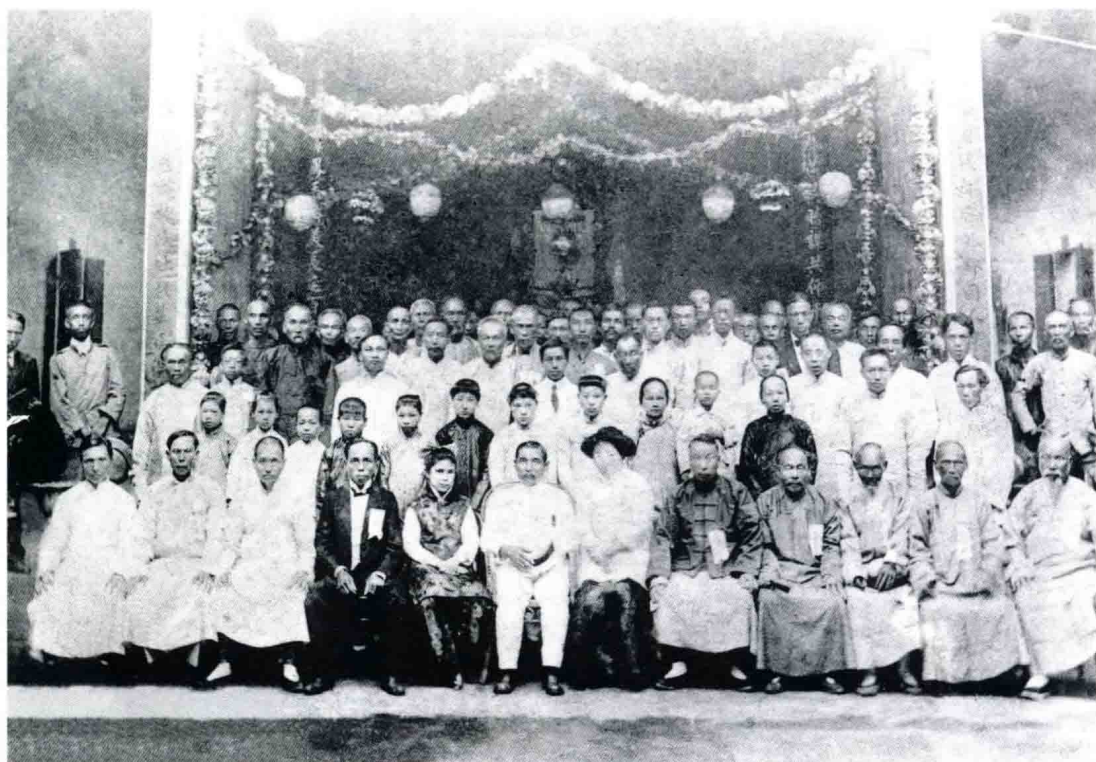


1912年5月27日，孙中山在家门前与亲人合影。前排左起：孙中山次女孙婉、秘书宋霭龄、卢夫人、孙中山、孙眉、孙眉夫人，右一为孙中山长女孙姪。

Sun Yat-sen and family in front of the Former Residence in Cuiheng on May 27, 1912. the front row, from left to right: Sun Wan (Sun Yat-sen's second daughter), Soong Ailing (secretary), Lu Muzhen (Sun Yat-sen's wife), Sun Yat-sen, Sun Mei, Mrs. Sun Mei, the first person from the right is Sun Yan (Sun Yat-sen's elder daughter).

1912年5月28日，孙中山在左埗乡与宗亲在孙氏宗祠前合影。

Sun Yat-sen and the members of the Sun Clan in front of the Sun Clan Temple which was located at Zuobutou, Xiangshan county. The photo was taken on May 28, 1912.





1912年6月22日孙中山抵上海。这是6月30日他与黄兴会见日本友人时的合影。  
On June 22, 1912, Sun Yat-sen arrived in Shanghai.



1912年9月2日，孙中山在北京出席铁道协会北京分会欢迎会时合影。  
On September 2, 1912, Sun Yat-sen attended a welcoming party organized by the Beijing Branch of the Railway Association.



推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC



1912年9月6日，孙中山在张家口车站与欢迎者合影。

On September 6, 1912, Sun Yat-sen went with the welcomers at the station of Zhangjiakou.



1912年9月19日，孙中山到太原考察矿产及铁路时与山西各界欢迎者合影。

On September 19, 1912, Sun Yat-sen went on a tour to inspect the mines and railway of Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province.

1912年9月26日，孙中山视察津浦铁路及黄河大桥后抵达济南，图为孙中山与济南欢迎者合影。

On September 26, 1912, Sun Yat-sen, after visiting the Tianjin-Pukou railway and the Yellow River Bridge arrived at Ji'nan.

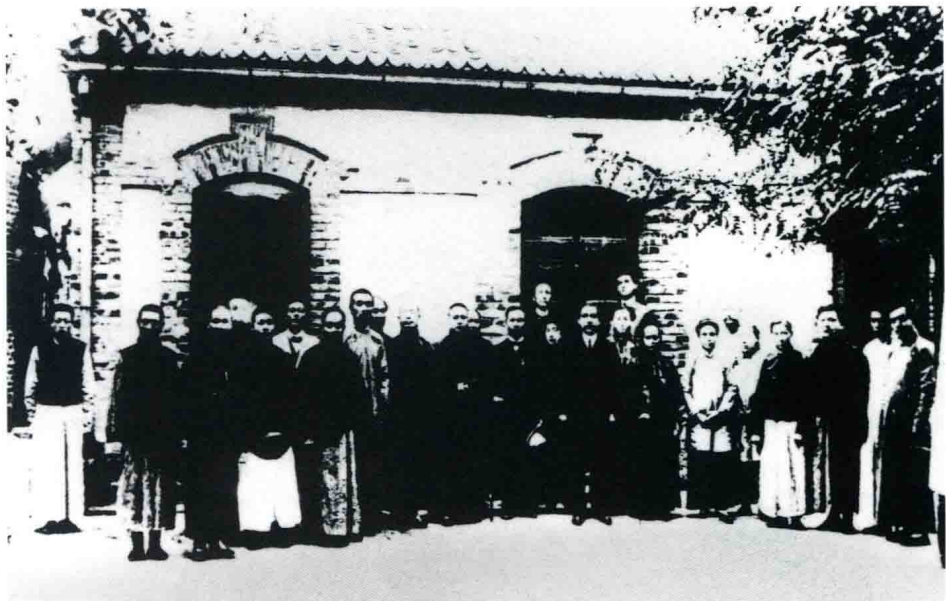


1912年9月27日，孙中山出席山东军界欢迎会时与欢迎者合影。

Sun Yat-sen attended a welcoming party of the representatives of the military circles of Shandong Province on September 27, 1912.

1912年9月29日，孙中山在青岛视察胶济铁路时，与青岛中华基督教青年会代表合影。

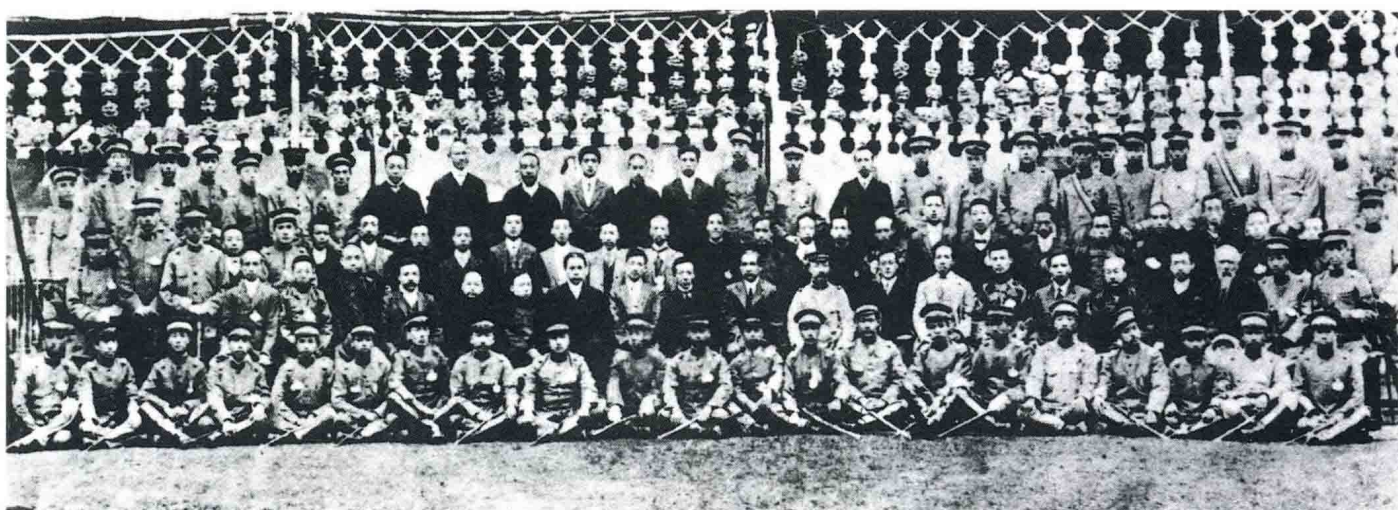
On September 29, 1912, Sun Yat-sen went to Qingdao to inspect the Jiaozhou-Ji'nan railway line. After that he met with representatives of the Chinese Young Christian Association in Qingdao.





1912年10月24日，孙中山与江西九江欢迎者合影。

Sun Yat-sen and those who welcomed him in Jiujiang, Jiangxi Province on October 24, 1912.



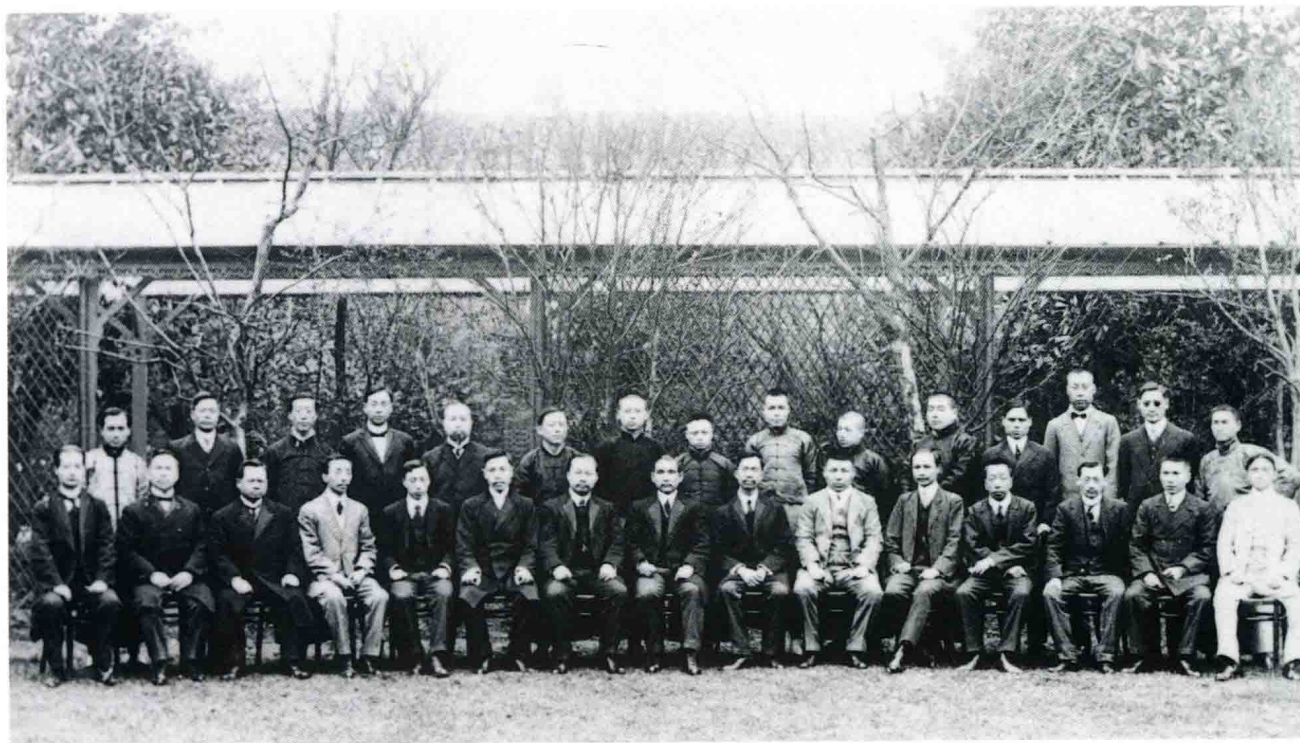
1912年10月25日，孙中山在南昌与军界欢迎人员合影。

Sun Yat-sen attended the welcoming party held by the military circles in Nanchang on October 25, 1912.



1912年10月30日，孙中山抵安澈芜湖，受到各界热烈欢迎。

On October 30, 1912, Sun Yat-sen arrived in Wuhu and was warmly received by the people of all walks of life.



1912年12月8日，孙中山在杭州与国民党浙江支部欢迎会人员合影。

Sun Yat-sen and members of the Kuomintang Zhejiang Branch who welcomed him in Hangzhou on December 8, 1912.

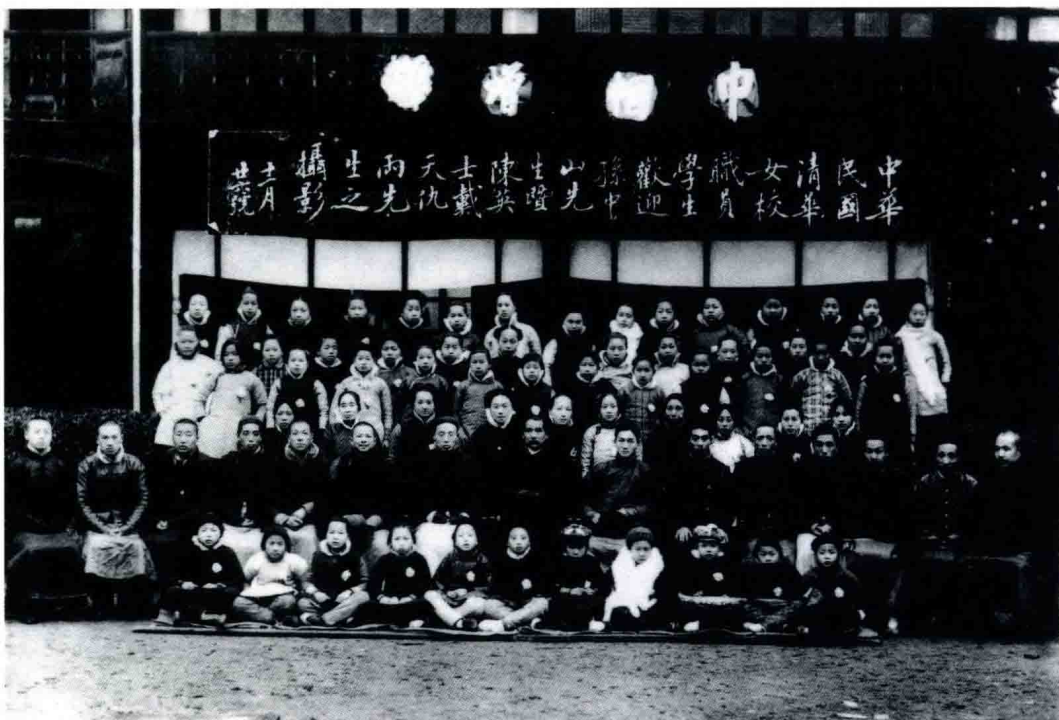


# 推翻封建帝制 创立共和国

OVERTHREW THE MONARCHY AND ESTABLISHED THE REPUBLIC

1912年12月26日，孙中山出席上海松江县清华女校欢迎会时与该校师生合影。

On December 26, 1912, Sun Yat-sen attended a welcoming party of the representatives of the Qinghua Girl School, located at Songjiang county, Shanghai.



孙中山在1912年视察各地，宣传民生主义，受到各地人民的热烈欢迎，这是部分欢迎词和颂词。The eulogies to Sun Yat-sen made by the people where he passed, in 1912.

民国的建立，为经济建设营造了一定的环境和条件，鼓舞了人们发展实业、振兴经济的热心，此为呈达孙中山的各种实业建设章程及请示。

The founding of the Republic of China provided conditions that encouraged people to build industry and promote economical development. These were rules and ask for instructions on industrial development presented to Sun Yat-sen.

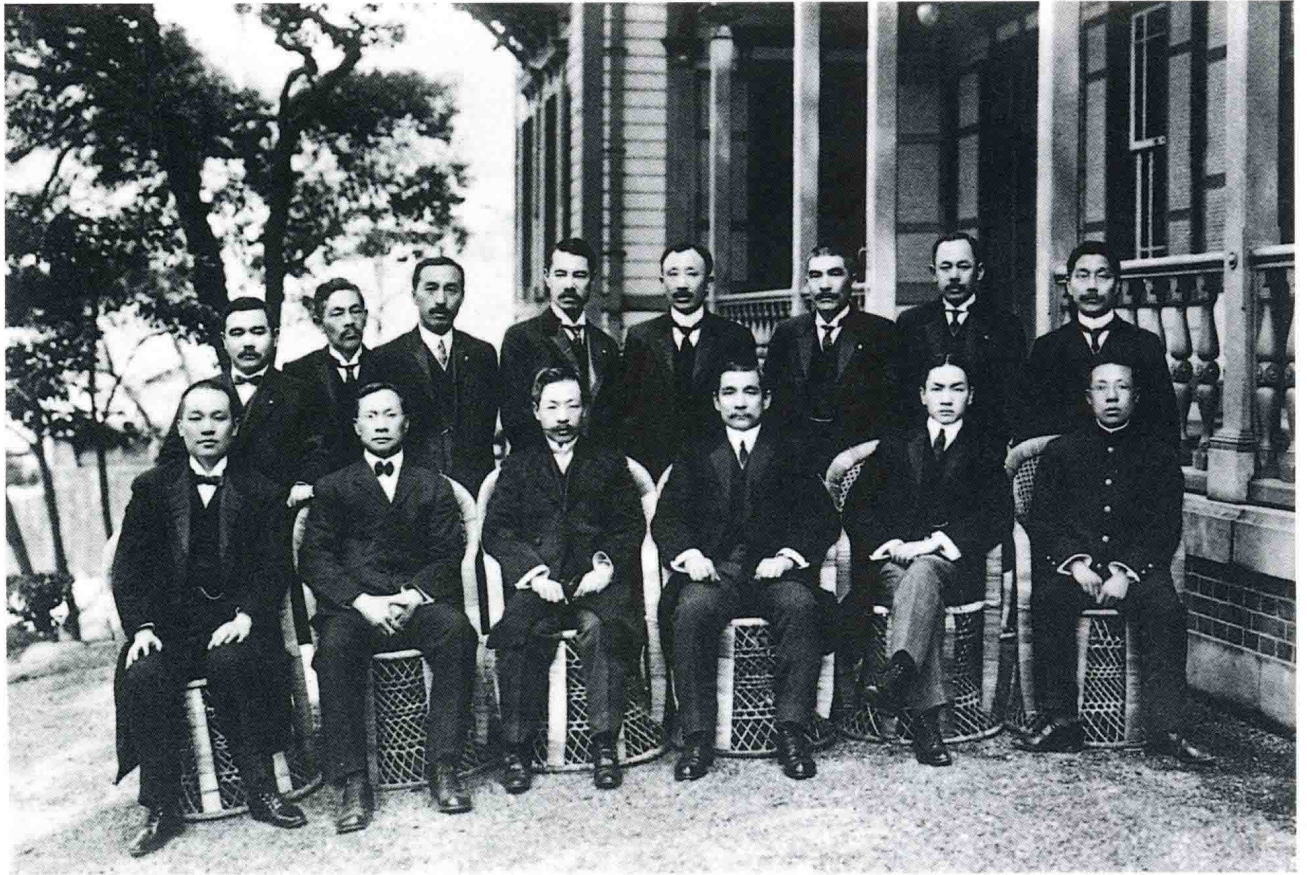




1913 年春，为发展实业和修建铁路，孙中山前注日本进行考察。

In the spring of 1913, Sun Yat-sen went to Japan on a tour to study the issue of industrial development and railway building.





1913年2月22日，孙中山在东京红叶馆设宴招待曾援助中国革命的日本友人时合影。

On February 22, 1913, Sun Yat-sen hosted a banquet at Hongye House in Tokyo to honor those Japanese friends who had helped the Chinese revolution.



1913年3月7日，孙中山与日本军界人士合影。

Sun Yat-sen and Japanese people from the military circles, March 7, 1913.



1913年3月23日，孙中山参观长崎三菱造船厂后合影。  
Sun Yat-sen after visiting the Mitsubishi Shipyard in Nagasaki on March 23, 1913.



THE SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT HERO OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION

中華民國前大總統孫中山先生閣下暨  
 同臨  
 貴紳各位惟  
 先生之在中土斡旋地之  
 大功業赫赫在宇內之耳目今也來觀  
 于我東土其或將有所資于東洋平和  
 之宏謨乎視察所該乃及于商工各業  
 之實狀本公司茲得恭迎  
 行旆仰瞻  
 清光無勝欣幸之至所有製糖機關各  
 部操作之狀製寫真圖一帖謹供  
 貴覽  
 勿惜  
 一眇則幸甚本公司製出頭等車糖暨  
 雪白四方糖各一函併捧進  
 左右寫真以為異日紀念函糖以為製  
 品標本幸蒙  
 高明不却則本公司亦實有餘榮謹茲  
 布蕪辭恭頌  
 征駕康福  
 大日本製糖公司  
 總理 藤山雷太頓首

大日本製糖公司總理藤山雷太歡迎孫中山的頌詞  
The welcoming speech made by Fujiyama Raita, the president of the Japanese Sugar Company



THE MUSEUM OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN

孫中山故居

# 捍卫共和制度 愈挫愈奋

DEFEND THE REPUBLIC AND KEEP ON FIGHTING IN SPITE OF ALL SETBACKS





共

和国建立之初，充满着复辟与反复辟的斗争。严酷的现实使孙中山从推行民生主义、致力于社会革命、发展实业的理想主义中猛醒，他毫不犹豫地以坚定的步伐踏上了武装捍卫新生的共和制度的历程。

When the Republic was first established, there were serious struggles between those who tried to restore the monarchy and those who were against it. The political situation in China made Sun Yat-sen realize that it was unrealistic trying to save China through promoting people's livelihood and industrial development. He had no other choice but to resort to armed struggle to defend the newly born Republic.

反对袁世凯复辟帝制

OPPOSE YUAN SHIKAI'S RESTORATION OF MONARCHISM



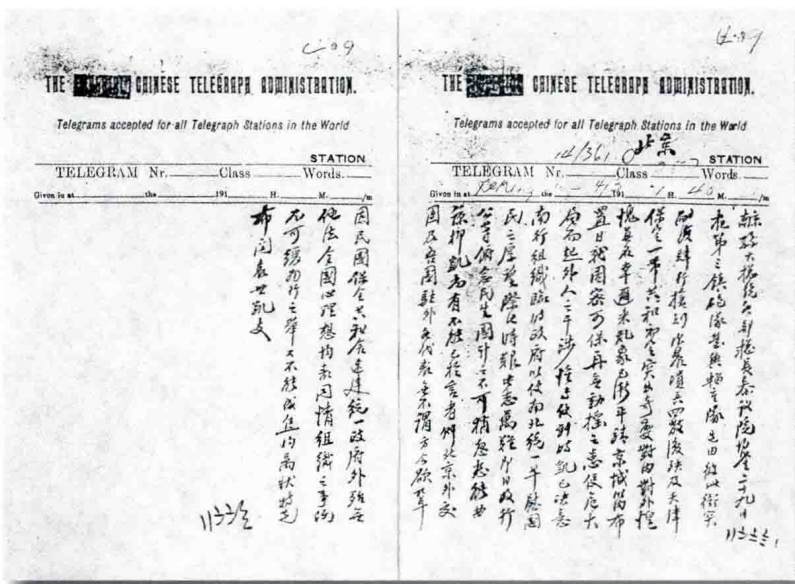
1912 年的孙中山  
Sun Yat-sen in 1912





## 捍卫共和制度 愈挫愈奋

DEFEND THE REPUBLIC AND REEL OR FIGHTING IN SPITE OF ALL SETBACKS

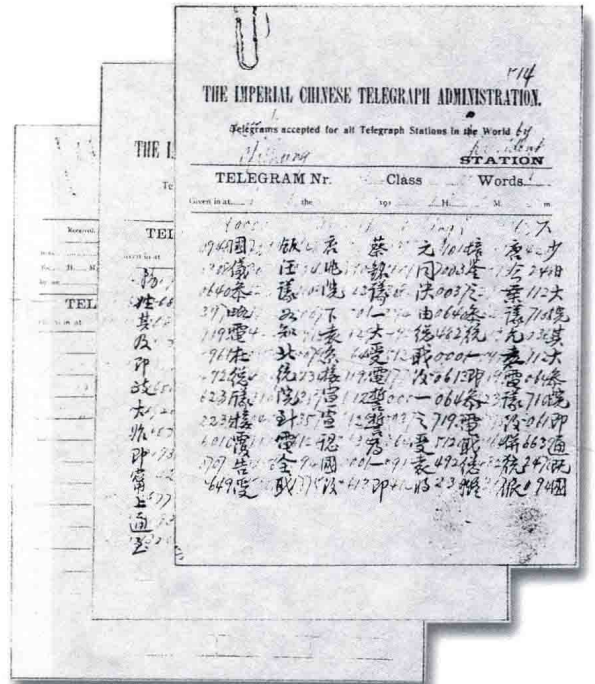


孙中山主张建都南京，袁世凯出于政治上的需要坚持定都北京。这是1912年3月4日袁世凯致孙中山的电报，袁借口北京地区秩序未定，拒绝注南京任职。

Sun Yat-sen advocated that Nanjing should be chosen as the capital of the Republic of China. But, out of his own ulterior motive, Yuan Shikai insisted that Beijing should be the capital. In his March 4, 1912 telegram addressed to Sun Yat-sen, Yuan stated that the social order in Beijing area was unsettled so he could not leave Beijing to assume the presidency in Nanjing.

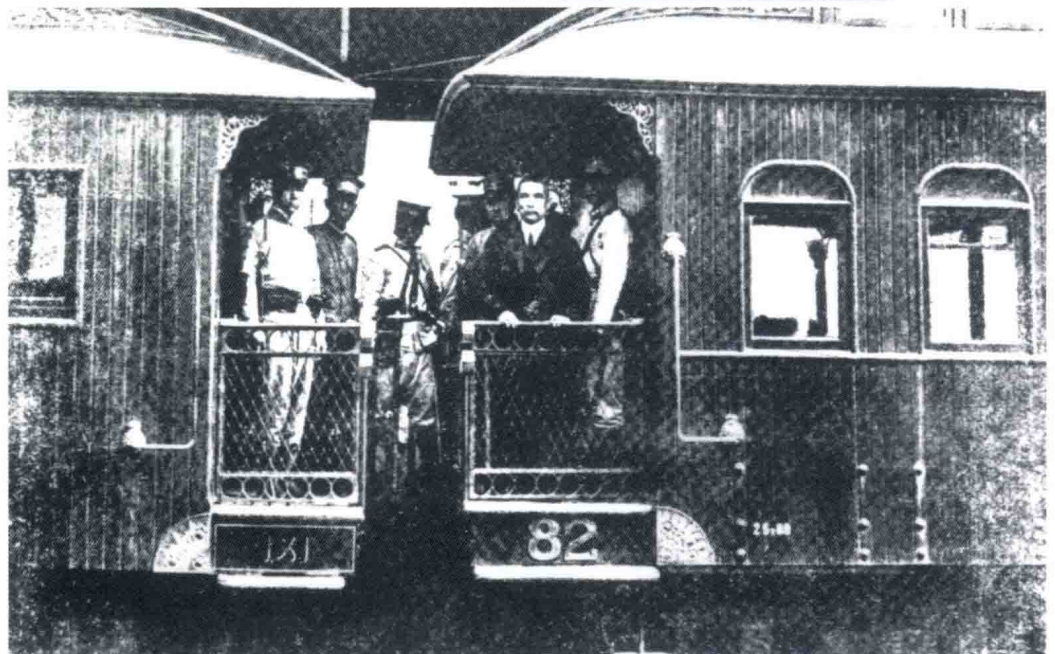
由于其他革命党人不再坚持定都南京，孙中山不愿骑虎下台。此为1912年3月6日孙中山致蔡元培等关于南京参议院同意袁世凯在北京就职的电报。自此，革命党人对袁世凯的节制落空。

As many other revolutionaries did not insist that Nanjing should be the capital of the new Republic, Sun Yat-sen compromised. In this telegram of March 6, 1912, Sun Yat-sen informed Cai Yuanpei and others that the Senate in Nanjing agreed that Yuan Shikai should be sworn in as president in Beijing. Thus, the revolutionaries failed in their attempt to put Yuan Shikai under their control.



1912年夏，袁世凯邀请孙中山北上会谈，以造成与孙中山合作的假象。这是孙中山在天津注北京的专车上。

In summer of 1912, Yuan Shikai invited Sun Yat-sen to go to North China to negotiate with him, thus creating a false impression that Yuan wanted to cooperate with Sun Yat-sen.





在1913年2月举行的第一届国会上，国民党击败为袁世凯效劳的共和党和民主党，取得了政治上的暂时优势。图为正式国会开幕典礼的情形。

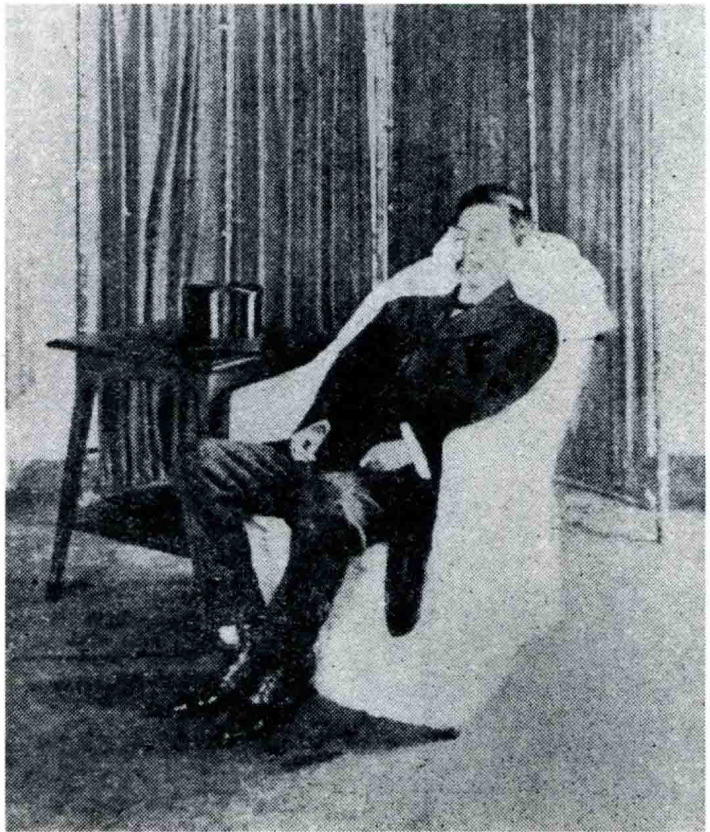
The First Congress convened in February 1913. The Kuomintang defeated the two parties (the Republic Party and the Democratic Party) which were controlled by Yuan Shikai. Thus, the Kuomintang gained political control temporarily.



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA

为推行政党政治，1912年8月，孙中山、黄兴同意中国同盟会与统一共和党、国民公进党、国民公党联合组成国民党，这是当时有关组党活动的报道。

In August 1912, Sun Yat-sen and Huang Xing agreed that the Tong Meng Hui should be merged with the United Republican Party, the National Public Progressive Party and the National Public Party to form the Kuomintang.



1913年3月20日，热心于内阁议会制的宋教仁被袁世凯派人刺杀于上海，这是宋教仁被刺的情形。“宋案”的枪声使还在日本考察铁路的孙中山惊醒，迫使他中断了实业救国的努力，举起捍卫共和的旗帜继续奋斗。

On March 20, 1913, Song Jiaoren, one of the leaders of the Kuomintang and true believer of the constitutional government was assassinated in Shanghai. Yuan Shikai was the one who hired the assassin. At the time, Sun Yat-sen was in Japan studying railway construction. He interrupted his study and returned to defend the Republic.





1913年4月，孙中山、黄兴等在上海正金银行与日人商讨筹建中日兴业公司时合影。

In April 1913, Sun Yat-sen, Huang Xing and Japanese in Zhengjin Bank, Shanghai, discussing the matter about prepare to establish the China-Japan Xingye Company.

◎孫逸仙之懇阻借款書

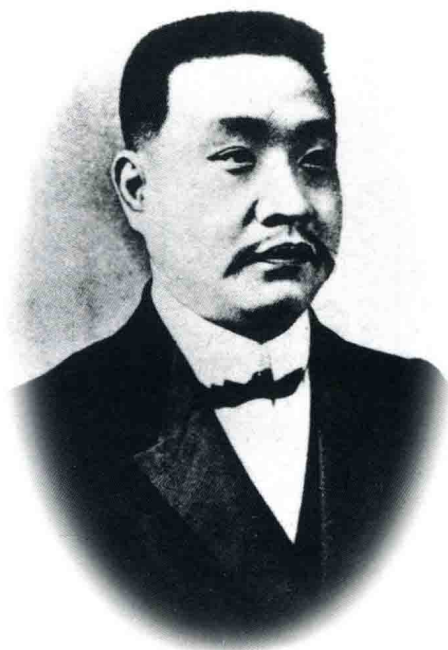
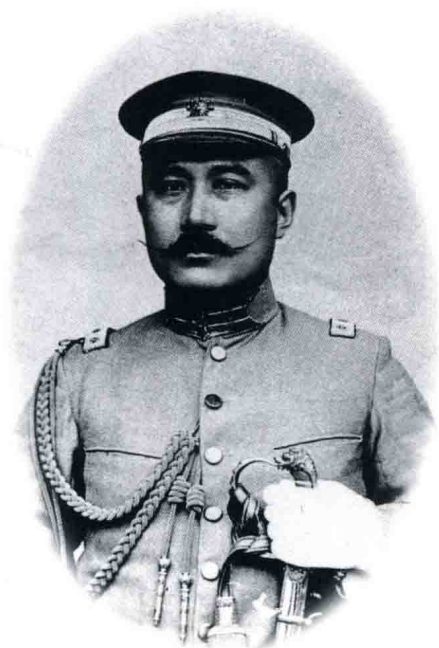
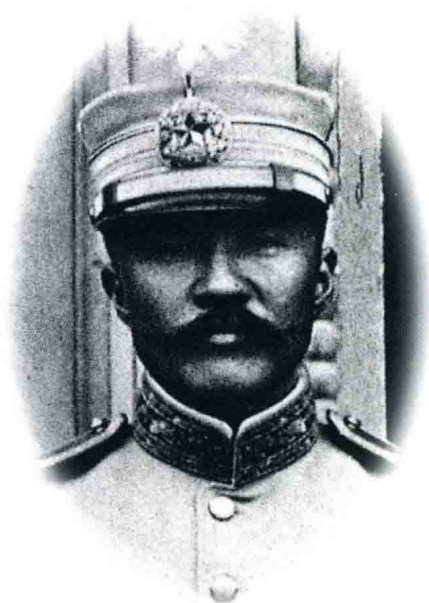
五月三日路透電傳倫敦消息謂孫逸仙氏投書倫敦各報謂世界之人阻止五國借款蓋政府將消耗此金於國內戰爭云云今悉此書當時乃致與日本會社總理秋田博士其原文出倫敦每日郵報載出用特譯錄於下

各外國政府及國民公鑒國民黨領袖宋教仁在滬遇害一案經政府派員澈查之後北京政府與聞此事已有明證故國民極形忿怒大局岌岌且夕恐將發生風潮危劇當為歷來所未有政府自知作奸犯科失信全國國民怨聲騰沸久保故乃弁髦憲章突與五國銀行團訂成借款英金二千五百萬磅雖經在京全國代表竭力反對置若罔聞宋案之公憤未平復有此專制違法之舉動故民心忿忿今乃達於極點激烈之騷動似幾不免余皆不辭勞瘁規謀統一恢復和平融洽意見企圖昌盛且推舉袁世凱以任總統蓋信若此經營則全國易臻統一而可早見和平昌盛之日也厥後復盡余力增進和平治安脫政府於顛沛之中余固極願維持全國之和平惟資本家今如以欸濟助北京政府則政府或即以此與民抗敵而余之苦心將付東流矣北京政府如無金錢則尚可與國民調和之望如供以巨欸則或即因此促成慘劇之戰禍人道為文明國所尊重余為此故特懇君等竭力阻止五國銀行團付欸北京政府蓋該政府今必利用此金以充戰費也

孫逸仙謹啓

为镇压革命，袁世凯大肆向西方国家借款，此为孙中山反对善后大借款的言论。

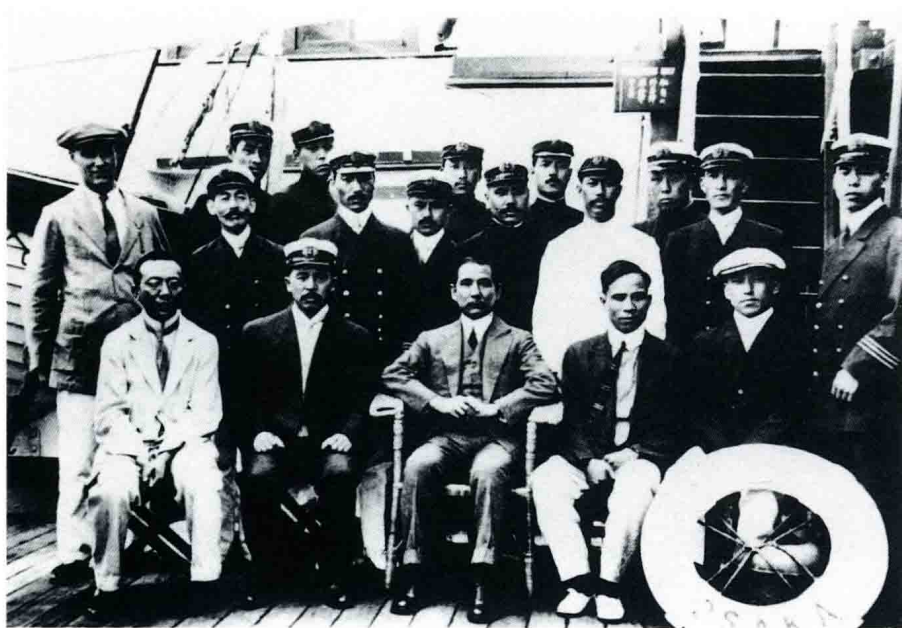
Sun Yat-sen's public statement expressing his view that he was against Yuan Shikai for borrowing big sums of money from the Western powers.



在孙中山的号召下，广东、湖南、江西、安徽四省都督也联名通电反对借款。图为江西都督李烈钧、广东都督胡汉民、安徽都督柏文蔚、湖南都督谭延闿(自左至右)。

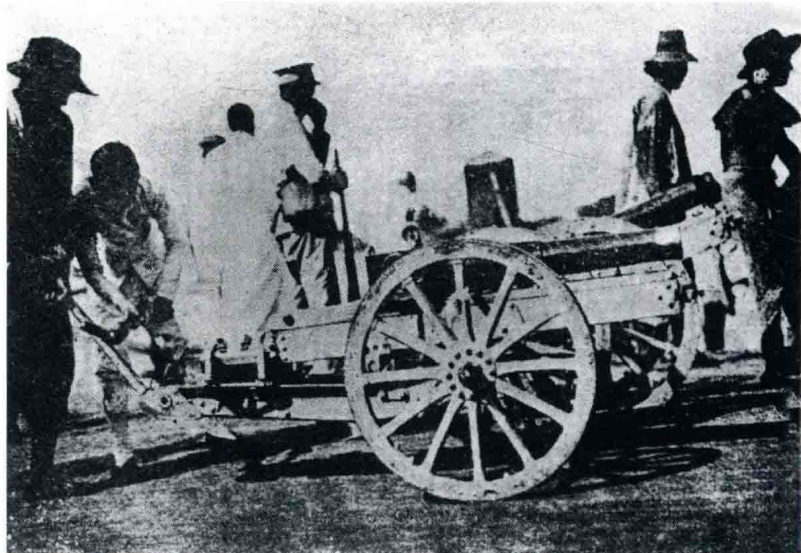
From left to right: Li Liejun (Governor of Jiangxi), Hu Hanmin (Governor of Guangdong), Bai Wenwei (Governor of Anhui), and Tan Yankai (Governor of Hunan). The four governors supported Sun Yat-sen's stand and sent out telegrams expressing the view that they were also against Yuan Shikai for borrowing money from the Western powers.





1913年6月中旬，为策动陈炯明参加“二次革命”，孙中山由沪乘船注香港、澳门。图为孙中山在赴粤途中与同志合影。

In the mid of June 1913, Sun Yat-sen left Shanghai for Hong Kong and Macao, to persuade Chen Jiongming joining the range of the Second Revolution.



讨袁军在阵地装设大炮。

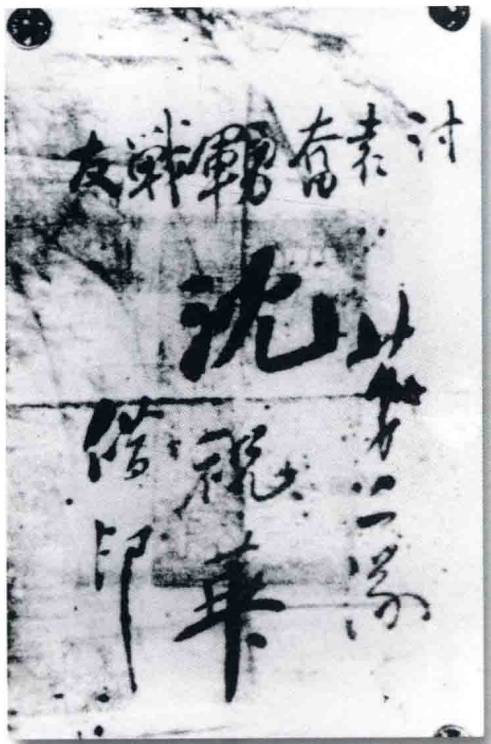
The army fighting against Yuan Shikai installing guns in the battlefield.

### 孫中山宣言

當南北統一之際僕推薦袁世凱於參議院原望其開誠布公盡忠民國以慰四萬萬人之望自是以來僕於權利所在則為引避危疑之交則為襄助雖激昂之士對於袁氏時有責言僕之初衷未嘗少易不意宋案發生袁氏陰謀一旦盡揭僕於當時已將反對袁氏之心宣布天下使袁氏果知公義自在輿論難誣爾時即應辭職以謝國民何圖袁氏專為私謀倒行不己以致東南人民荷戈而逐旬日之內相連並發大勢如此國家安危人民生死皆繫於袁氏一人之去留為公僕者不以國利民福為懷反欲犧牲國家與人民以爭一己之位置中華民國豈容開此先例願全體國民一致主張令袁氏辭職以息戰禍庶可以挽國危而慰民望無任翹企之至

1913年7月12日，李烈鈞在江西湖口舉兵討袁，“二次革命”爆发。22日，孙中山发表宣言，督促袁世凯辞职。图为当时发表的《孙中山宣言》。

On July 12, 1913, Li Liejun's army in Hukou, Jiangxi Province fought with Yuan Shikai's army. This was the beginning of the Second Revolution. On July 22, Sun Yat-sen issued a declaration demanding that Yuan Shikai should resign.



討袁奮勇軍胸章

The badge of the army fighting against Yuan Shikai

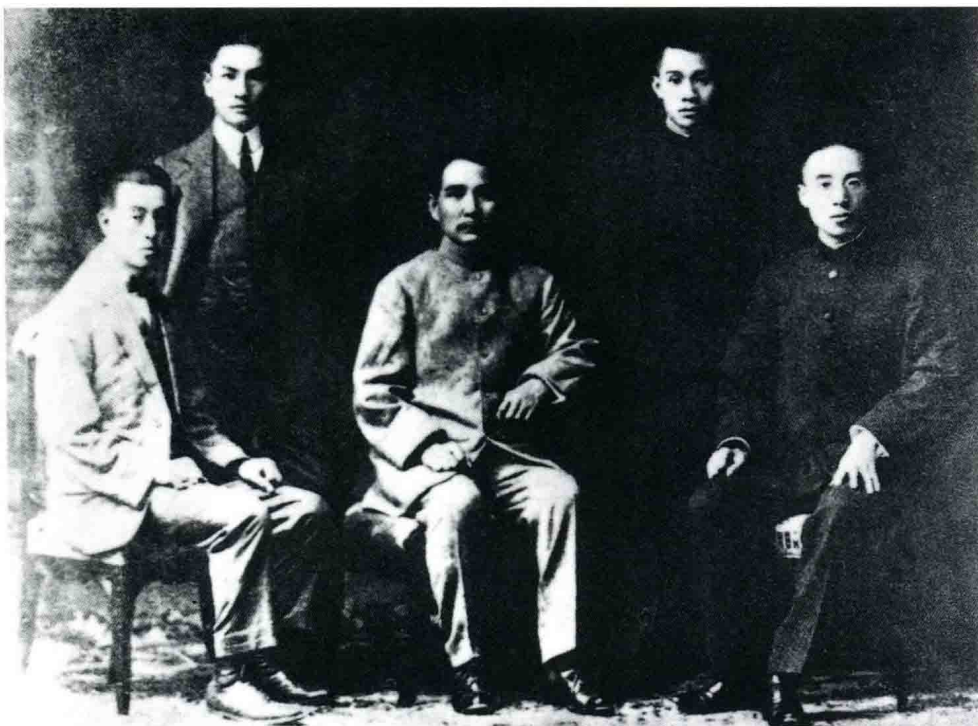


1914 年的孙中山  
Sun Yat-sen in 1914

由于力量薄弱，“二次革命”很快被镇压，孙中山再次流亡日本。袁世凯为扼杀革命，照会日本政府制止孙中山在日活动。

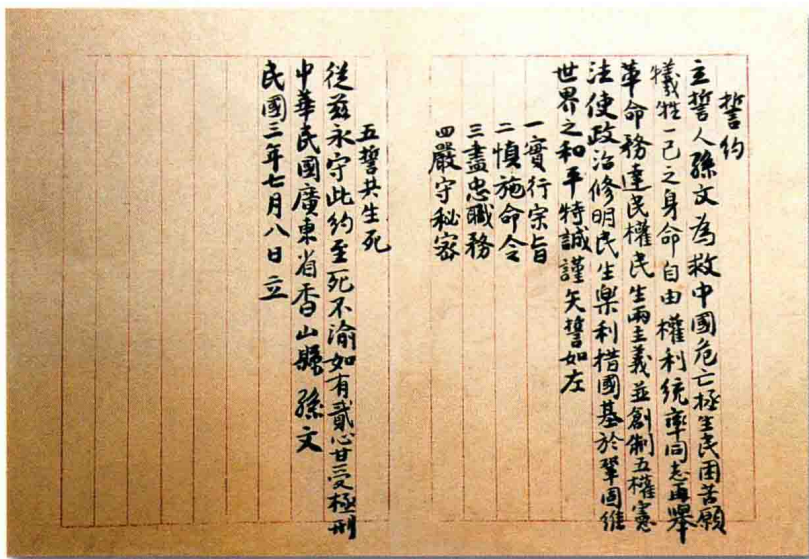
Yuan Shikai's Memo to the Japanese government demanding that Sun Yat-sen's activities in Japan should be curtailed.





1914年7月8日，孙中山在东京成立了中华革命党。图为1914年11月8日，孙中山在东京与中华革命党同志合影。左起：谭根、戴季陶、孙中山、夏重民、陈其美。

On July 8, 1914, Sun Yat-sen founded the Zhonghua Geming Tang (The Chinese Revolutionary Party) at Tokyo. The photo was taken on November 8, 1914. From left to right: Tan Gen, Dai Jitao, Sun Yat-sen, Xia Chongmin, and Chen Qimei. They were all members of the Zhonghua Geming Tang.



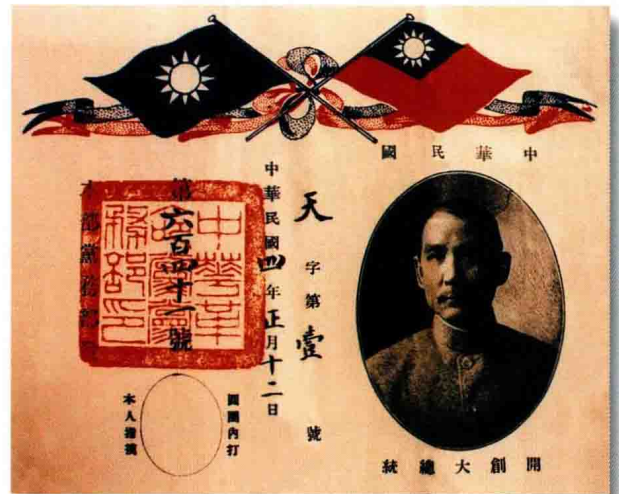
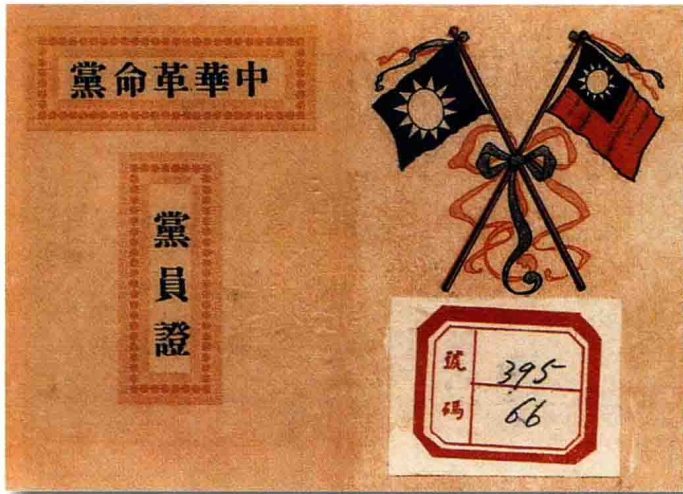
中华革命党誓约书

The pledge paper of the Zhonghua Geming Tang

中华革命党总理之印和本部之印印文

The seals of the Premier and the headquarters of the Zhonghua Geming Tang





中华革命党的章程及党证  
The statute and certificate of Zhonghua Geming Tang

中華革命黨章程

一 本黨名曰中華革命黨  
二 本黨以實行民族民主革命為宗旨  
三 本黨以掃除專制政體建設完全民國為目的  
四 本黨進行程序分作三時期  
    一 軍政時期  
    二 訓政時期  
    三 憲政時期  
    此三期以掃除專制政體而建設完全民國為目的  
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一 總理部  
二 財政部  
三 司法部  
四 軍務部  
五 政治部  
六 教育及社會部  
七 農林部  
八 工商部  
九 交通及郵傳部  
十 衛生及體育部  
十一 勸業及礦務部  
十二 勸學及師範部  
十三 勸工及實業部  
十四 勸農及畜牧部  
十五 勸商及貿易部  
十六 勸工及實業部  
十七 勸農及畜牧部  
十八 勸商及貿易部

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十六 勸工及實業部  
十七 勸農及畜牧部  
十八 勸商及貿易部



THE STATUTE AND CERTIFICATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN CHINA



1914年11月17日孙中山在日本  
On November 17, 1914, Sun Yat-sen in Japan.

得覺手書知君等對於動學之際愛國不啻至足感佩關於此事各方面來書頗多而君等言之尤為痛鑒  
然情君等未嘗知交涉之內容也知之則必不如來函所云云而憤慨之情將無異弟輩平日愛國蒙愛  
人部而為之解宣言十年不預政治俾國人專心信託之即東延一月不為我民游說也追來書發生弟始  
然憤慨後奸人非憤所調且必有破壞共和之心而後動於愛故一念主張討賊以愛國之故不能復愛和  
中也彼戰勝而無益無忌憚二年以來莫非倒行逆施國人惟俾於虐政之下至不可言狀戰事不遠東  
即乃乘間而求助於日本此次交涉實由彼請之曰人提出條件彼知相當之報酬為不可却則思全以  
秘密從事而外報發表與論謂所親如段亦出反對乃不得不遲延作態俟日人增加強硬之態度然後  
承認示人以國力無可如何由日本要求條件之如山東如滿洲如東萊如福建如漢治津漢鐵路皆為利權  
之重大者而真於未得最後議以前固已無其懸斷至第五項則我國實為第二高壓城下之盟局外亦許  
其者因日本國民無無意而實際上宜取開滑之手段故假為讓步而俟他日協商何期袁氏回答文  
中乃有左之一節

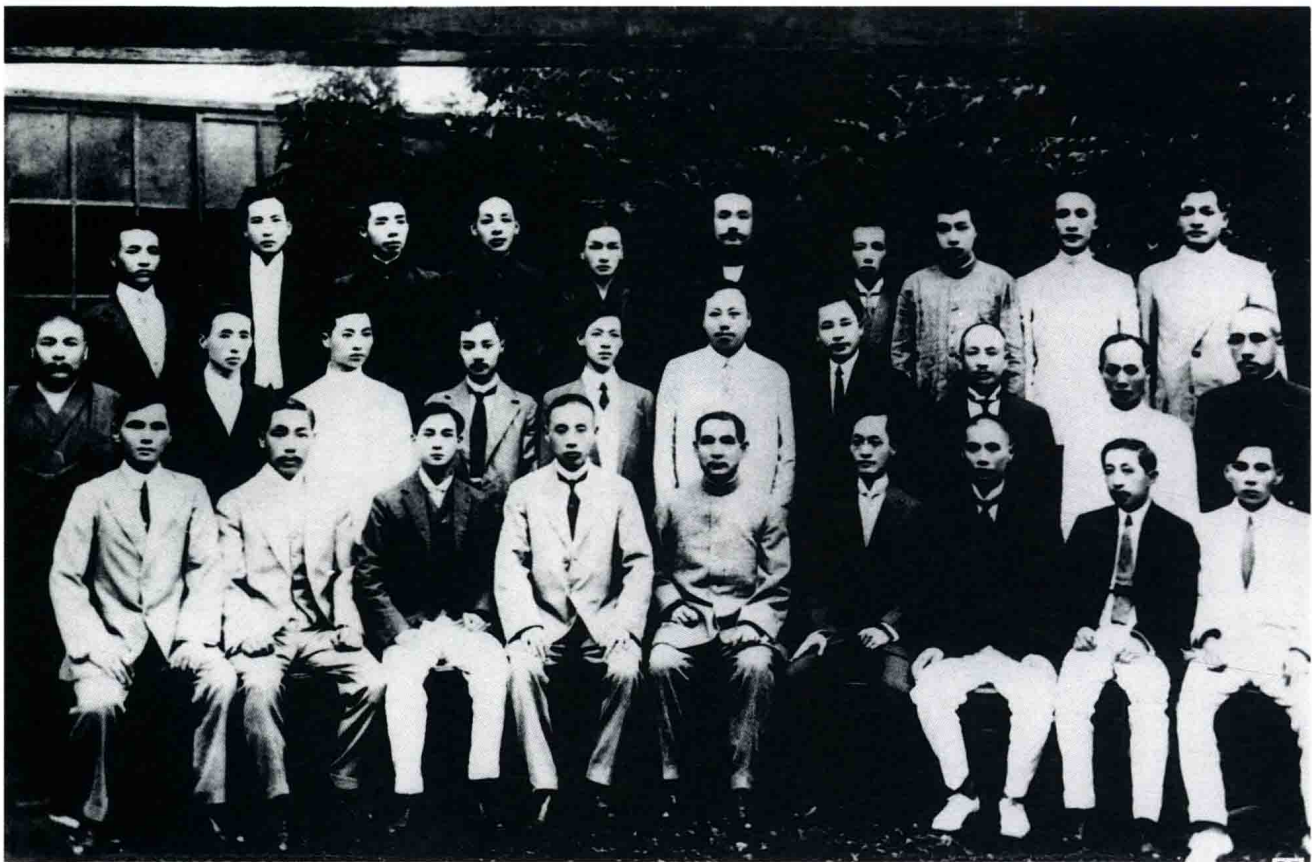
第五項(即顧問軍醫學校院兩滿鐵道宗數五問題)承認日本政府之提案惟長民國政府希  
望中日兩國永遠和平願將此等一切懸案速為解決(見高朝報十二日報)

是山東滿蒙福建甘一條件日人所欲欲得者固承認不違即其為暫時之讓步者亦惟恐其不速讓取  
以去是與別有勝者矣上海大報報云「據北京電報中日條約于公布外有密約四條一蓋中俄密約  
之先例日本報紙亦云「此次條件以條約及附屬公文宣言三種為約東條文中一部分從支那政府之  
希望為密約不公布」(見十二日時事新報等)就以上觀之則袁氏以求借帝位之故甘心賣國而不辭  
禍首罪惡豈異人任傳曰「國必自滅而後人滅之」故有國者復自愛其國段路變併視其力所能為而  
大盜在室乃知取而掩掩本不消言打外彼方以是為求操縱將莫予焉而乃望以一致為國相去萬里  
何止遠矣然報上消息傳則北京商會以為功德之言電求馮商會同意新至王蔭與拿械書第三故事不  
久將但現時呼區區國民之名義言國民以無量之犧牲而得之者亦歸於滅滅何言哉何言哉  
承承再獎飾更加責備不宜認其難難難之民國坐致沈淪弗不敬請事斯語專復即頌  
學安

孫文

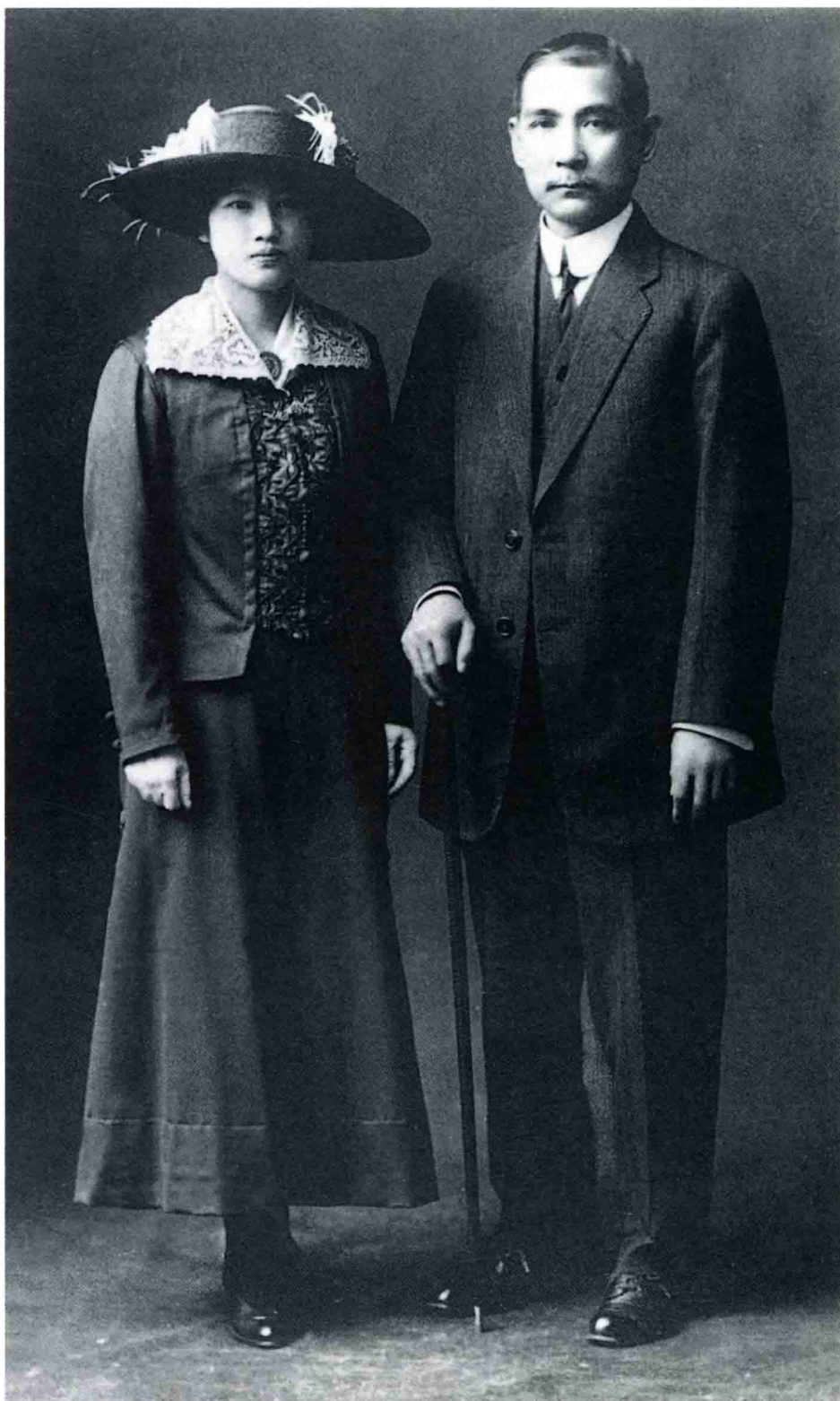
1915年5月，孙中山复北京学生书，表明其反对袁世凯和日本签订的“二十一条”的坚决态度。

In May 1915, Sun Yat-sen sent a letter of reply to the students of Beijing in which he categorically rejected the *Agreement on Twenty-one Provisions* signed by Yuan Shikai and Japan.



1915年9月25日孙中山与中华革命党部分党员在东京合影。

The photo shows Sun Yat-sen together with some members of the Zhonghua Geming Tang in Tokyo on September 25, 1915.



1915年10月25日，孙中山与宋庆龄在日本东京结婚。此为孙中山夫妇于1916年4月24日在东京的合影。

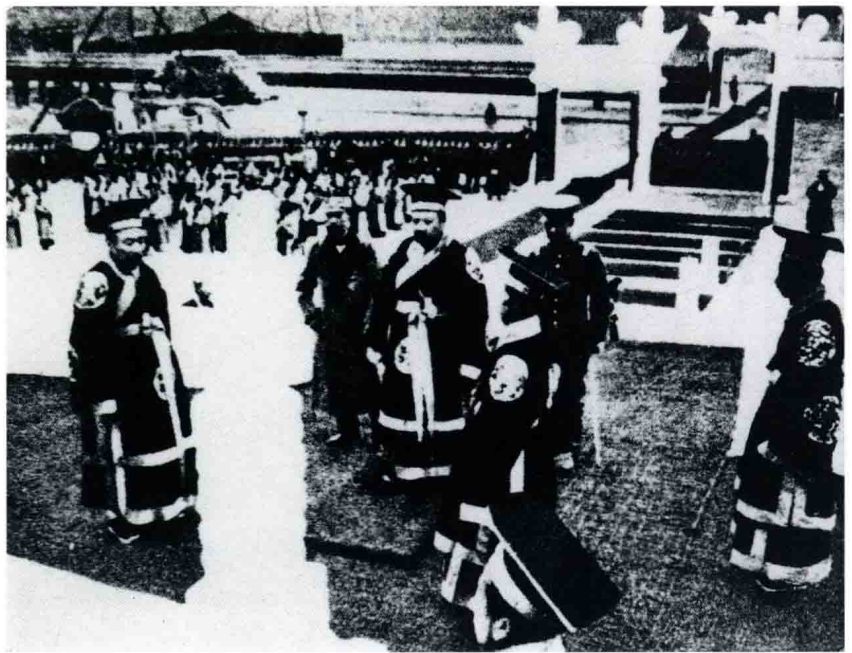
On October 25, 1915, Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling were married in Tokyo, Japan. This is the photo they took in Tokyo on April 24, 1916.





1915年，袁世凯自命洪宪皇帝，登基前在天坛祭天，上演了复辟帝制的丑剧。

In 1915, before Yuan Shikai ascended the throne, he staged a ceremony at the Temple of Heaven in Beijing where he paid respect to Heaven.



壬子之三月，國民憤懣之極，許清室毒臣自新，竭誠志以臨時總統付袁世凱。四海之內，不  
 走相告曰，息兵安民，以事建設，是大仁大義事也。吾民既竭誠以望袁，今袁所報民者何如哉。  
 辛亥之役，流血萬里，人盡好生，何為而然。苟與共和相始終耳，今袁背棄前盟，暴行帝制，解散自治會，  
 一人皇帝之稱號。何以雷死而不悔者，實與共和相始終耳，今袁背棄前盟，暴行帝制，解散自治會，  
 而聞聞無安民矣，而國家無正論矣，濫用公款，謀殺人才，而陷國家於危險之地位矣。  
 ；假民黨賊，而良備多為無辜矣。有此四者，國亡不亡。國亡則民散。獨袁與二三附從之奸，尚可  
 執棍敲壁，以保富貴。於戲，吾民何不幸，而委此國家生命於袁氏哉。自袁為總統，野有積學，  
 而都下之冤獄不撤，國多憂患，而都下之典禮未忘。萬戶涕淚，一人冠冕，其心尚存共和二字存耶。  
 既忘共和，即稱民賊，吾儕昔既以大仁大義，待此鉅盜，又焉敢不犯死罪乎。嗚呼！以清  
 民。今長江大河萬里以內，武漢京津扼要諸軍，皆已暗受羈縻，磨劍以待，一旦義旗起，義旗  
 地。當以秦隴一軍，出湖北指，則楚一軍，規黃中原，閩粵旌旗滿海，合齊魯以掃京左。三軍既聚  
 ，我將與諸君子，扼揚子江口，定蘇浙以掃東南之威。黎廷掃穴，共毀國賊，期可指日掃蕩。書曰  
 ，民惟邦本，本固邦寧。又曰，村有臣億萬，惟億萬心，予有臣三千，惟一心，正義所在，何堅不  
 破，願與愛國之民後共圖之。孫文。

討袁宣言 一九一五

1915年12月，孙中山发表《讨袁宣言》，反对袁世凯称帝。

In December 1915, Sun Yat-sen declared that he was against Yuan Shikai crowning himself as Emperor and restore monarchy.

蔡锷致刘存厚电 (1915年12月23日)

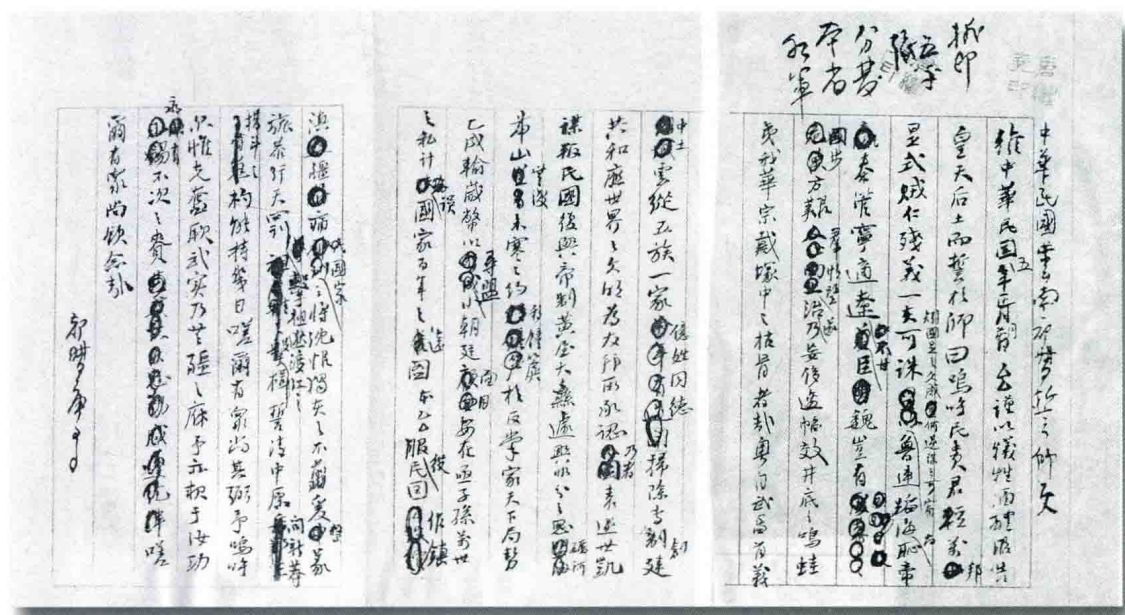
泸州刘师长鉴：  
 丑密。鄂理僅離滬若，殿後相請着抵漢，曾致時若一電，并  
 囑轉達鄂處，計入覽。鄂等有狂歌吐者久矣，而苦无其机会，今  
 事迫，敢接函以告。袁氏叛逆，以致外甥強強生心，即相責責，  
 內則率領僑胞，露露欲動，突已陷于众叛亲离之境。際茲千鈞一  
 髮之會，誰忍令庄产之國家，亿兆人民，沦盡浩劫！是以決心密  
 糾海內健者，共籌方策。兩月以來，一切計劃，分進并進，或早  
 得手。現滇、黔、粵、桂、湘、寧、浙、贛、魯、秦等省，或早  
 經決心并已准备妥協，或通電得得其贊同。其他各省亦多运动成  
 熟，可望響應。滇日內首義，與袁宣戰，志切同仇，設已  
 蜀，共圖中原，現已先發一旅，吾兄熱忱愛國，密約南旋，此  
 早具同心，望速作准备，克日發動，并將計劃大致及川中近役電  
 示，以便相機接應。文公已在京，曾與熟籌川事，密約南旋，此  
 時或已抵京。百里、五峰等已抵港，梁任公在宁，行來派，并聞。  
 鄂、亮叩公謹一。  
 十二月二十三日译

蔡锷致雷震电 (1915年12月21日)

泸州雷旅长鉴：  
 丑密。得十九抵漢，與袁公暨各將領密接洽。京師禁密地，  
 苦難通信，故无由以胸臆相告。數城。  
 天崩地陷，袁氏叛逆，以致強強生心，內亂漸滋。際茲千鈞  
 一髮之會，吾儕乃不得不負重而趨。同人于京，擘畫計多次，決  
 心以此一舉一動，以冀國家而安生靈。袁氏逆詐凶險，此次謀叛，  
 附和能力者，不過寥寥數輩，然皆另抱目的，實已陷于众叛亲离  
 之地，頗難甚易。一切計劃，早已分進并進，且深信其確有把握。  
 較之辛亥之役，或尤易易。現各省如桂省、滇、寧省四〇，早  
 已決心，作作准备。贛、湘、浙、魯、久通聯絡，已得贊可。粵  
 省黨人运动，亦已成熟。  
 滇、黔兩省各備三師，分出贛、湘，軍現已集中，克日出發，  
 望與鄂之師長速作准备，相機因應。不獨劉、周兩師于滇、黔  
 之師未抵川境以前，應竭力發動否？如慮難支，不妨稍待。李植  
 生日內啟程來滬，與兄暨親之接洽一切。鄂之翼翰兄〇希密將  
 意、文淵、百里、五峰等數十人曾與密約，伺机南旋。現蔣、韓  
 已抵港，任公已抵滬，鄂者、叔桓，僅有已離之來漢，并聞。二  
 公〇及杏村、穆生諸兄意向何如？并乞探示。臨也不准奉舉。鄂  
 公叩。  
 十二月二十一日译

1915年12月25日，蔡锷通电反袁，护国战争爆发。

In the last ten-day period of December 25, 1915, Cai E proclaimed war against Yuan Shikai. The war to defend the nation broke out.



护国军誓师文稿  
The Pledge of the Defend the Nation Army



海外爱国华侨组成“华侨义勇团”回国参加护国运动。图为“华侨义勇团”出入证。

Overseas Chinese organized the "Overseas Chinese Volunteers" and returned to China to join the war against Yuan Shikai.





現已派第一連河嶺，第二支隊長在王登坪現其陣地

第二梯報告 三月十九日午後二時  
于王登坪宿營也

(一) 敵人已向朝陽觀及盤田其方向退却午後四時三  
塊日附近之敵約增加一營之數被我左翼兵神速猛  
施側射仍行退却。

(五) 二十號午前六時接第一八兩連長之報告龍東山  
之援敵已全數被我軍獲退當即命第一八兩連

前進等語當即派第一連長河保率領連隊同  
義勇隊而進連往魚里山會同第八連由河連長指  
揮之驅逐由龍東山來援之連敵本日報告如左

第一梯報告 三月十九日午後二時  
于王登坪

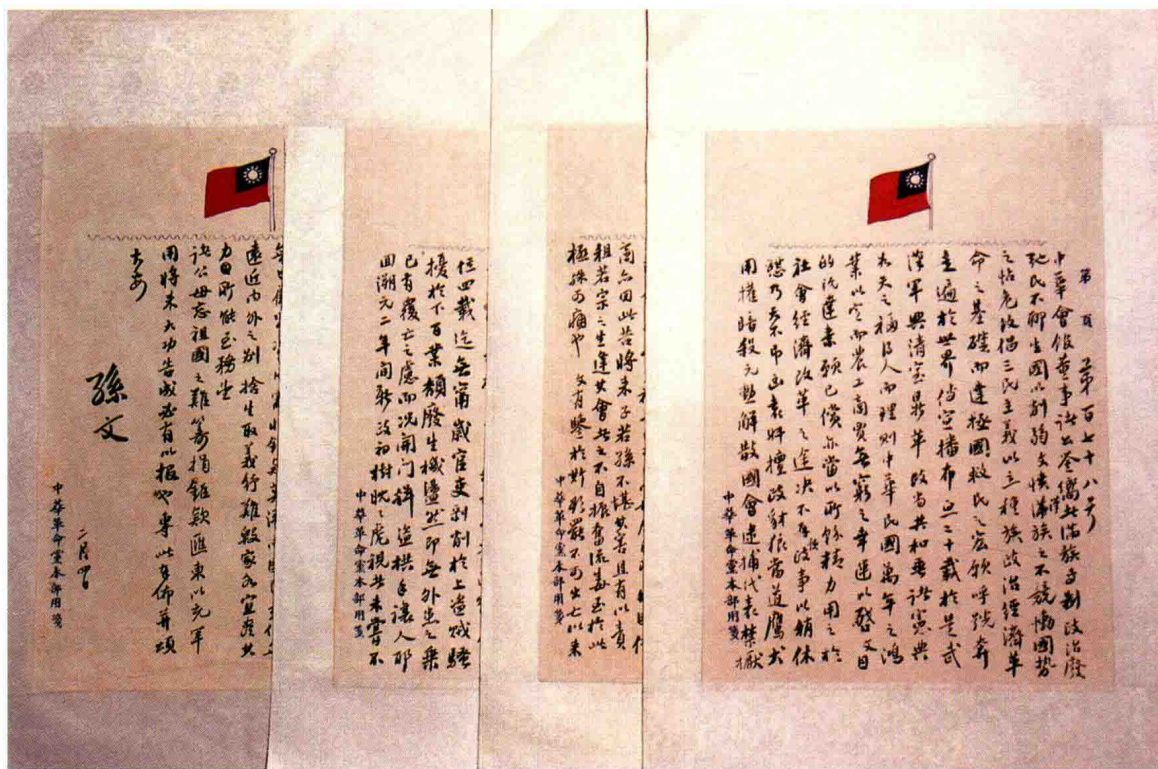
(一) 敵人一部退向朝陽觀方向一部向盤田其方向退却  
(二) 支隊全部退至三塊田白石塔附近 (三) 刻見楊花  
坡前方敵人放火燒房想必是敵欲退守楊花坡  
(四) 據土人報稱分水嶺及龍東山之敵援約內連

护国军第二梯团战争详报。该报告呼吁侨胞支持反袁斗争。

In the Communiqué the Army called on the overseas Chinese to support their war against Yuan Shikai.

1916年2月，孙中山致函中华会馆董事，揭露袁世凯的真面目。

In February 1916, Sun Yat-sen wrote a letter to the Directors of the United Chinese Society, exposing the true colors of Yuan Shikai.



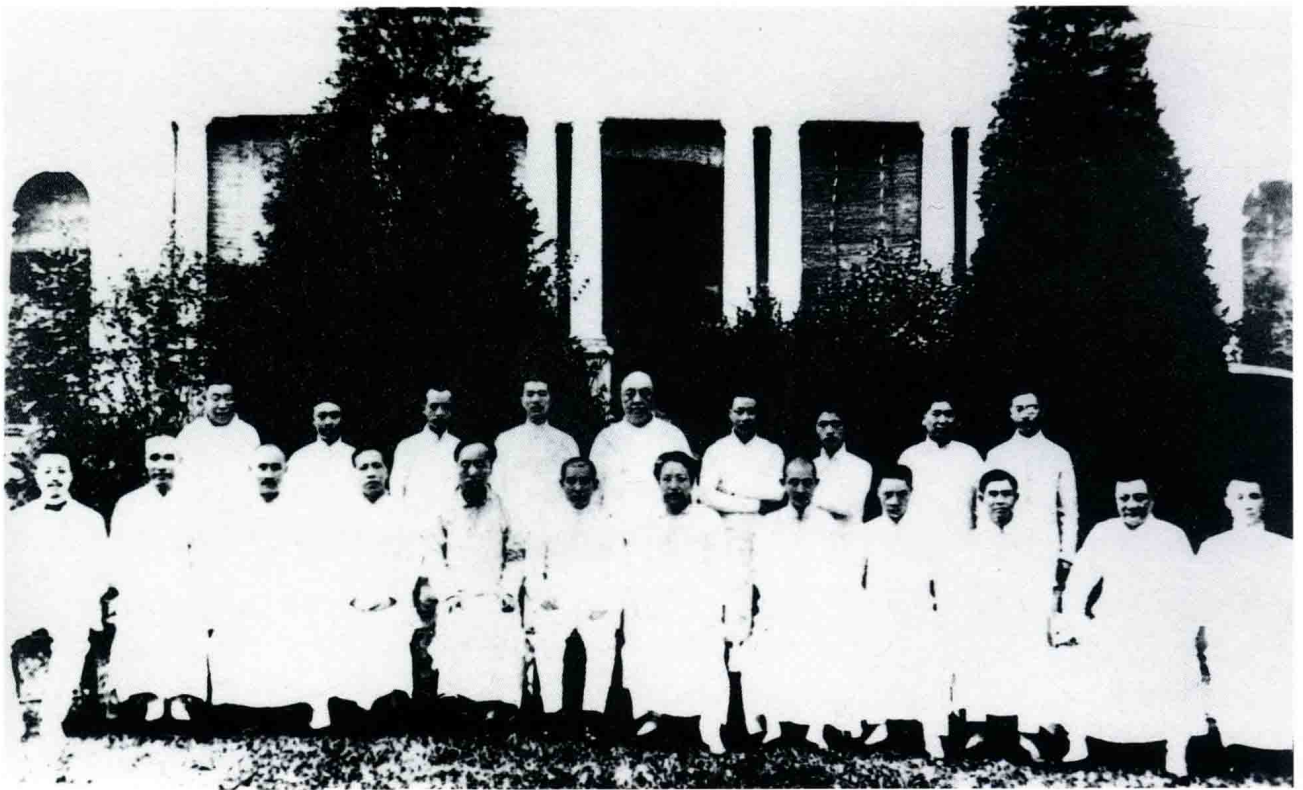


1916年3月22日，袁世凯被迫宣布取消帝制。4月9日，孙中山、宋庆龄、廖仲恺（后排左二）、何香凝（前排右三）等在日本庆祝帝制取消时合影。

On March 22, 1916, Yuan Shikai was compelled to announce that the monarchy was cancelled. On April 9, in Tokyo, Sun Yat-sen, Soong Ching Ling, Liao Zhongkai (the second person from the left at the back row), He Xiangning (the third person from the right, the front row), gathered together to celebrate.

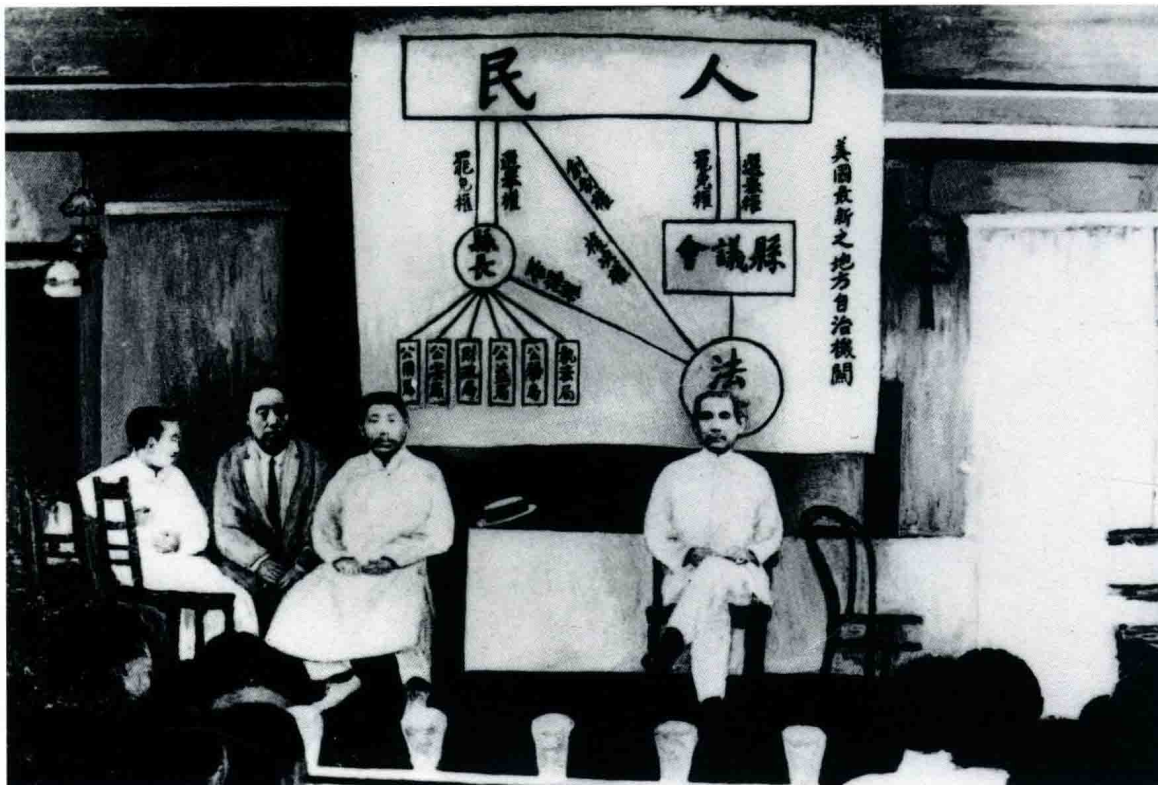


1916年4月27日，孙中山回国前在日本留影。  
Sun Yat-sen in Japan. Photo taken on April 27, 1916, shortly before Sun Yat-sen returned to China.



1916年6月，孙中山在上海与部分国会议员合影。

Sun Yat-sen and some members of Congress in Shanghai, Photo taken in June 1916.



1916年7月17日，孙中山在上海张园举办茶话会，并发表演说。

On July 17, 1916, Sun Yat-sen hosted a tea party and made a speech in Zhangyuan, Shanghai.



1916年8月19日，孙中山在浙江绍兴祭奠陶成章时与“陶社”成员合影。  
 On August 19, 1916, Sun Yat-sen with members of the "Tao Society" attended a memorial service of Tao Chengzhang in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province.



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — 1866A



1916年8月22日，孙中山一行抵宁波，受到宁波各界人士的欢迎。  
 Sun Yat-sen together with the welcomers when he and his party arrived in Ningbo on August 22, 1916.



1916年11月孙中山在上海  
In November 1916, Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai



1916年9月28日，孙中山在上海徐园慰问并宴请美国、加拿大华侨讨袁敢死队员时合影。

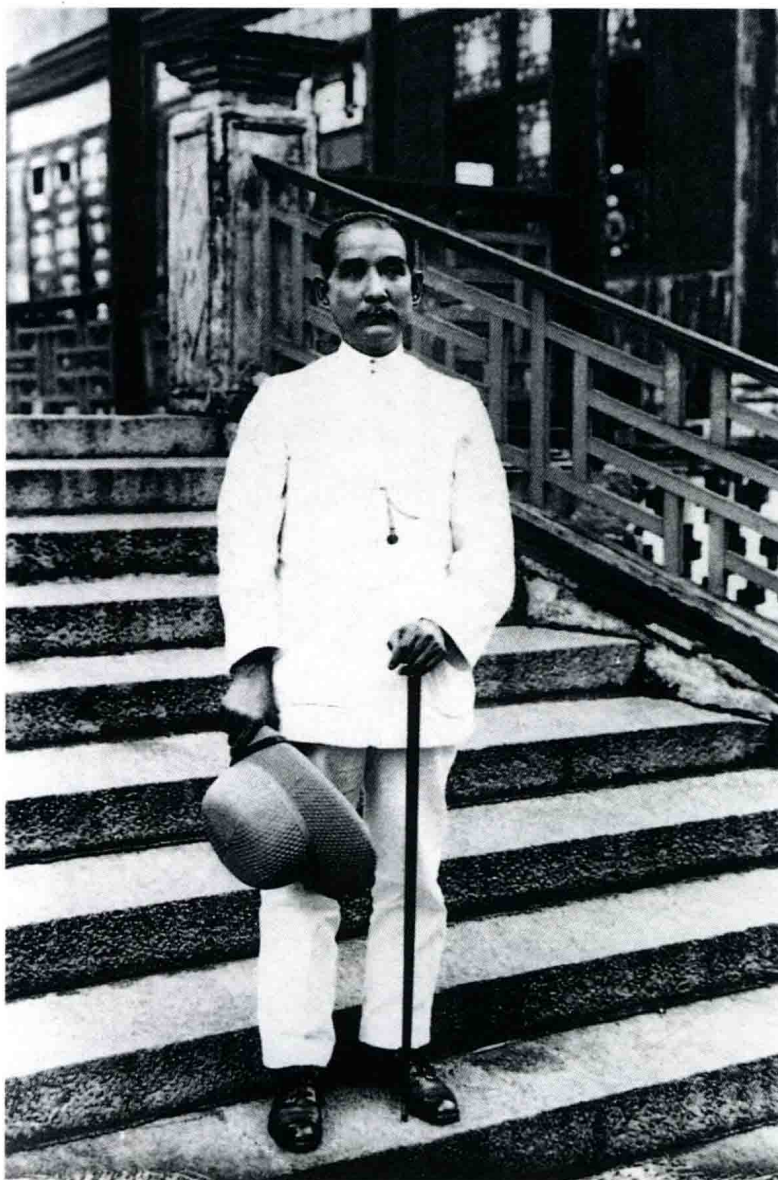
On September 28, 1916, Sun Yat-sen hosted a banquet at Xu Yuan in Shanghai to meet with the members of the overseas Chinese "Dare to Die Corps", from America and Canada.



1917年春，孙中山在上海环龙路寓所同朱执信（左二）、陈炯明（左四）、胡汉民（左六）等商讨革命大计时合影。

In the spring of 1917, at his residence in Shanghai, Sun Yat-sen met with Zhu Zhixin (the second person from the left), Chen Jiongming (the fourth person), Hu Hanmin (the sixth person) and others.

ESTABLISHED THE GOVERNMENT IN GUANGZHOU THREE TIMES



1917年7月1日，张勋在北京拥溥仪复辟。皖系军阀段祺瑞起兵驱逐张勋后，控制了北京政府，拒绝恢复《中华民国临时约法》和国会。7月16日，孙中山等南下掀起护法运动。图为7月17日孙中山抵广州后留影。

In July 1917, Sun Yat-sen and his followers went to South China and started a movement to restore the constitution. He arrived in Guangzhou on July 17, 1917.



THE GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



# 孫大元帥中山肖像



1917年8月下旬，部分国会议员在广州召开非常国会，组织中华民国军政府，孙中山被选举为军政府海陆军大元帅。这是孙中山第一次在广州建立政权。

In the last ten-day period of August 1917, Many Congressmen convened an Extraordinary meeting in Guangzhou, established a Military Government of the Republic of China, Sun Yat-sen was elected the Generalissimo of the Navy and Army of the Military Government.

1917年9月11日，孙中山就任海陆军大元帅后发出的布告。  
The proclamation of September 11, 1917 issued by the Generalissimo of the Navy and Army of the Republic of China.

**中華民國海陸軍大元帥孫 雲**

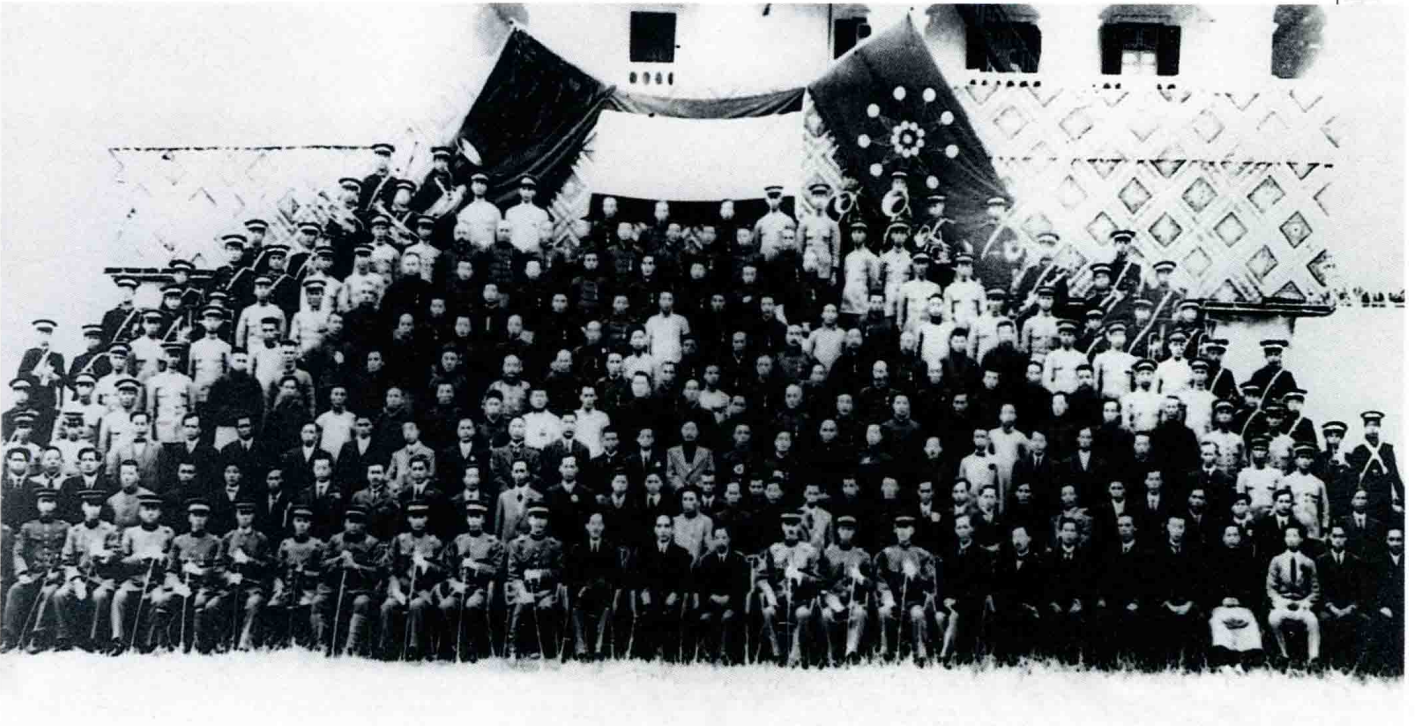
昔胡清失道人心思漢交與海內志士合謀征討武員倡義救國實為主帥江兩既  
定共和初建則南都武局為中區焉以勝國告終授之袁氏文雖自甘退讓而推席  
非人終于反盛南方遂成元帥殺戮國會解散惡睡五德僭稱帝制百官察際  
出益甚屈辱未敢江元凶孤憤憤以驅逐之地位法繼任後知神勝不可以力  
謀民意不可以權謀也推以除惡未盡權奸當道帝制繼而不治元帥雖不用  
換之威上殿元首詐取之謀兩與對峙特法宜毀壞之權好尚神聖立法之  
地既成而賊賊賊賊以謀殺國會之禍小賊乘之應解民困根本掃地無  
餘適幸共和大義廣于人心舉國同聲響應元帥雖知丁禍勢實受彼賊命借  
救討逆師期迫迫為內人所乘開機輔帥功取成既而胡亦以是禍與陸之命  
數道俱歸迫迫糾糾合無動聲印壓以自成偽政府兩廣樂高懸五德為首  
尾盜取國綱其罪均也交於是時身在海隅兵符不屬乃與海軍總長程德全第  
艦隊司令林葆懌共商大計遣兵輪赴粵粵島奉迎實賊亦不能致稍有人心  
願必有投袂而起者遂切目奴然無忌用歸粵粵走胡赴廣州所領軍守正  
南犯法義和民權之不可侵犯奸回暴竊之不可無對狀國際交  
涉之不可無代表也於是舉國會集於斯地開閣議以文為海陸軍大元帥實  
以既定內亂復約法舉元帥之事大為首建之人謀府清之我劉神州  
之廣無有蒙然先我而起者以身與共和死生相稱黃陂為同建民國之人於  
抱一體也生命傷而手足折何痛如之艱難之際不敢以謙讓自滿即於六年九月  
十日就緒與三君子同德協力共赴大義文雖為總統當荷戈拔為士先與  
天下共擊破賊共和者

中華民國六年九月十一日



孙中山就大元帅职时与各界代表合影

Sun Yat-sen together with the representatives from all walks of life at the inauguration



1918年1月1日，孙中山与护法军政府官员欢庆元旦时合影。

Sun Yat-sen and the officials of the Military Government celebrating New Year's Day of 1918.

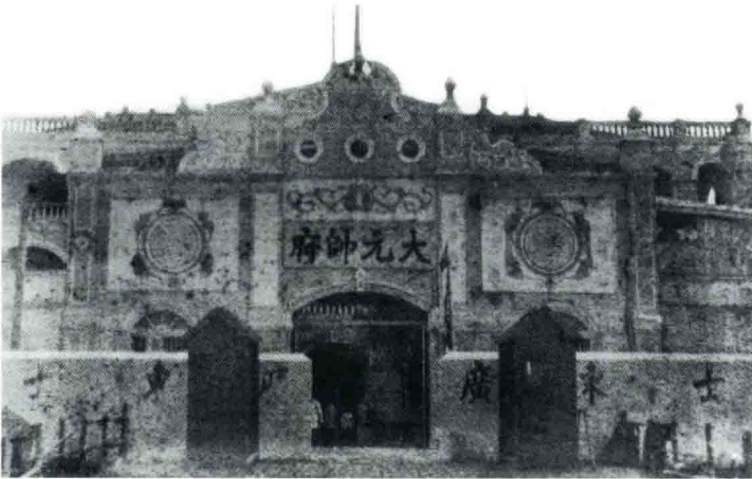


DR. SUN YAT-SEN — AGENT

CHINA



1918年3月，孙中山与大元帅府职员合影。前排左起：周应时、蒋介石、邹鲁、冯自由、涂谦、宋庆龄、孙中山、林森、黄大伟、邵元冲、胡汉民、廖仲恺。  
Photo taken in March 1918. The front row, from left to right: Zhou Yingshi, Chiang Kaishek, Zou Lu, Feng Ziyou, Xu Qian, Soong Ching Ling, Sun Yat-sen, Lin Sen, Huang Dawei, Shao Yuanchong, Hu Hanmin, and Liao Zhongkai.



大元帅府外景（今广州市海珠区纺织路东沙街18号）。  
The Office of the Generalissimo (No.18 Dongsha Street, Fangzhi Road, Haizhu District, Guangzhou as of today).



1918年3月，孙中山、宋庆龄摄于广州大元帅府。  
Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling in front of the Generalissimo's Office in Guangzhou, in March 1918.



辭大元帥職通電

百萬火急。廣東省議會、莫督軍、李省長、伍秩庸先生、海軍林總司令、魏總司令、各報館、汕頭陳總司令、方總指揮、張總長、高州、柳州孫孫李、劉、沈、劉忠司令、兩粵省議會、陸巡閱使、陳代督軍、李省長、雲南省議會、劉代督軍、唐衛戍總司令、畢節唐元帥、貴陽省議會、劉督軍、王總司令、成都省議會、熊督軍、呂衛戍總司令、重慶黃代省長、章太炎先生、顧、趙各總司令、盧副司令、夏宣慰使、顧慶石總司令、保寧顧總司令、陳副司令並轉大軍陳總司令、寧遠郭軍長、永州鄧軍總司令、程、趙、馬、陸、章各總司令、劉鎮守使、林旅長、林民政處長、歸州黎總司令、常德張總司令、三原縣胡、曹、郭、黃各總司令、上海孫伯蘭、汪精衛、王德堂、張敬輿、岑雲階先生、民智日報館及各報、各省省議會、各報館均鑒：溯自國會非法解散之中，更復辭之變，民國久無依法成立之政府，使馮、段兩氏，果有悔禍之心，雖個人權利，苟能取消非法解散國會命令，使國會繼續開會，則與一言興邦何異？夫誰得而議其後者，及必因此北洋兵力征服全國，遂致紛啓川、湘，而全國之統一以當其時。滇桂之師皆由地方問題而起，而所謂宣告自主者，其態度猶屬曖昧，似尚置根本大法於不問。混混勢勢，莫知此止，文不忍坐視此義下後魚爛於滋。上與民國諸老創議護法，民軍將士亦有宣言，相率南來。粵省議會乃有諸國會議員來粵開會之決議。由是，發生國會非常會議於中華民國六年八月三十一日公布軍政府組織大綱，不才被舉為大元帥。雖自知非能勝此重任，然國家多難，匹夫有責。文委在手造民國之列，不能視大陸之論亡而不顧，是用不避險阻，不辭勞瘁，以為護法討逆，倡使吾國及友邦之人，咸曉然於軍政府之職志。至於成敗利鈍，匪所逆諸，凡以存民國之正氣於天壤間而已。自是厥後，粵、桂、滇、黔、湘、川莫不一致宣言護法，始以恢復非法解散之國會為共同之目的。於是，地方之爭，一變而為國會之爭。軍政府雖無天地之憑藉，而此志已籠罩乎六省。而其他表同情而思附義者，尚復所在多有，均在醞釀發難之中，不得不謂護法之助。告之中心者，辦所不至。今自吾長累敗以來，十省始悟：分則俱傷，合則全美。然後，知有組織統一機關之必要，並知有以非常會議為護法中心之必要。及今國之，為期未晚。而文之力，固已勉於足矣。計自提取贖稅存款以充國會正式會議經費，預定六月十號開一半矣。顧吾國之大弊，莫大於武人之爭雄。兩與北如一丘之貉，雖號稱護法之名，亦莫肯俯首於法律及民國之下。故軍政府雖成立，而後舉之人，多人就職。即對於非常會議莫肯明示其尊重之意，內不能謀各省之統一，外何以得友邦之承認。文於閉口鳴呼，以祈各省之覺悟，蓋已力竭聲嘶，而莫由取信。如我者，謂我心憂，不知我者，謂我何求，斯之謂矣。然，個人之去就，其義小；國家之存亡，其義大。文之所以忍辛負重，以托於今者，良以任責無人，非得已也。凡文之所以謀計各省尊重非常會議為護法、為國會之期，文之效忠於國會，任務本已將盡。乃者，非常會議決議改組軍政府，以應各省之要求。今而後庶可責重軍力，以光榮護法之大業，而告厥成功，豈非民國之幸。文本匹夫，無拳無勇，所以用其全力以擁護非常會議者，其效果既已任是，庶乎可告無罪於國人。茲仍願以匹夫有責之身，立於個人地位，以督其扶助民國之天職。惟略述願末，向國會非常會議辭大元帥之職，幸惟公鑒。孫文。支印。

1918年，西南各軍閥為保护自己的利益，拒絕孫中山提出的北伐護法主張，並排擠孫中山。孫中山憤而去職赴滬。

In 1918, the warlords controlling the South Western part of China wanted to protect their vested interests and refused to support Sun Yat-sen's suggestion to start an armed expedition against the warlords in North China. Sun Yat-sen was indignant and resigned his post as the Generalissimo. He retreated to Shanghai.

1919年的孫中山  
Sun Yat-sen in 1919



上海孫中山寓所書房。孫中山辭去廣州軍政府職務後，退居上海，在這裡著書立說，總結經驗教訓，其革命和建設的思想和理論不斷升華。

The study of Sun Yat-sen's residence in Shanghai. After his resignation, Sun Yat-sen retreated to Shanghai, writing books and summing up experiences so as to deepen his thinking and theory on the revolution and construction.

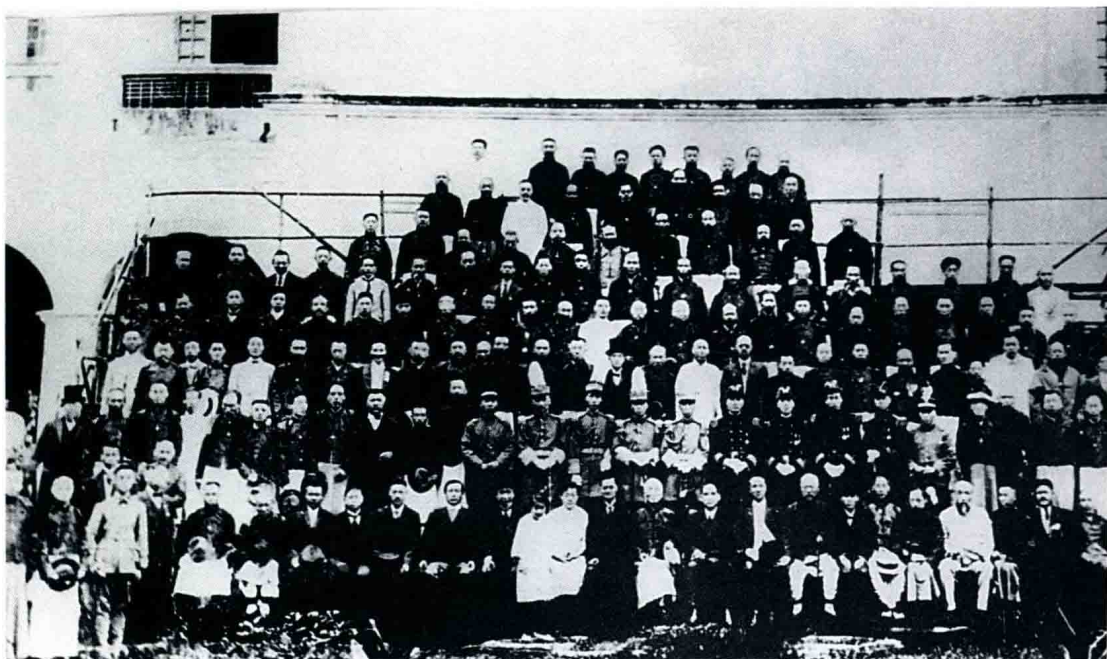


1920年11月25日，孙中山偕宋庆龄乘船离开上海赴广州，准备在广州重组政府。图为孙中山（左四）与唐绍仪（左三）在赴粤途中。

November 25, 1920, Sun Yat-sen accompanied by Soong Ching Ling left Shanghai for Guangzhou where he planned to reorganize the government. In the photo, from left to right, the fourth person is Sun Yat-sen, the third person is Tang Shaoyi.

1921年5月5日，国会非常会议通过了《中华民国政府组织大纲》，推举孙中山为非常大总统。图为孙中山就职时与军政人员合影。

On May 5, 1921, the Extraordinary Congress convened an emergency meeting, adopted *The Program of the Organization of the Government of the Republic of China* and elected Sun Yat-sen as the Extraordinary President.



內 外 要 聞

### 孫大總統就職宣言

#### ▲對內誓為民國除障礙 ▲對外誓創進步的政府

孫大總統就職時宣言。昨日本報有電。已誌其梗概。茲據東方通信社電述其詳。特誌於左。

東方通信社廣東五日電載孫大總統就職之宣言云。余受國會之託。當就任總統之初。誓告國民曰。余夙憤前清末葉之專政。唱三民主義。賴國民之力。以覆滿朝。事成。余與國民共謀總統與袁世凱。擬專心努力於經濟事業。然無知人之明。致國事從此多端。帝制問題起。嗣後袁世凱雖倒。然餘孽尚存。因軍閥之專斷。道德頹廢。政治日紛。四分五裂。以至不可收拾。今國會代表民意。托余以治國平亂之責任。余豈敢辭。余思今欲除去中央與各地方之永久紛擾。惟有完成各省自治。使各省自備憲法自理省長。令中央分權利於各省。各省分權利於各縣。庶幾既分權之民國。復以自治主義相結合。以歸於統一。不必窮兵黷武。徒苦人民。至於重要經濟問題。則中央積極擔任。發展實業。保護平民。凡我中華民國之人民。不使受壓迫之痛苦。對於外交。則由中央負責以民意為基。計國家之親睦。維持國際平等地位。保護廣東永久和平。際茲撥亂反正之始。事業萬端。所以全國人才。各盡所能。協力合作。共謀國家文化之進步。文賢竭忠盡誠。以為民國破除障礙。促成統一。黨內共相基礎。凡我國民。幸共鑒之。

1921年5月5日孙中山发表的就职宣言。这是发表在5月12日上海《民国日报》上的《孙大总统就职宣言》。

The declaration sworn in as the Extraordinary President by Sun Yat-sen on May 5, 1921.



广州各界集会游行庆祝孙中山就任非常大总统。

People in Guangzhou rallied and staged demonstrations to celebrate the event of Sun Yat-sen assuming the post of Extraordinary President.



THE SEAVEN — A GREAT JOURNALS OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION



宋庆龄、何香凝等在广州发动女界组织“出征军人慰劳会”，以实际行动支持孙中山北伐统一中国的主张。1921年7月24日，孙中山、宋庆龄参加“出征军人慰劳会”举办的义卖活动，图为当时的留影。

On July 24, 1921, the "Society to Support the Expedition Army" organized a fund raising activity. This is the photo Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling had taken when they attended the event.



1921年12月孙中山在广西桂林设立北伐大本营。次年1月2日，孙中山偕宋庆龄视察中国国民党广西支部时与支部同志合影。

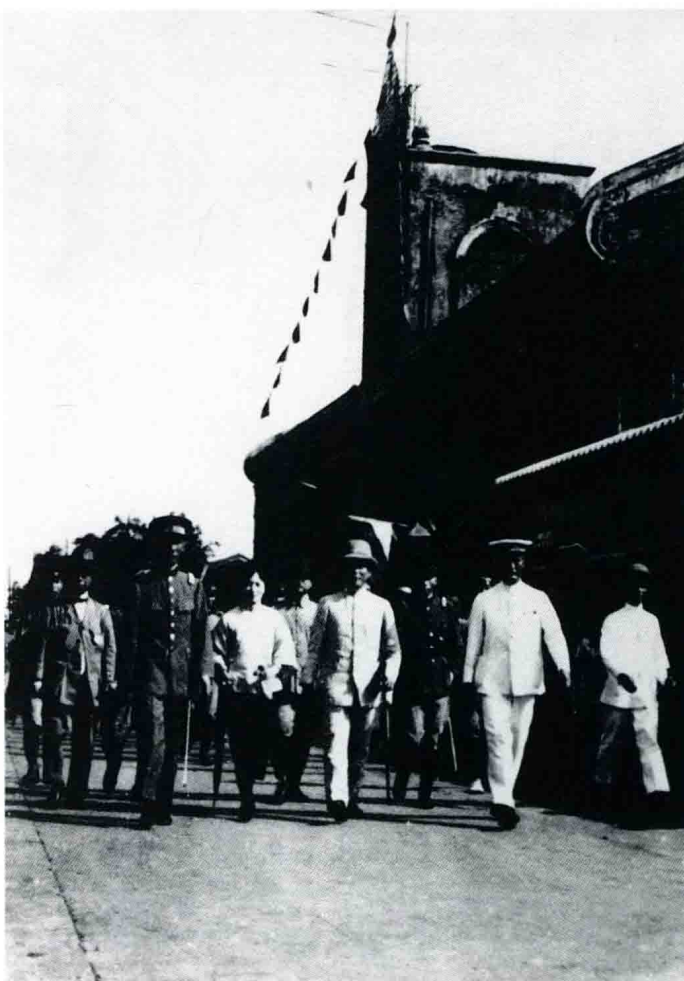
On January 2, 1922, Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling visited the Kuomintang Branch of Guangxi. Photo was taken together with the members of the Kuomintang Branch.



1922年2月9日，孙中山和宋庆龄游览桂林叠彩山留影。  
Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling at Diecai Hill located in Guilin, Guangxi.



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



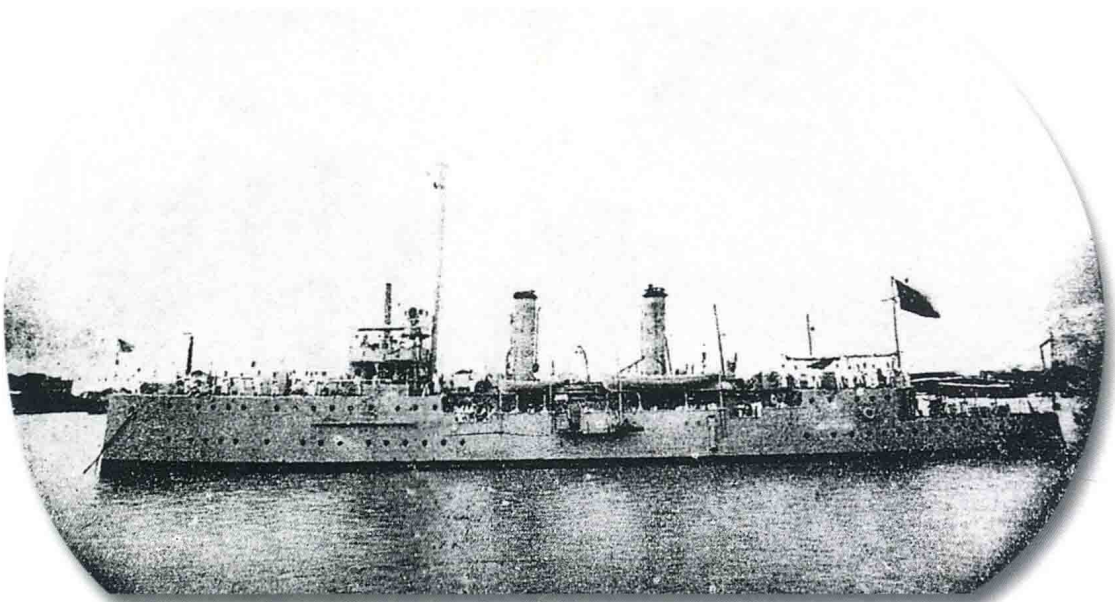
1922年5月6日，孙中山离广州赴韶关督师北伐，宋庆龄率领红十字会员多人从行。图为孙中山、宋庆龄等在韶关。

On May 6, 1922, Sun Yat-sen went to Shaoguan, accompanied by Soong Ching Ling and staff members of the Red Cross.



1922年6月，宋庆龄陪同孙中山率部属在韶关视察地形。前右一宋庆龄、前右二孙中山。

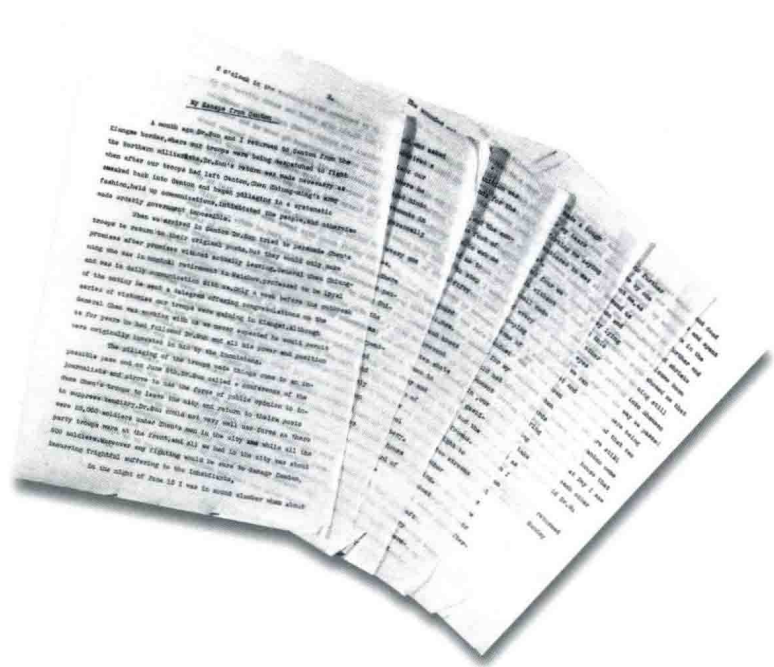
In June 1922, Sun Yat-sen and his officers inspected the terrain surrounding Shaoguan in preparation for war.



1922年6月16日，陈炯明发动武装叛乱，围攻广州观音山（今越秀山）南麓的总统府。正在广州的孙中山脱险后登上永丰舰（后命名为“中山舰”）指挥反击，坚持了50多天，因失利转赴上海。此为永丰舰。

From June to August in 1922, on the cruiser Yong Feng (now named Zhongshan battleship), Sun Yat-sen planned a counter offense lasted for fifty days. But he was forced to leave for Shanghai.



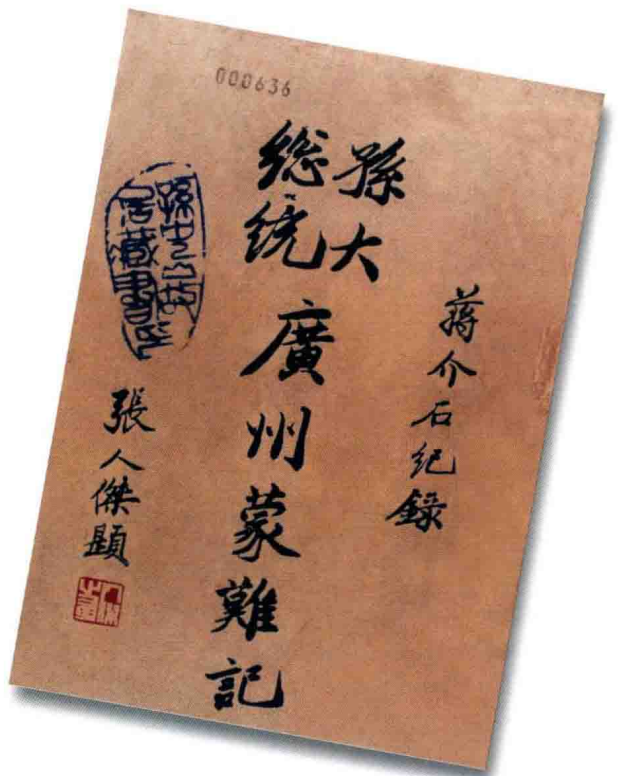


宋庆龄在上海《民国日报》上发表《广州脱险》一文，揭露陈炯明叛变经过。

Soong Ching Ling published an article *Ming Guo Daily* in Shanghai, giving a full account of the coup staged by Chen Jiongming.

宋庆龄作为孙中山的助手与忠诚战友，积极帮助孙中山处理文件，收集资料，从事革命工作。图为工作中的宋庆龄。

Soong Ching Ling was the assistant and loyal comrade of Sun Yat-sen. She assisted Sun Yat-sen in collecting information and deal with Sun's correspondence and documents.



蒋介石著《孙大总统广州蒙难记》  
*President Sun in Danger in Guangzhou*, written  
by Chiang Kaishek



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — LEADER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA

### 和平統一宣言

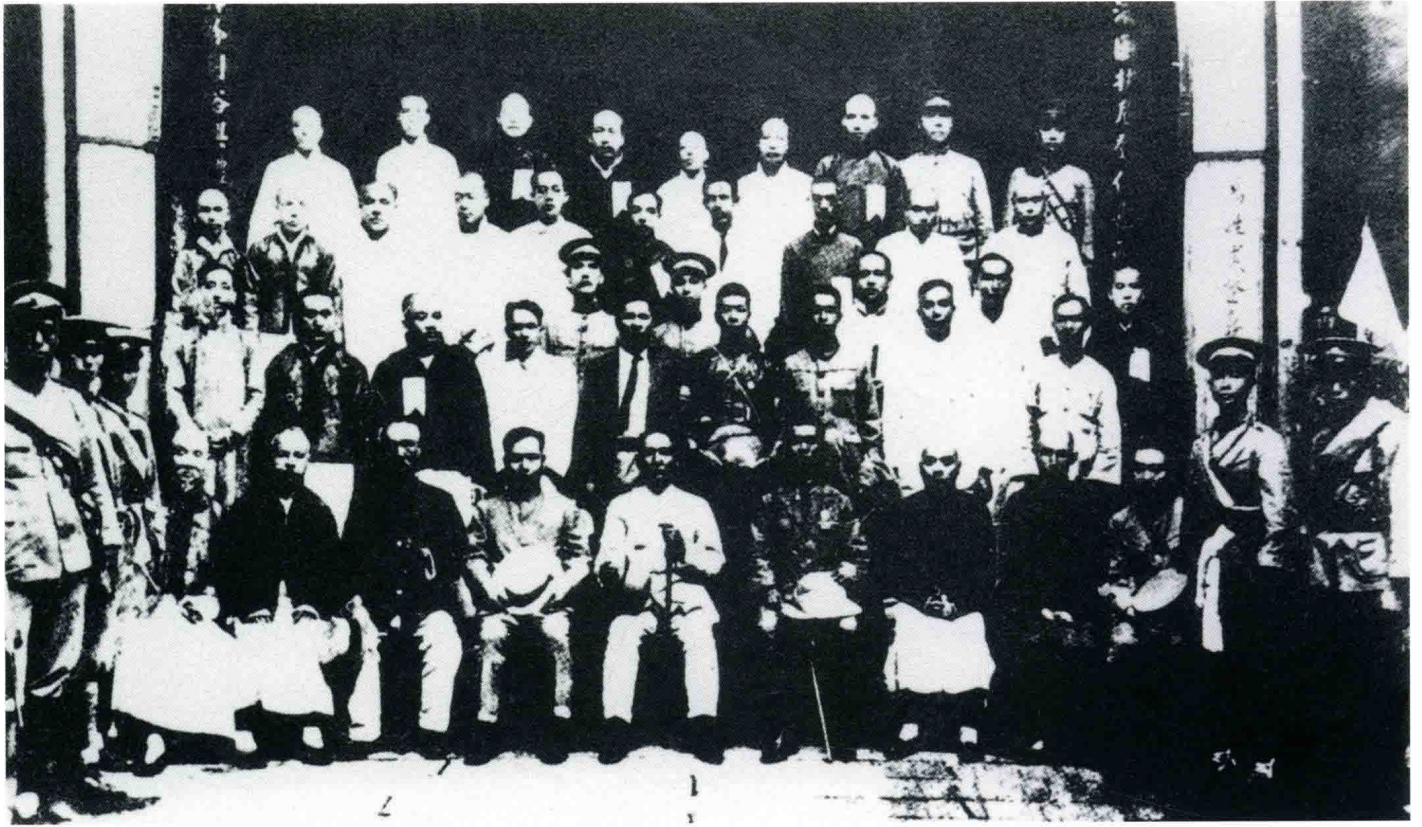
北京黎宋卿先生張敬與先生馮煥章先生天津段芝泉先生奉天張雨亭先生保定曹仲珊先生洛陽吳子玉先生南京齊耀萬先生杭州盧子嘉先生重慶省農工商學各界及各報館轉全國國民公鑒文於往年八月十五日發表宣言對於國事主張使護法問題完全解決以和平方法促成統一對於粵事主張討伐叛國禍粵之陳炯明以中國法而精粵難今者討賊諸軍已逐去陳逆而賊逆逆則時時既建設斯易文於無禍將士及綏靖地方外當竭盡心力以敦促和平統一之進行並務以求達護法事業之圓滿結束如是庶幾六年以來之血戰幸得尋民國於法治之途凡諸為國犧牲者可得代價而少憾而此分崩離析之局亦幸得歸於統一始獲與國人雍容討論以圖治權唯觀全國以北京政府尚未踐合法之途故紛紛多獨立自主省分北京命令不能遵及統一之業仍屬無期迴憶年來南北紛爭兵災迭見市廛騷擾園圃為墟盜匪乘隙橫掠百業凋殘老弱轉徙人民顛連困苦之情狀悚目惻心文竊以為謀國之道苟非變出非常萬不獲已不宜輕假兵或重為民困前西南起義特因護法之不得已而用兵至於今日則各方漸有覺悟信使往來力求諒解較之昔時已為進步護法之復亦可為時局一大轉捩誠得西南護法諸省監護匡助以底於成此時之中國當已入於法治之軌徒以陳逆叛變護法政府中斷而北京政府所為遂致任情而後及敵愾且以毀法之徒謬託於恢復法統國會糾紛及今未解而於人民所渴望之裁兵廢督諸大端反言行相違不復稍應其求而增兵備戰之息乃益且上不知兵日益增政日益弊法律不後匪特求治無期助亂速禍實未知所止今之大病固在執政柄兵者未有尊重法律之誠心而國中實力諸派利害不同莫相調劑亦其致此之緣故試舉今日國內勢力彼此不相攝屬者率較計之可別為四一曰直系二曰奉系三曰皖系四曰西南護法諸省此四派之實際利害果以何衝突亦自難言然使四派互相提攜互相了解開誠布公使率歸一致而皆以守法奉公引為天職則統一之實不難立見矣今在統一之成億家各派領袖諒解斯言當誓竭誠盡其力所能及及必使和平統一之期於實現而和平之要首在裁兵未有張皇武力進行招募而可訟言和平以飾人者誠知兵多之足以亂國禍民則誠之惟恐不速不容藉端推諉以贖武之私衷為強國之督論各派首領不之明達見義勇為當仁不讓其間當大有人在也當此說有謂須俟統一後始可議及裁兵者此未免為怯弱之談何者兵不裁則無和平無和平則難統一蓋擁兵以言政而政紊擁兵以言法而法強強權盛則公理衰武力張則文治弛此必至之期耶雖然此非徒責難之談望空之論其裁兵辦法可以坐言起行者文憲之已審其綱要有三一木化兵為工之旨先裁全國現有兵數之半二各派首領贊成後全體簽名敬請一友邦為佐理籌畫裁兵方法及經費三裁兵借款其用途除法定監督機關外另有債權人並全國農工商學報各團體各舉一人監督之其詳細條目則由專員妥訂諸公領諸則夕可商諸施行此在諸公一轉念間而國民將咸拜嘉賜文亦常幸西南諸將敬從諸公之後不敢有遊說一成而後一切興革乃有可言財政實業教育諸端始獲次第籌備為理國民意志方與以自由自發紓而不為強力所蔽障其為統一則永久而非一時精神而非形式國人同奮於法律範圍之內而無特殊勢力之可慮蓋兵者所以防國而非私衛及假以竊權之具也能如是乃真民治重符共和盛軌以與列強共躋於平等之域百世實利賴之不然而者民畏不敢自焚文愛國若命將不忍坐視淪胥弗圖振救諸公之明當不復令至此語曰人之好善孰不如我諸公當代人賢謀國有素其一聆謬言而決然行之乎此實誠懼之忠言則代人呼籲而實諸公相與為實踐以矯虛與佞旋之失而寒河清難埃之機也敬布區區願聞教孫文民國十二年一月二十六日發於上海

针对北方军阀提出“武力统一”的主张，孙中山在1923年1月26日发表《和平统一宣言》，主张“以和平方法促成统一”。The warlords in the North advocated "unification by force". Sun Yat-sen published his *Declaration on Peaceful Unification* on January 26, 1923, advocating unification through peaceful means.



1923年1月，孙中山策动粤军和滇桂军队，将陈炯明逐出广州。2月15日，孙中山由上海前往广州，途经香港时参观香港大学，并向师生们演讲。图为2月20日孙中山演讲后与该校师生合影。

On February 15, Sun Yat-sen left Shanghai for Guangzhou via Hong Kong where he visited the University of Hong Kong and spoke to the faculty members and students on February 20, 1923.



1923年6月4日，孙中山在东莞石龙督师讨伐陈炯明时与各界人士合影。

On June 4, 1912, Sun Yat-sen launched an expedition against Chen Jiongming in Shilong, Dongguan.



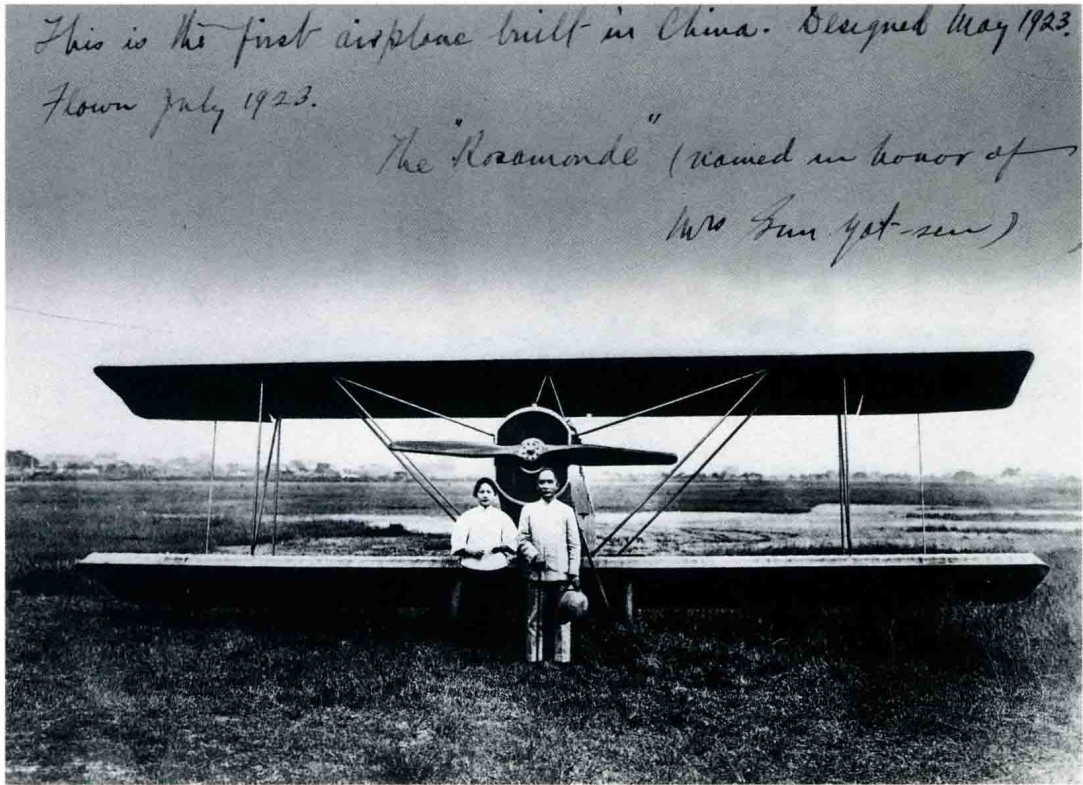
1923年2月21日，孙中山在广州就任陆海军大元帅，第三次在广州建立政权。此为陆海军大元帅印印文。

On February 21, 1923, Sun Yat-sen resumed the title of Generalissimo of the Army and Navy in Guangzhou. He established the Government for the third time in Guangzhou.

1923年7月，孙中山等在梅湖巡视留影。

Sun Yat-sen on a tour in Meihu, July 1923.





1923年8月9日，孙中山偕宋庆龄视察广州大沙头航空局，并在飞机前合影。此架飞机后以宋庆龄的英文名字“罗莎蒙黛”命名。

On August 9, 1923, Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling visited the Aviation Bureau at Dashatou, Guangzhou. Then the airplane was named Rosamonde, which was Soong Ching Ling's English name.

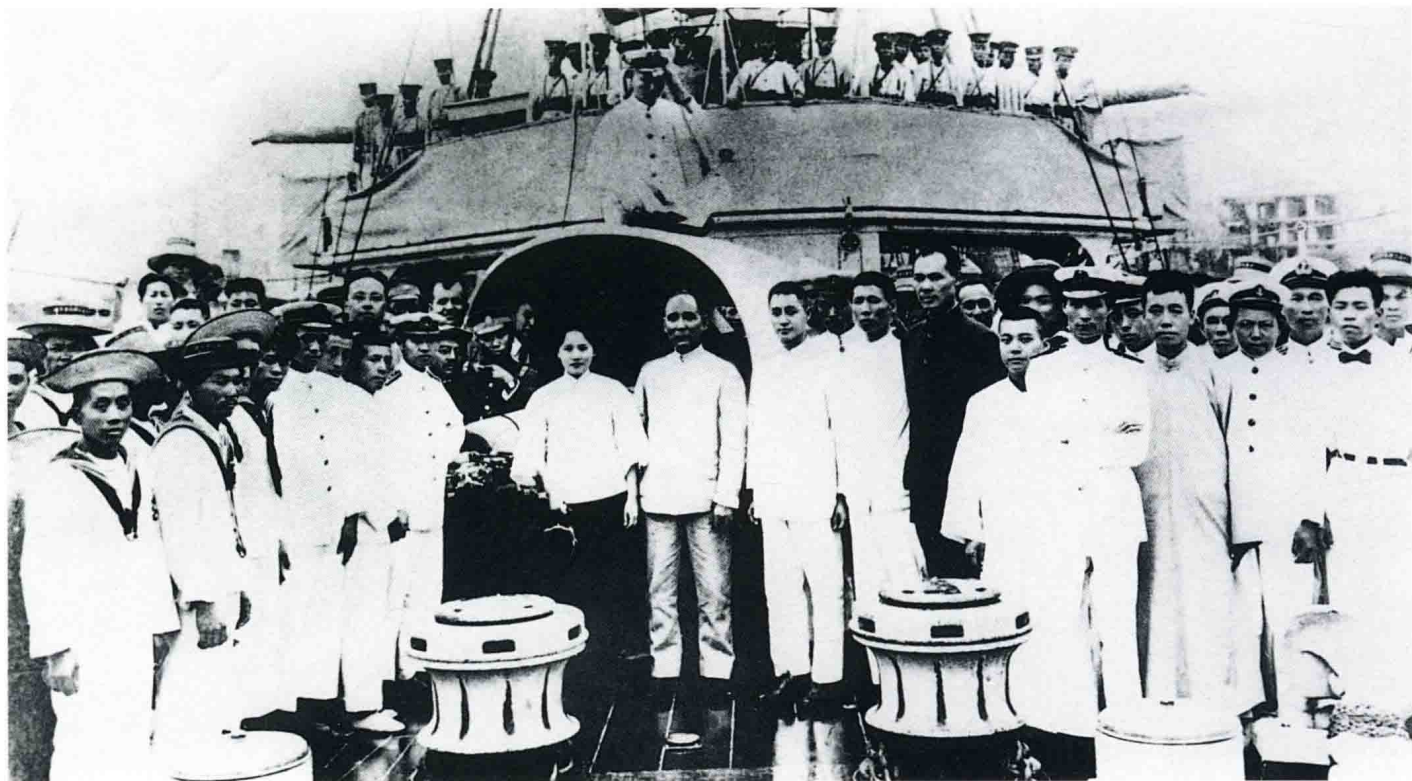


杨仙逸（1891 - 1923），广东香山县（今中山市）人，在夏威夷加入中国同盟会，回国后被孙中山任命为广东航空局局长兼飞机制造厂厂长。1923年在惠州前线讨伐陈炯明叛军时遇难，被孙中山誉为中国航空之父。

Yang Xianyi (1892-1923), native of Sun Yat-sen. He joined the Tong Meng Hui in Hawaii. After he returned to China, he was appointed as the Director of Guangdong Aviation Bureau and Director of the Factory manufacturing airplanes by Sun Yat-sen. He died during an expedition against Chen Jiongming in 1923. Sun Yat-sen called him the "Father of China's Aviation".

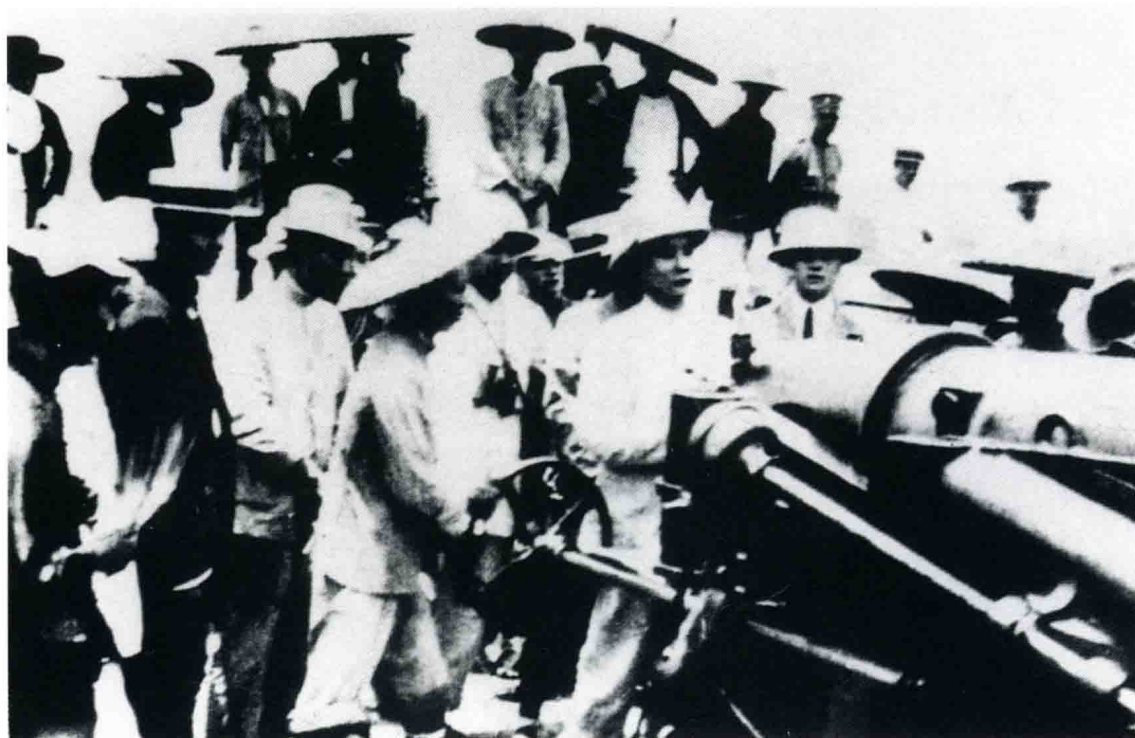
孙中山给杨仙逸的题辞  
Sun Yat-sen wrote the eulogy to Yang Xianyi





1923年8月14日，孙中山偕宋庆龄视察刚由厦门驶至广州的永丰舰，并与海军官兵合影。

On August 14, 1923, Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling went on board the Yong Feng battleship which just arrived in Guangzhou from Xiamen, Fujian Province.



1923年9月23日，孙中山在惠州附近的飞鹅岭亲自发炮轰击驻扎在惠州城内的陈炯明叛军。

On September 23, 1923, at Fei E Ling in the vicinity of Huizhou, Sun Yat-sen fired a gun at Chen Jiongming's army who staged a coup against the Republic government.



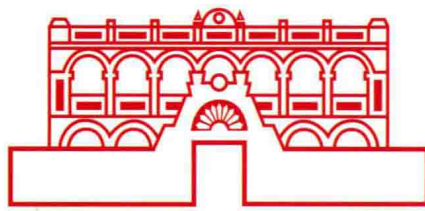
1923年12月21日，孙中山、宋庆龄到岭南大学演讲，勉励学生要立志做大事。

On December 21, 1923, Sun Yat-sen, accompanied by Soong Ching Ling, spoke to the students in Lingnan University. He encouraged the students try to do a great cause.

1924年元旦，孙中山向平定陈炯明叛乱的有功将士授勋，宋庆龄亲自为他们佩戴勋章。

On New Year's day 1924, Sun Yat-sen awarded medals to the officers and soldiers. Soong Ching Ling pinned the medals on their uniform.





THE MUSEUM OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN

孫中山故居

与时俱进

TO KEEP UP WITH THE TREND OF THE ERA



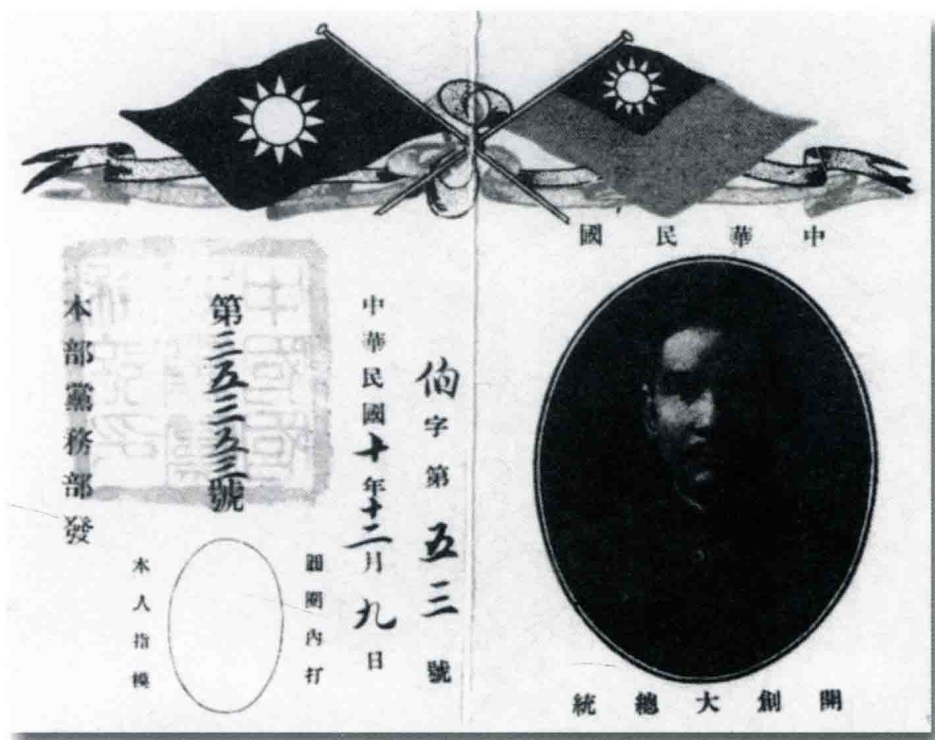


孙

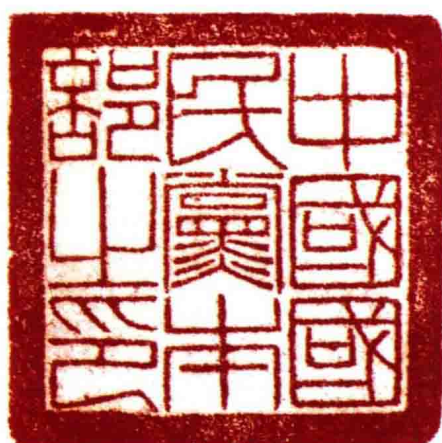
中山虽然经历了革命事业的许多挫折和失败，但是他愈挫愈奋，与时俱进，合乎世界之潮流，合乎人群之需要。他在晚年，改组国民党，实现了国共两党的首次合作，掀起国民革命的新高潮。他的思想理论体系在实践中不断得到完善。他描绘了国家经济建设的宏伟蓝图。他为建设一个独立、统一、民主、富强的共和国，鞠躬尽瘁，死而后已。

In spite of the setbacks and failures he encountered in making revolution in China, Sun Yat-sen became stronger and more determined. He kept up with the trend of the era and did what was in the interest of his people. In the later years of his life, he reorganized the Kuomintang, promoted the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, thus bringing the national revolution of China to a new upsurge. He improved his theory in practice and drew up a blueprint for the economic development of China. He dedicated his whole life to build an independent, united, democratic and prosperous China until the very end of his life.

REORGANIZED THE KUOMINTANG AND REALIZED THE COOPERATION  
BETWEEN THE KUOMINTANG AND THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



1919年10月10日，孙中山改组中华革命党为中国国民党，任总理。图为中国国民党党证及中国国民党本部印印文。

On October 10, 1919, Sun Yat-sen reorganized the Zhonghua Geming Tang into the Chinese Kuomintang, and held the position of the Premier of the Party. These are the certificate and the seal of the Chinese Kuomintang.



1921年12月，共产国际代表马林赴桂林会见孙中山。图为孙中山与马林会见处——北伐大本营桂王府。

In December 1921, Maring, the representative of the Third International of the Communists, met with Sun Yat-sen in Guilin. This is the location where they met.



1922年8月，李大钊受中国共产党的委派，到上海与孙中山商谈改组国民党事宜。图为李大钊和上海孙中山寓所客厅。

In August 1922, Li Dazhao, the representative of the Chinese Communist Party, met with Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai to discuss the matters related to the reorganization of the Kuomintang. The photos were Li Dazhao and the room where Sun met with him.



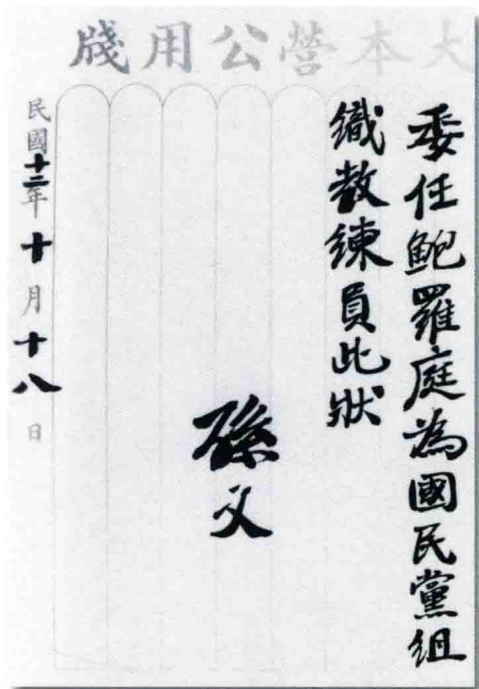






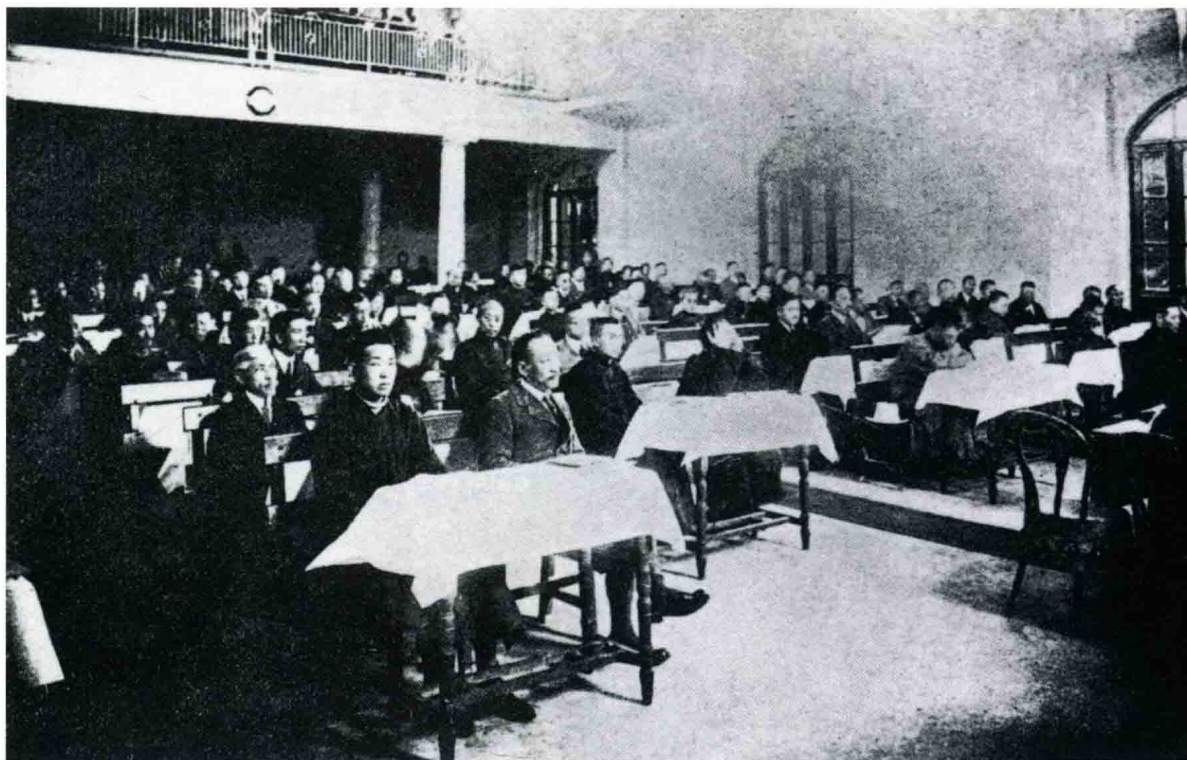
1924年春，孙中山摄于广州陆海军大元帅府。

Sun Yat-sen at the Generalissimo's Office in Guangzhou, spring of 1924.



1923年10月18日，孙中山聘俄国人鲍罗庭为国民党组织教练员的委任状。

Letter of appointment of October 18, 1923. Sun Yat-sen appointed Borodin, a Russian adviser, to train Kuomintang on the organization of the Party.

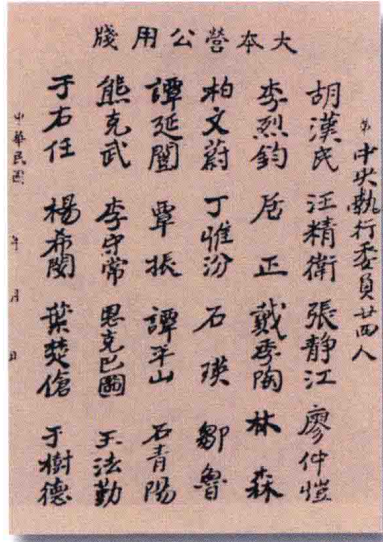
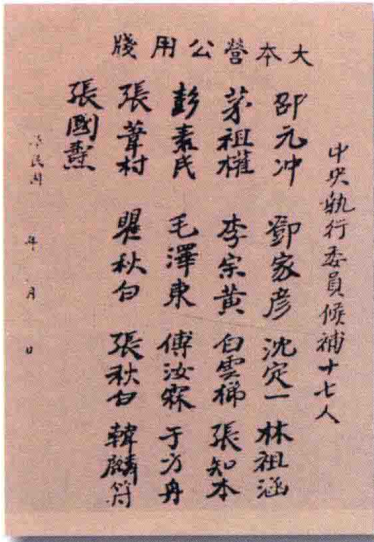


1924年1月，中国国民党第一次全国代表大会在广州召开。大会通过了“宣言”，改组了国民党，实现了第一次国共合作。图为“一大”会场（今广州市文明路215号广东省博物馆内）。

In January 1924, the First National Congress of the Chinese Kuomintang was convened in Guangzhou. The Congress adopted a declaration on the reorganization of the Kuomintang and decided to realize the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist party. The venue of the meeting was located at today's Guangdong Provincial Museum, 215 Wenming Road, in Guangzhou.



孙中山在中国国民党“一大”发表演说，阐述改组国民党的重要意义。  
On the First National Congress of the Chinese Kuomintang, Sun Yat-sen expounded on the importance of the reorganization of the Kuomintang in his address.

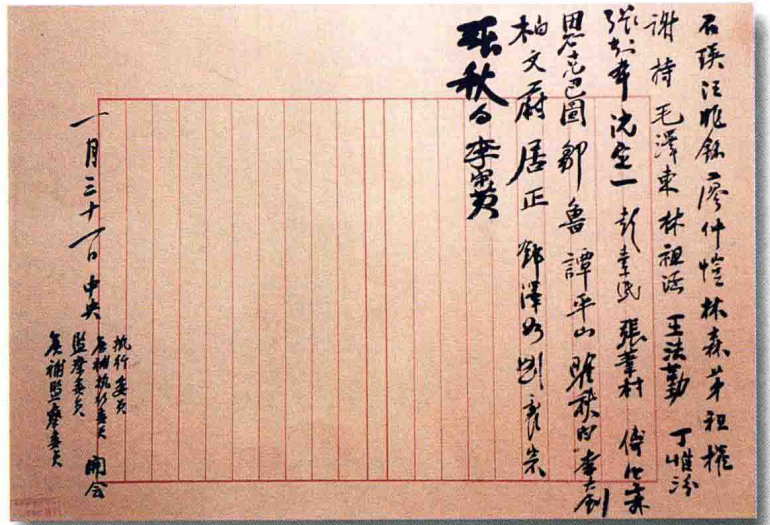


孙中山手拟的中国国民党中央执行委员和候补人员名单，其中有共产党员谭平山、李守常(李大钊)、林祖涵、毛泽东、瞿秋白、张国焘等。

Sun Yat-sen's hand-written name list of the members and alternate members of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee. Included in the list were Chinese Communist Party members: Tan Pingshan, Li Dazhao, Lin Zuhan, Mao Zedong, Qu Qiubai, Zhang Guotao and others.

含有中国共产党人出席中国国民党“一大”的签到名单。

These were the signatures contained the Chinese Communist Party members attending the First National Congress of the Chinese Kuomintang.



孙中山步出中国国民党“一大”会场。  
Sun Yat-sen walking out of the meeting place of the First National Congress of the Chinese Kuomintang.



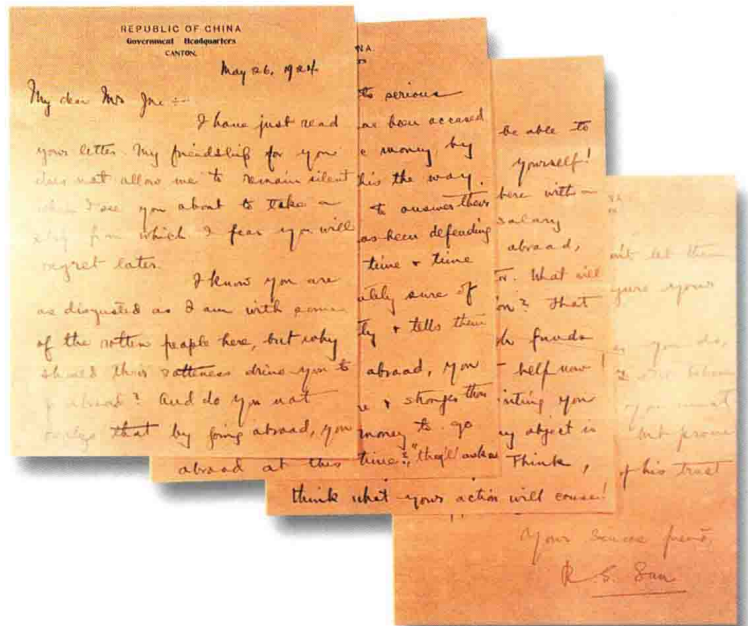
广州各界群众游行，祝贺中国国民党“一大”召开。

People from all walks of life in Guangzhou rallied and demonstrated in the streets to support the convocation of the First National Congress of the Chinese Kuomintang.



在中国国民党“一大”召开期间，列宁逝世。这是孙中山为悼念列宁书写的挽联。

During the meeting of the First National Congress of the Chinese Kuomintang, Lenin died. Sun Yat-sen presided at the service and made the elegy.



宋庆龄是孙中山改组国民党及其革命政策的坚定支持者。1924年5月26日，宋庆龄致函国民党元老、孙中山的家乡朱卓文，希望他坚定革命信念。

Soong Ching Ling resolutely supported Sun Yat-sen in his efforts to reorganize the Kuomintang. On May 26, 1924, she wrote a letter to Zhu Zhuowen, a senior Kuomintang member and a native of Sun Yat-sen, hoping that he would be firm in his faith in the revolution.

1924年5月，国民党上海执行部在孙中山寓所举行庆祝孙中山就任非常大总统三周年纪念会合影。前排左起：邓中夏、喻育之、孙铁人、茅祖权、张继、胡汉民、汪精卫、谢持、□□□、向警予；中排左三起：韩觉民、叶楚伦、王荷波、□□□、何世桢；后排左起：刘伯伦、毛泽东、向昆、沈泽民、□□□、葛健时、罗章龙、恽代英、邵力子、周佩箴。

In May 1924, at Sun Yat-sen's Residence in Shanghai, the Shanghai Executive Committee of the Kuomintang held a meeting to celebrate the third anniversary of Sun Yat-sen assuming the post of Extraordinaire President. Those who attended included the following: the front row, from left to right: Deng Zhongxia, Yu Yuzhi, Sun Tieren, Mao Zuquan, Zhang Ji, Hu Hanmin, Wang Jingwei, Xie Chi, □□□, and Xiang Jingyu; the second row, from left three to right: Han Juemin, Ye Chucang, Wang Hebo, □□□, He Shizhen; the back row, from left to right: Liu Bolun, Mao Zedong, Xiang Kun, Shen Zemin, □□□, Ge Jianshi, Luo Zhanglong, Yun Daiying, Shao Lizi and Zhou Peizhen.





与时俱进

TO KEEP UP WITH THE TREND OF THE REA

推动国民革命 寻求国家统一

**PROMOTING THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION AND SEEKING THE  
UNIFICATION OF CHINA**



孙中山晚年像

Sun Yat-sen in his old age



1923年12月24日，孙中山发表《关于海关问题之宣言》，提出收回广东关税的理由。

On December 24, 1923, Sun Yat-sen published *The Declaration Concerning the Question of the Customs*, stating the reasons for recovering the surplus tariffs.

### (二五)關於海關問題之宣言

——民國十二年十二月——

(一) 中國海關實一中國國家機關，所有收入，為國稅之一部分。海關稅收，按季呈報，作為等項賠款，及別項外債之抵押，除償還此種債務本息外，所餘之款，則為盈餘。

(二) 此項盈餘平時係交與北京中央政府，迨民國六年因北京政府非法解散國會，並發生其他之種種叛國行為，遂法政府遂以成立，於民國八年分得盈餘一部份，即百分之十三〇七也。

(三) 此份盈餘按月交與護法政府，共有六次。迨民國九年三月，政府內部分裂，國制暫停交付，以後此項盈餘經送備照舊付款，復於本年九月五日關於北京公使團，以盈餘之應分，全歸中內政問題，非列強之權限所能及。各國對於關稅之關係，僅以關稅作抵之各外債而已。則特商請公使團，飭令銀行委員會，立將盈餘交與總稅務司，由總稅務司擬分與本政府，且須撥還民國九年三月以後應商

夜會集大本營，開重要會議，滿場一致，決議  
(一)組織建國政府，(二)孫文稱大總統，(三)即行北伐，孫文北伐計畫，預定以打倒陳炯明為第一步。俟趙傑同同豐柏文蔚陳光遠譚延闓等來粵後，即行促進北伐。惟鑑於奉直及浙江之形勢，決定令譚延闓軍及樊鍾秀軍全部，先向江西進發云。

### 形成反帝國主義聯合戰線！

孫文大有列強氣餒

告世界弱小民族書

粵閩事件，現時仍在相持之中，孫文之態度，依然強硬不屈，除分電各關係國之政府，直接抗議外，復于前日發表宣言一則，請世界各弱小民族，起為援助，藉以抵抗八國之強權，宣言原文，照誌於次：

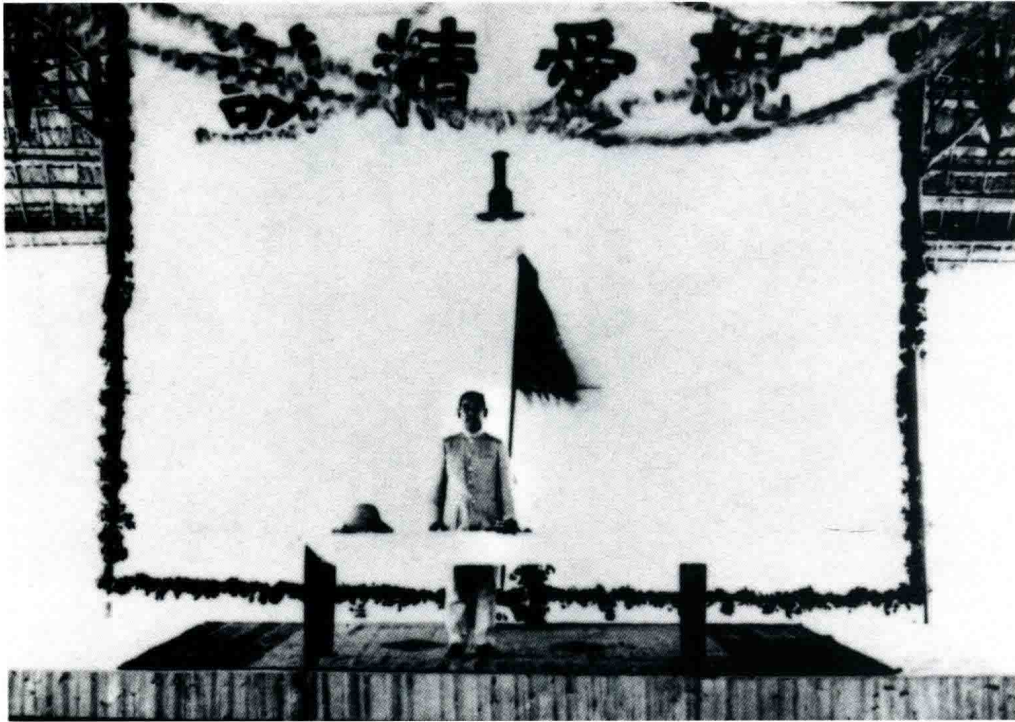
世界弱小民族勸者。兄弟姊妹！我等同在弱小民族之中，我等當共濟危門，反抗帝國主義國家之掠奪與壓迫。帝國主義國家，形成帝國主義聯合戰線，不但為壓制中國自由運動及國民運動而奮鬥，且亦為壓制亞細亞弱小民族自由運動及國民運動而奮鬥。且亦為壓制世界弱小民族自由運動，及國民運動而奮鬥。帝國主義之英，美，法，日，意，各皆堅心毅力，與中國少部份著名之封建督軍，破產的官僚，投機的政客，此三種人形成中國之軍閥政客，買賣中國矣。彼等又助力反革命派，完成地方封建政治矣。彼等又將把持革命政府所應有之職權，束縛革命政府手足，使不能為人民謀利益，反抗軍閥而奮鬥。彼等又以前所以壓迫汝等之方法，壓迫中國之革命派矣。彼等又接濟殺工人，殺學生，殺代表，封鎖館及不利于民之舉，無所不為之北京政府，以金錢槍械延兵中國內亂之生命矣。彼等又口頭和平，實則暗裡挑戰矣。彼等又將殺害之而面其，打得粉碎矣。彼等又伸出野心之手矣。彼等又將殺害矣。廣州政府現正與帝國主義國家相見，非以和平態度，而以劍刃相見，美英日法意之戰艦，已駐廣州省河，武裝示威。汝等為中國正義而奮鬥之時期已到矣。起！起！速起！形成反帝國主義聯合戰線！

### 洛吳要求

浙廣撤兵 浙軍 內之浙江軍隊，如盧氏允辭，則可保江浙時局絕不致於破裂云。

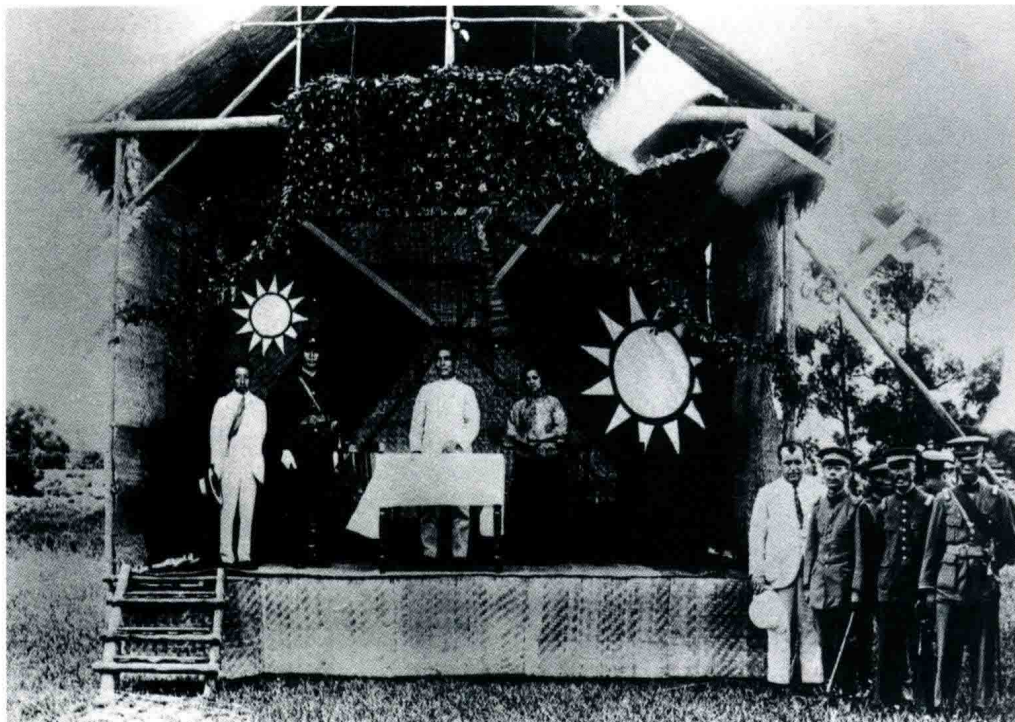
1924年1月6日，孙中山发表《形成反帝国主义联合战线》一文，呼吁世界弱小民族建立联合战线，共同“反抗帝国主义国家之掠夺与压迫”。

On January 6, 1924 Sun Yat-sen published *To Form United Front to Fight against the Imperialist* and called upon the weak powers in the world to form an united front to fight against "the plundering and oppression of the imperialist powers".



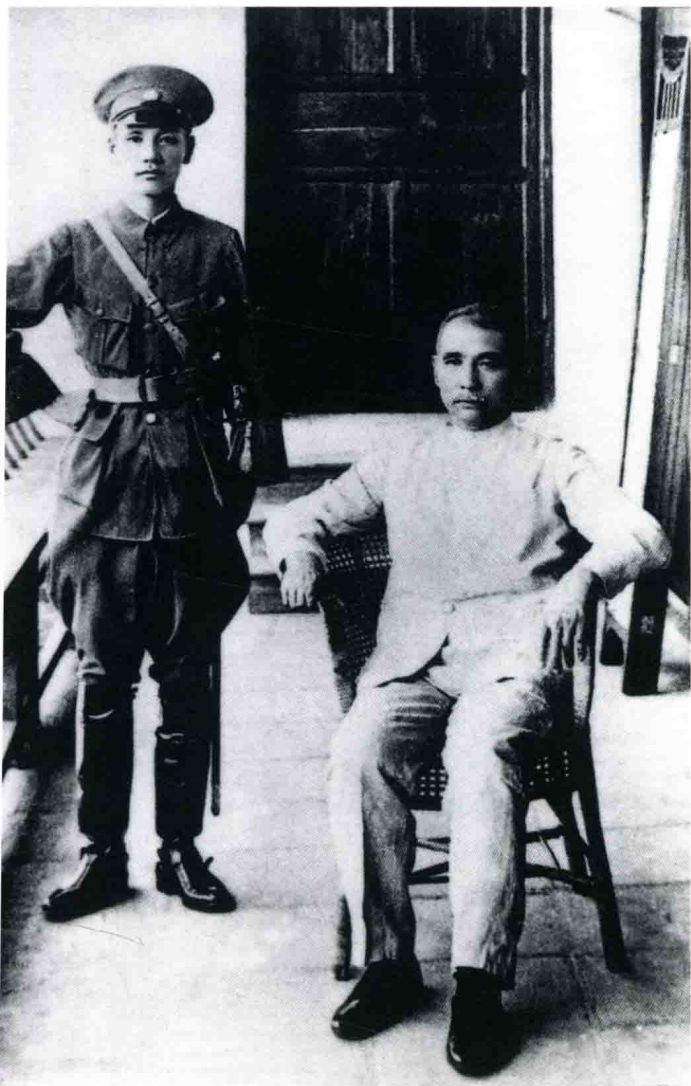
为培养革命军事人才，在中国共产党及苏俄的帮助下，孙中山于1924年6月在广州创办了陆军军官学校（黄埔军校）。图为孙中山在军校开学典礼上发表演说。

With the help of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Party, Sun Yat-sen founded the Army Cadet School in Guangzhou, named the Whampoa Military Academy, to train military personnel for the revolution.

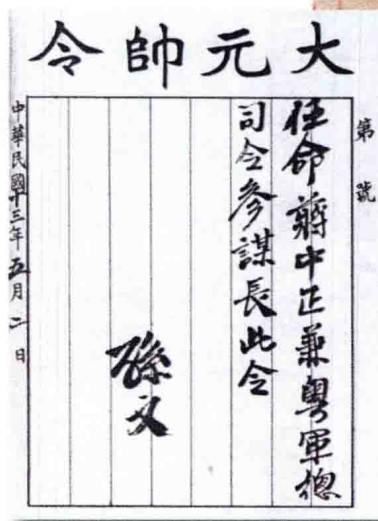
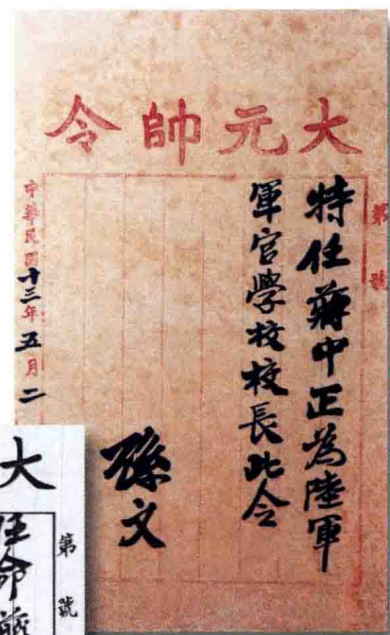


1924年6月16日，孙中山偕宋庆龄出席黄埔陆军军官学校开学典礼。左起：廖仲恺、蒋介石、孙中山、宋庆龄。

Sun Yat-sen attending the school opening day ceremony of the Whampoa Military Academy. In the photo, from left to right: Liao Zhongkai, Chiang Kaishek, Sun Yat-sen, Soong Ching Ling.

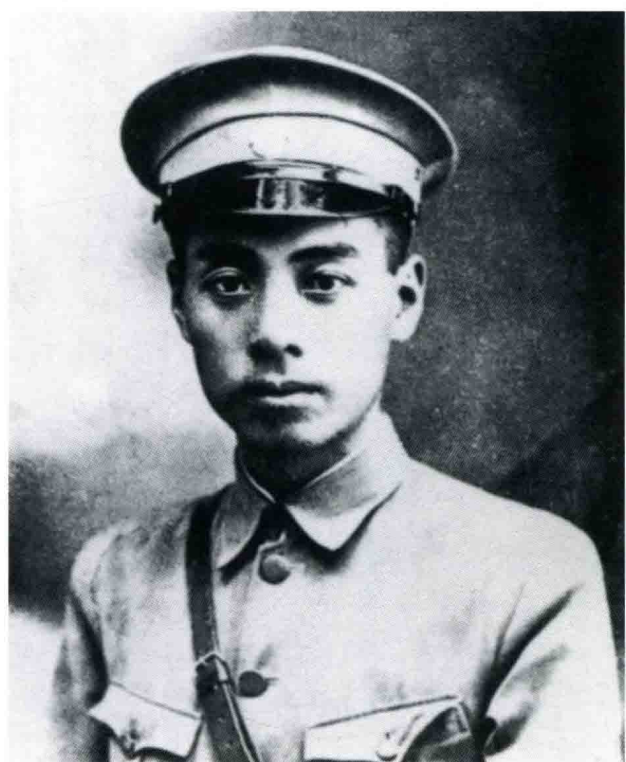


孙中山与蒋介石在黄埔军校  
Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kaishek in the  
Whampoa Military Academy



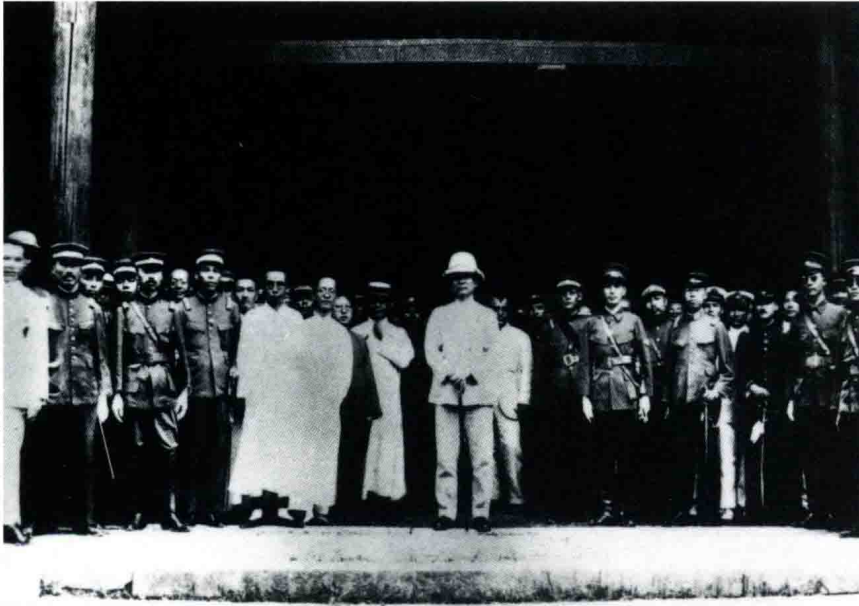
孙中山任命蒋介石为黄埔陆军军官学校校长及粤军总司令参谋长令。

Sun Yat-sen appointed Chiang Kaishek as the commandant of the Whampoa Military Academy and also the commander-in-chief, chief of Staff of the Guangdong Army.



黄埔军校政治部主任周恩来  
Zhou Enlai, the director of the political department of the  
Whampoa Military Academy


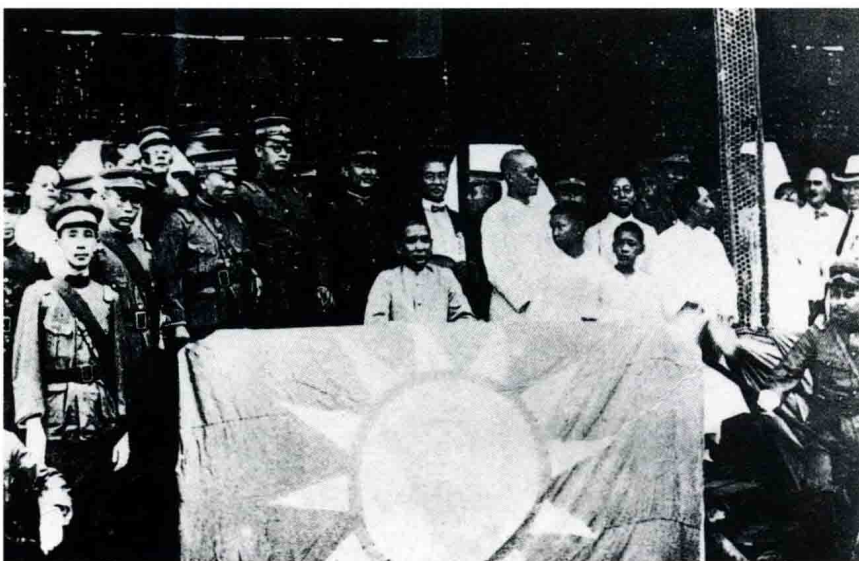
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1924年11月3日，孙中山视察黄埔军校。  
Sun Yat-sen visited the Whampoa Military Academy on November 3, 1924.

孙中山手书的黄埔军校校训。  
The Whampoa Military Academy motto, hand-written by Sun Yat-sen.

黄埔军官学校训词  
 三民主義 吾黨所宗  
 以建民國 以進大同  
 咨爾多士 為民前鋒  
 夙夜匪懈 主義是從  
 矢勤矢勇 必信必忠  
 一心一德 貫澈始終  
 孫文

1924年6月29日，孙中山在广州北校场阅兵。  
Sun Yat-sen reviewing the troops at Beijiaochang, Guangzhou, June 29, 1924.



1924年7月，国民党中央农民部在广州创办了农民运动讲习所，孙中山、廖仲恺、谭平山、周恩来、毛泽东等亲临讲课或演说。图为第一届农民运动讲习所旧址。

In July, 1924, the Department of Peasantry of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang established the Peasant Movement Institute in Guangzhou. Sun Yat-sen, Liao Zhongkai, Tan Pingshan, Zhou Enlai and Mao Zedong and others were there to lecture or speak.



1924年8月21日，孙中山出席广州农民运动讲习所首届学员毕业典礼大会，勉励学员深入农村，将广大农民组织起来同革命政府合作，进行国民革命，实现耕者有其田。图为孙中山的训词。

On August 21, 1924, Sun Yat-sen attended the graduation ceremony of the first class graduates in the Peasant Movement Institute. In his speech, Sun Yat-sen encouraged the graduates to go to the rural areas, to organize the peasants so that they would cooperate with the revolutionary government to carry on a national revolution and realize "land to the tillers."

我们解决农民的痛苦，归结是要耕者有其田。

—孙中山

"If we want to eliminate the sufferings of the peasants, the final solution is to give land to the tillers."

— Sun Yat-sen





1921年孙中山给内政部农务局秘书、同乡李禄超的题词。In 1921, Sun Yat-sen wrote an inscription to Li Luchao, a native of his and the secretary of the Peasant Affairs Department of the Interior Ministry.

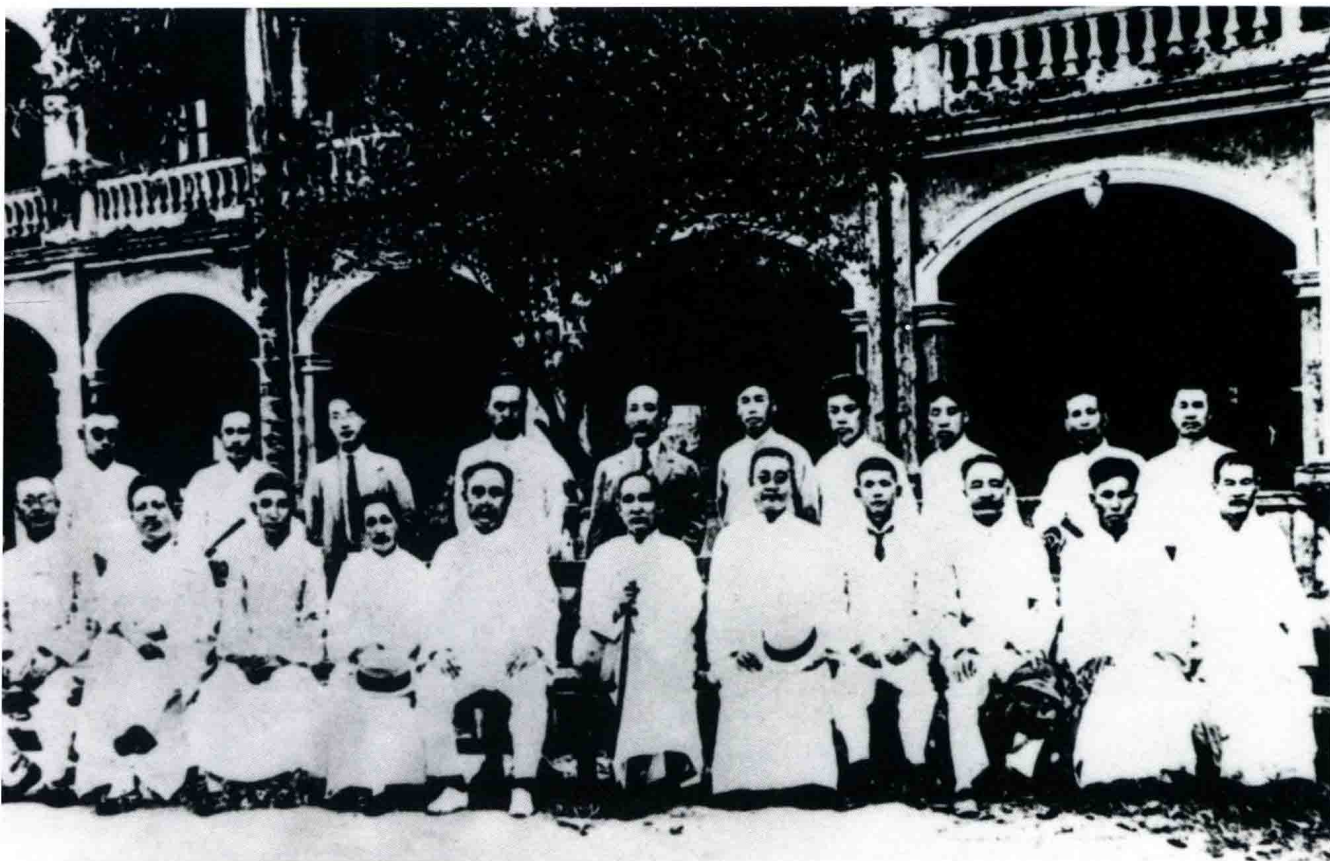
禄超先生秀 治本於農 孫文

孫中山先生批改之《工會條例》... 第一條 凡年齡在十六歲以上同一職業或產業之體力或智力之男女勞動者...

孙中山批改的襄助工人运动的《工会条例》。The Trade Union Regulations promulgated by Sun Yat-sen to assist the workers movement.

此稿為情... 總理鈞鑒... 俄國革命... 我國革命... 總理鈞鑒者竊以本黨改組其功難出有...

国民党一些右派党员联名致函孙中山，反对国共合作。孙中山在批示中进行了反驳。On the letter addressed to Sun Yat-sen by right wing members of the Kuomintang co-signed, Sun Yat-sen refuted them.

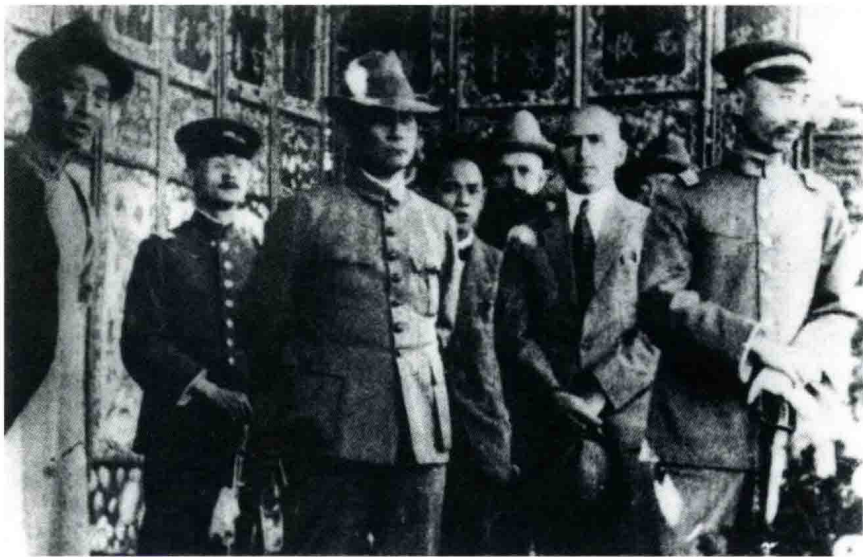


为讨论与解决张继等人提出的弹劾共产党案,孙中山批准召开中国国民党一届二中全会,经过与会者的辩论,否决了对共产党的弹劾案。图为与会者合影。

Sun Yat-sen approved the convocation of the Second Plenum of the Kuomintang First National Congress to discuss and make a decision on the motion Zhang Ji and others submitted to impeach the Communists. After the debate, the motion of impeachment was rejected.

由孙中山设计、黄隆生裁制的男式服装,孙中山晚年经常穿着此服,故名“中山装”。

The suit for men, designed by Sun Yat-sen, tailored by Huang Longsheng, was called the "Zhongshan suit". Sun Yat-sen often wore this kind of suit in his later years.



1924年9月20日，孙中山在韶关举行北伐誓师大会，并发表演说，检阅部队。

On September 20, 1924, troops rallied at Shaoguan and pledged to begin the Northern Expedition. Sun Yat-sen spoke at the rally and later reviewed the troops.

给叶恭绰的指令 中国国民党北伐宣言

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呈悉。表存。此令。

(中华民国陆海军大元帅之印)

中华民国十三年九月十七日

据《大本营公报》第廿六号《指令》

### 给叶恭绰的指令

(一九二四年九月十七日)

大元帥指令第一〇三八号

令大本营财政部长叶恭绰

呈报准财政委员会议决：征收税款，凡收大洋，以毫银缴纳者，应加二五补水征收，已咨令各机关照办，请察核备案由。

呈悉。准予备案。此令。

(中华民国陆海军大元帅之印)

中华民国十三年九月十七日

据《大本营公报》第廿六号《指令》

### 中国国民党北伐宣言\*

(一九二四年九月十八日)

国民革命之目的，在造成独立自由之国家，以拥护国家及民众之利益。辛亥之役，推倒君主专制政体暨满州征服阶级，本已得所藉手，以从事于目的之贯彻。假使吾党当时能根据于国家及民众之利益，以肃清反革命势力，则十三年来政治根本当已确定，国民经

\* 九月十八日，孙中山以中国国民党的名义发表此宣言。

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孙中山全集 第十一卷

济、教育革莘诸端当已积极进行。革命之目的纵未能完全达到，然不失正鹄，以日跻于光明，则有断然者。

原夫反革命之发生，实继承专制时代之思想，对内牺牲民众利益，对外牺牲国家利益，以保持其过去时代之地位。观于袁世凯之称帝，张勋之复辟，冯国璋、徐世昌之毁法，曹锟〔棍〕、吴佩孚之窃位盗国，十三年来连属不绝，可知其分子虽有新陈代谢，而其传统思想则始终如一。此等反革命之恶势力，以北京为巢窟，而流毒被于各省。间有号称革命分子，而其根本思想初非根据于国家及民众之利益者，则往往志操不定，受其吸引，与之为同腐，以酿成今日分崩离析之局。此其可为太息痛恨者矣！

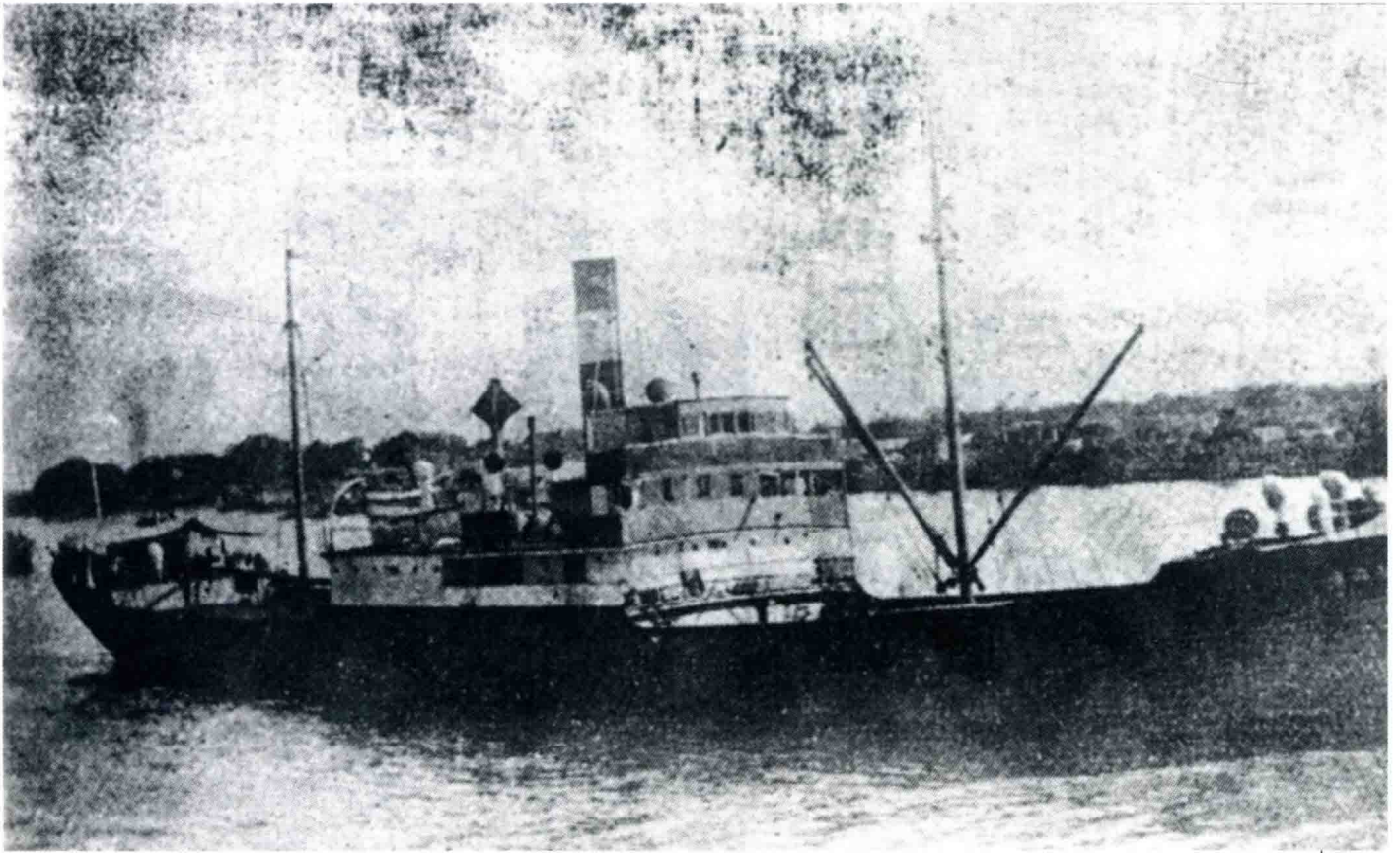
反革命之恶势所以存在，实由帝国主义卵翼之使然。证之民国二年之际，袁世凯将欲摧残革命党以遂其帝制自为之欲，则有五国银行团大借款于此时成立，以二万万五千万元供其战费。自是厥后，历冯国璋、徐世昌诸人，凡一度用兵于国内以摧残异己，则必有一度之大借款以资其挥霍。及乎最近曹锟、吴佩孚加兵于东南，则久悬不决之金佛郎案即决定成立。由此种种，可知十三年来之战祸，直接受自军阀，间接受自帝国主义，明明白白，无可疑者。

今者，浙江友军为反抗曹锟〔棍〕、吴佩孚而战，奉天亦将出于同样之决心与行动，革命政府已下明令出师北向，与天下共讨曹锟〔棍〕、吴佩孚诸贼。于此有当郑重为国民告且为友军告者：此战之目的不在覆灭曹吴，尤在曹吴覆灭之后永无同样继起之人，以持续反对革命之恶势；换言之，此战之目的不仅在推倒军阀，尤在推倒军阀所赖以生存之帝国主义。盖必如是，然后反革命之根株乃得永绝，中国乃能脱离次殖民地之地位，以造成自由独立之国家也。

中国国民党之最终目的在于三民主义，本党之职任即为实行主义而奋斗。故敢谨告于国民及友军曰：吾人颠覆军阀之后，必将

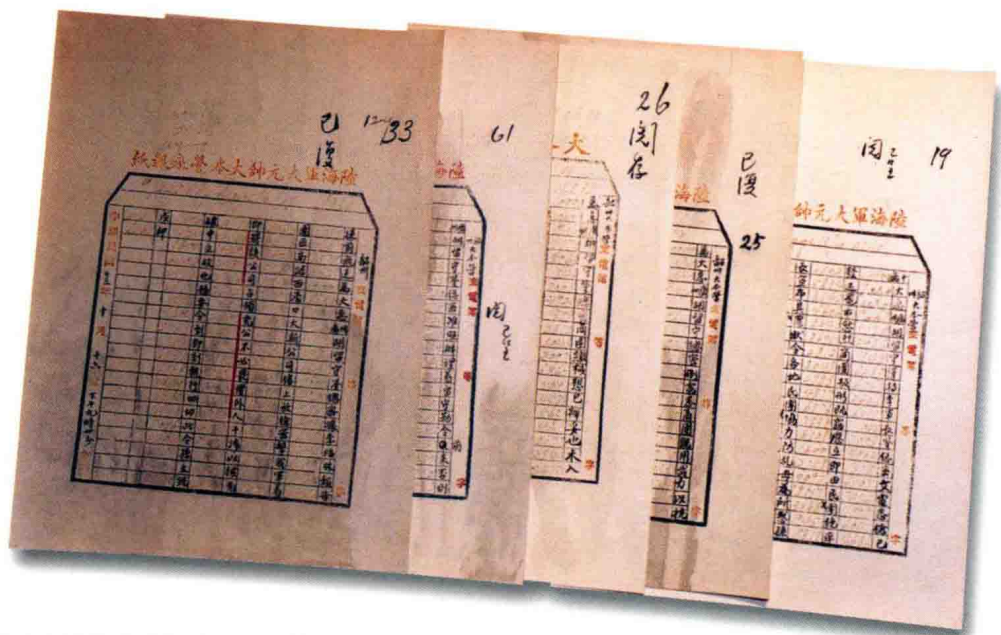
1924年9月18日，孙中山以中国国民党名义发布《中国国民党北伐宣言》，指出“此战之目的，不仅在推倒军阀，尤在推倒军阀所赖以生存之帝国主义。”

On September 18, 1924, Sun Yat-sen proclaimed the Manifesto in the name of the Kuomintang, in which he pointed out: "The objective of this war is not only to overthrow the warlord, but also to overthrow the imperialists that the warlords rely on for their existence."



孙中山在韶关准备北伐之际，广州商团企图推翻孙中山领导的广州政府。图为由商团雇用的私运军火的外轮“哈佛”号。

While Sun Yat-sen was in Shaoguan preparing for the Northern Expedition, the Merchant Volunteer in Guangzhou attempted a revolt against the Guangzhou government leading by Sun Yat-sen. This is a photo of a foreign ship "Harvard" hired by the Merchant Volunteer for arms and ammunition.



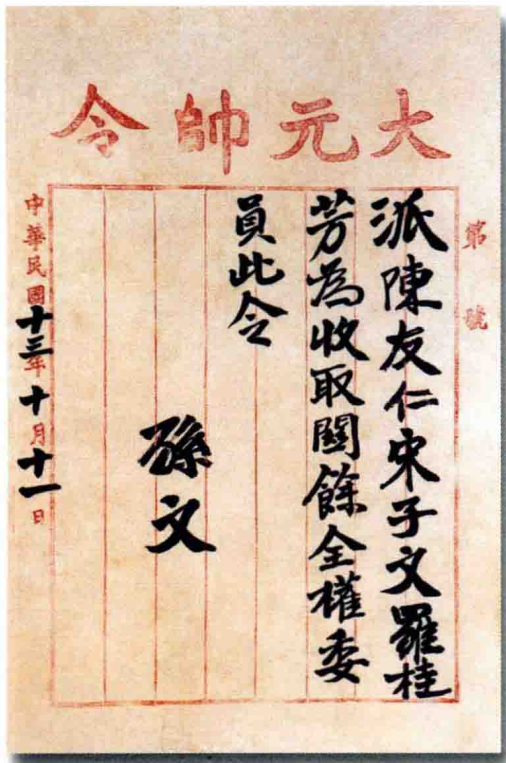
1924年10月10日，广州的商团军悍然发动叛乱。15日，广州政府军平定了叛乱。图为孙中山下令平叛的急电。

On October 10, 1924, the Merchant Volunteer staged a rebellion and was put down by the Guangdong government on October 15. These were the urgent telegraph about the affair.



1924年10月23日，直系将领冯玉祥发动北京政变，囚禁“贿选总统”曹锟，并呼吁和平解决国是。10月25日，冯玉祥等电邀孙中山北上。

On October 23, 1924, General Feng Yuxiang, who belonged to the Zhili warlord staged a coup in Beijing. On October 25, Feng Yuxiang and others invited Sun Yat-sen to go to the North to talk.



1924年10月11日，为收回粤海关关税，孙中山委派陈友仁等为收取关税全权委员，此为委派令。

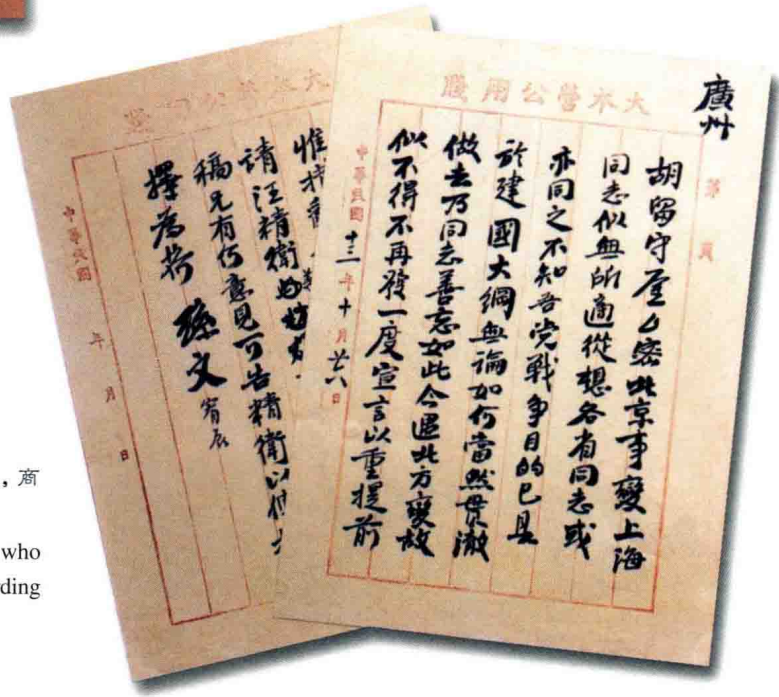
On October 11, 1924, Sun Yat-sen determined to fight back and recover the surplus tariffs of the Guangdong Customs. The dictate was Sun appointed Chen Youren and others as the whole power ruler members about recovering the surplus tariffs.



1924年10月25日，冯玉祥等邀请孙中山北上。图为《广州民国日报》的报道。  
Feng Yuxiang and others sent to invite Sun Yat-sen to go to the North on October 25, 1924. This is the report about the affair of *Guangzhou National Daily*.



为尽早结束军阀混战局面，实现国家统一，孙中山决定北上。这是1924年10月27日孙中山给冯玉祥的复电。  
October 27, 1924, Sun Yat-sen sent a reply to Feng Yuxiang informing Feng that he accepted the invitation to go to the North, hoping to end the wars among the warlords and unify the country as soon as possible.



1924年10月26日，孙中山致函留守广州的胡汉民，商议北京政变后对时局的意见。  
On October 26, 1924, Sun Yat-sen wrote to Hu Hanmin who stayed behind in Guangzhou and asked Hu's opinion regarding the situation in Beijing after the coup.

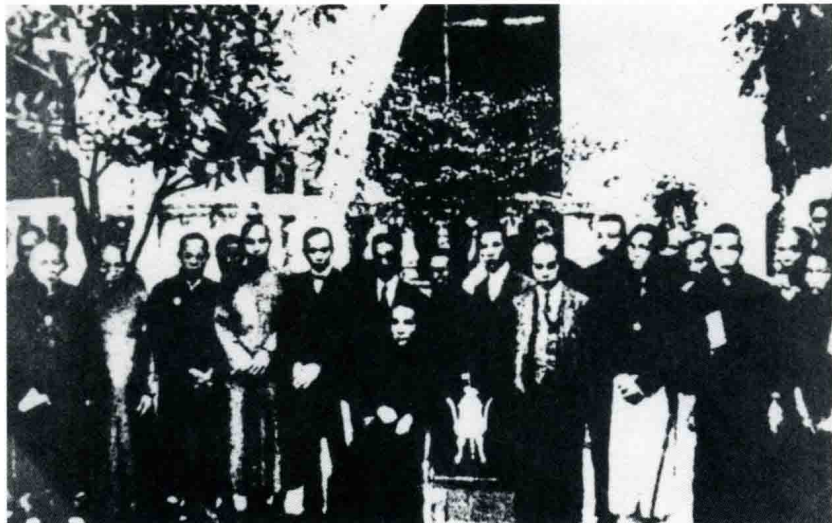


DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FIGHTER FOR THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



1924年11月7日，孙中山与廖仲恺出席广州各界庆祝俄国十月革命胜利七周年大会。

Sun Yat-sen and Liao Zhongkai attended a public rally in Guangzhou to celebrate the Seventh Anniversary of the October Revolution of the Soviet Union, November 7, 1924.

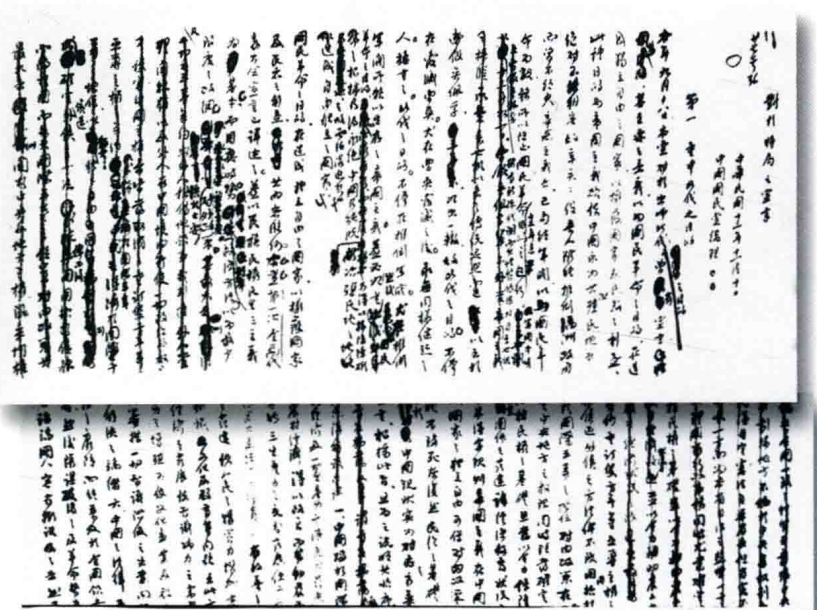


1924年11月10日，孙中山出席广东总工会欢送会留影。

Sun Yat-sen attended the send off party held by the Guangdong Trade Union, November 10, 1924.

1924年11月10日，孙中山发表北上宣言，主张扫除帝国主义势力，废除一切不平等条约，召集国民会议，谋求国家的独立、自由、统一和建设发展。这是北上宣言原稿。

The original text of the Manifesto published by Sun Yat-sen on November 10, 1924. Sun Yat-sen stated in the Manifesto: wipe out imperialism in China, abrogate all unequal treaties, convene a national assembly and seek national independence, freedom, unification and development.



1924年11月13日，孙中山偕宋庆龄等乘“永丰舰”离开广州北上，14日在香港换乘“春阳丸”号轮船前往上海，图为孙中山夫妇在船上留影。

On November 13, 1924, Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling boarded the Yong Feng Battleship and departed from Guangzhou. They arrived in Hong Kong on November 14th, boarded the ship "Shunyoumaru" and sailed for Shanghai.



1924年11月17日，孙中山、宋庆龄在上海寓所与各界欢迎者合影。

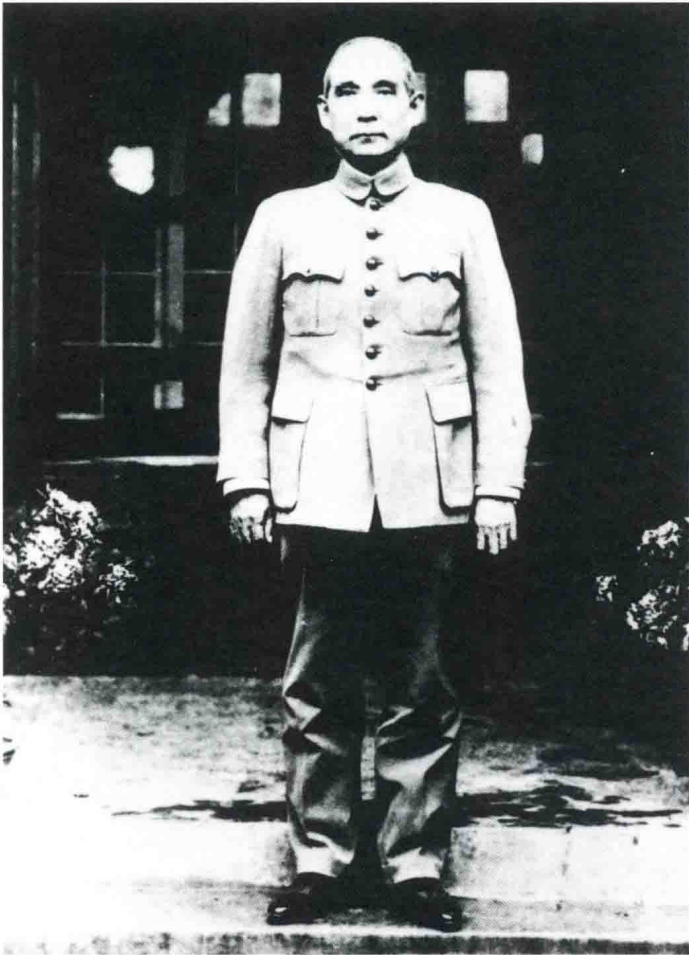
Sun Yat-sen, Soong Ching Ling and representatives from all walks of life who welcomed him at Sun's residence in Shanghai, on November 17, 1924.





1924年11月22日，孙中山从上海出发，继续北上。图为出发前孙中山接见记者。

Sun Yat-sen met with the journalists before he left Shanghai for the North on November 22, 1924.



孙中山在上海寓所前留影

Sun Yat-sen in front of his residence in Shanghai



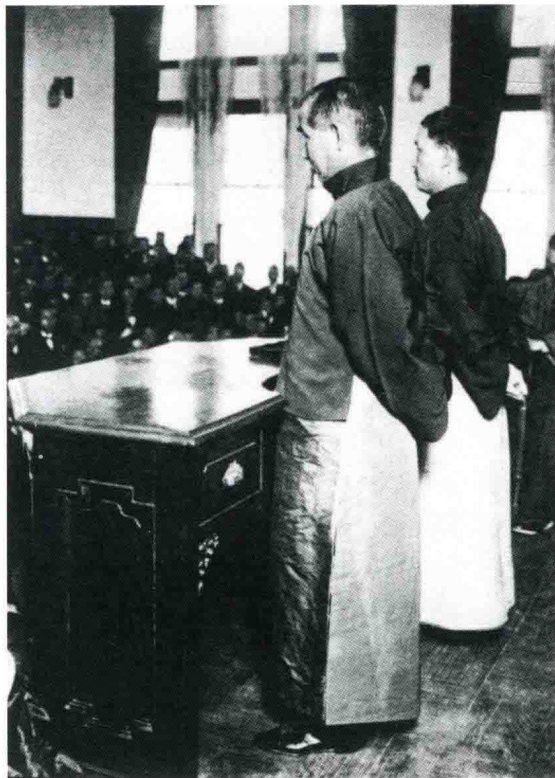
孙中山和宋庆龄乘“上海丸”号船北上时留影

Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling on board the ship "Shanghai" on the way to the North



1924年11月24日，孙中山、宋庆龄抵达日本神户时与日本欢迎者合影。

Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling with those who welcomed them at Kobe, Japan on November 24, 1924.



1924年11月28日，孙中山和宋庆龄在神户高等女校发表演讲。这是孙中山演讲时的照片。

Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling both made speeches at the Girls School of Advancement at Kobe on November 28, 1924. The photo shows Sun was speaking in the school.



1924年11月25日，孙中山、宋庆龄在日本神户东方饭店出席东京、大阪、神户各埠国民党人联合举行的欢迎会后合影。  
On November 25, 1924, Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling attended a welcoming party held at the Orient Hotel in Kobe. Members of the Kuomintang in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe jointly held the party.





1924年11月30日，孙中山、宋庆龄离神户前往天津，与随行人员在“北岭丸”号船上合影。后排右一为戴季陶、右二李烈钧、右三山田纯三郎。  
On November 30, 1924, Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling left Kobe for Tianjin. In the photo on board the "Beiling", the back row, from the right to left is Dai Jitao, Li Liejun, Yamada Junzaburo.



1924年12月4日，孙中山、宋庆龄在船上合影。

Sun Yat-sen and Soong Ching Ling took the photo on board, on December 4, 1924.



孙中山在天津张园与各界欢迎者合影。

Sun Yat-sen and representatives from all walks of life who welcomed him at Zhangyuan, Tianjin.



1924年12月底，孙中山抵达北京，途经天安门时，受到北京人民的热烈欢迎。

In the end of December 1924, Sun Yat-sen arrived in Beijing and received a warm welcome from the people in Beijing while passing the Tian'anmen.





### 三民主义思想理论的新发展

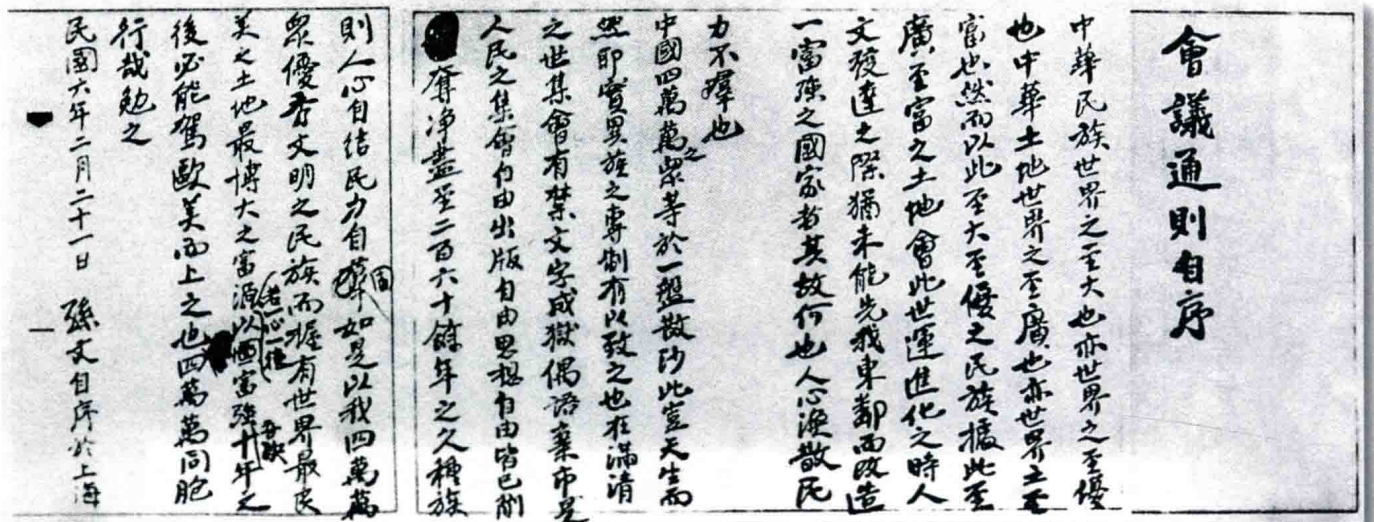
## NEW DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY OF THE THREE PEOPLE'S PRINCIPLES

余之谋中国革命，其所持主义，有因袭吾国固有之思想者，有规抚欧洲之学说事迹者，有吾所独见而创获者。

—孙中山

"The theory and thought I relied on in pursuing the revolution of China include the following: firstly, ideas I inherited from the traditional philosophy of China; secondly, ideas I learned from the West and thirdly, ideas I invented on my own."

— Sun Yat-sen



1917年2月，孙中山撰成《会议通则》（后改为《民权初步》）。图为孙中山手书的《会议通则自序》。

In February 1917, Sun Yat-sen wrote the book *Introduction of the General Principles of the Meeting* (later was named as *The First Step For Democratic Rights*).

葉夏聲承 命起草

# 五權憲法草案

民國十一年六月十二日

孫文書



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA

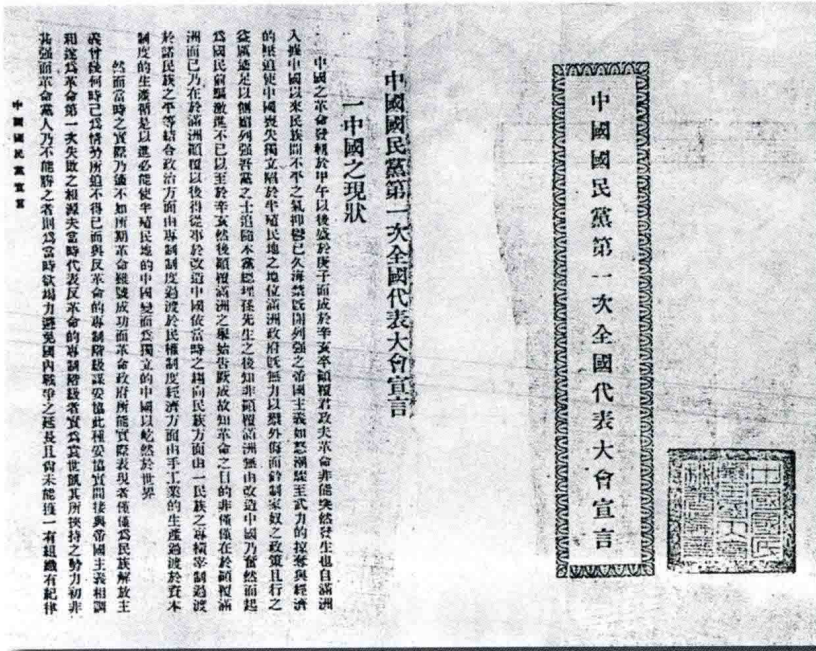
此書為教吾國人行民權第一步之方法也。倘此第一步能行，行之能穩，則逐步前進，民權之發達必有登峰造極之一日。  
—孫中山

The First Step For Democratic Rights is the book to teach our people about the first step to exercise democracy. After the first step proved to be feasible, then we can go forward steadily step by step. One day, we will reach a point where democracy reaches perfection.

— Sun Yat-sen

1921年3月20日，孫中山在廣東省教育會作“五權憲法”的專題演說。次年起草《五權憲法草案》。他主張中國政權應實行立法、司法、行政、彈劾、考試五權分立的原則。

On March 20, 1921, Sun Yat-sen made a speech on the Five Power Constitution at the Guangdong Provincial Education Society. He advocated that the Chinese government should be organized along the lines of five independent powers: legislative, judicial, administrative, supervisory and examination.



1924年1月23日通过的《中国国民党第一次全国代表大会宣言》，指出只有实行国民革命和三民主义才是“中国唯一生路”。

This Manifesto was adopted on January 23, 1924. It stated that only by realization of national revolution and the Three People's Principles could China be revived.



**國民政府建國大綱**

一 國民政府本革命之三民主義  
五權憲法以建設中華民國

二 建設之首要在民生故對於全國人民之衣食住行四大需要政府當與人民協力共謀農業之發展以裕民生建設大計畫之發展以裕民生建設大計畫之各式屋舍以裕民居修治道路運河以利民生

三 其次為民權故對於人民之知識能力政府當訓導之以行使其選舉權行使其罷免權行使其創制權行使其複決權

四 其三為民族故對於弱小民族政府當扶植之使之能自治自治對於國外之僑民當推政府當扶植之使之能自治自治對於國外之僑民當推政府當扶植之使之能自治自治對於國外之僑民當推

五 建設之程序分為三期一曰軍政時期二曰訓政時期三曰憲政時期

六 在軍政時期一切制度悉謀於軍政之下而政府一面用力以掃除國內之障礙一面宣傳主義以開化全國之人心而俟國家之統一

七 凡一省完全統一之日則為訓政開始之時而軍政停止之日

八 在訓政時期政府當派員訓練考試合格之員到各縣協助人民籌備自治其程度以全縣人口調查清楚全縣土地測量完竣全縣警衛新設善後四項政務之道路修築成功而人民皆受四權使用之訓練而先舉其國民之義務者先行革命之主義者得選舉縣官以執行一縣之政事得選舉議員以議一縣之法律始成一完全自治之縣

九 一完全自治之縣其國民有直接選舉官員之權有直接複決法律之權

十 每縣開創自治之時必須先規定全縣私有土地之價其法由地籍調查之地方政府則照價徵稅並可隨時照價收買如此則報價之進若土地因政治之改良社會之進步而增價者則其利益當為全體人民所共享而原主不得私之

十一 地之發展地價之增蓋公地之生產山林川澤之魚鹽產水力之利皆為地方政府之所有而用以經營地方人民之事實及育幼養老濟貧救災衛生興大種種公共之需

十二 各縣之天然富源與及大規模之工商事業本縣之資力不能發展與興辦而須賴外資乃能經營者當由中央政府為之協助而所獲之純利中與地方政府各佔百分之五其餘百分之九十為中央經費每年由國民代表定之其限度不得少於百分之十不得加於百分之十

十三 每縣地方自治政府成立之後得選國民代表以組織代表會參與中央政事

十四 凡候選及任命人員無論中央與地方皆須考試決定資格者

十五 凡一省全數之縣皆達完全自治者則為憲政開始時期國民代表會得選舉省長以為本省自治之監督至於該省中之國家行政則由省長受中央之指揮

十六 在此時期中央與省之權限均權主義凡事務有全國一致之性質者則歸中央由地制宜之性質者則歸地方不偏於地亦中央集權或地方分權

十七 在憲政開始時期中央政府當完成設立五院以試行五權之治其序列如下行政院曰立法院曰司法院曰考試院曰監察院

十八 行政院設置如下各部一內政部二外交部三軍政部四財政部五農林部六工商部七教育八交通九

十九 憲法未頒布以前各院長皆歸總統任命而督軍之

二十 憲法草案當本建國大綱及訓政憲政兩時期之成績由立法院隨時集議於國民以備到時採擇施行

二十一 全國有過半數省分達憲政開始時期即全省之地方自治完全成立時期則開國民大會制定憲法而頒布之

二十二 憲法頒布之後中央統治權則歸於國民大會行使即國民大會對於中央政府更有選舉權有罷免權對於中央法律有創制權有複決權

二十三 憲法頒布之日即為憲政開始之時而全國國民則依憲法施行全國大選舉國民政府則於選舉完畢之後三個月解職而改選於民選之政府是為建國之大功告成

右建國大綱二十五條為今日再進民國必由之標準

成並書為

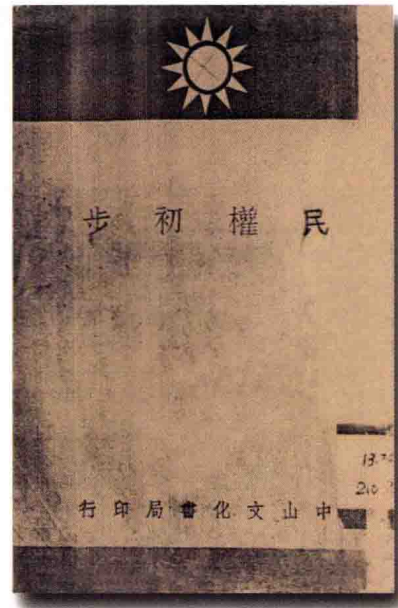
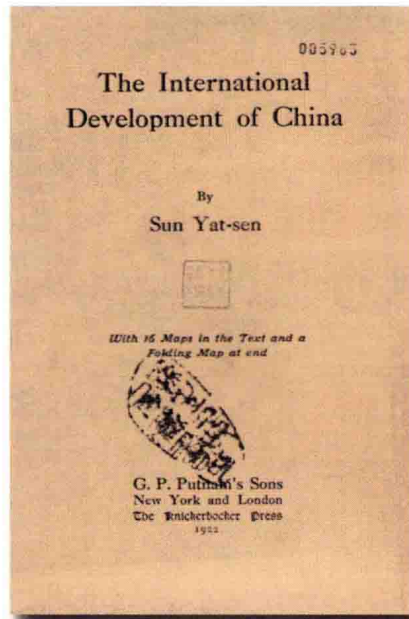
科兒阮索

孫又

民國十三年一月十八日於廣州

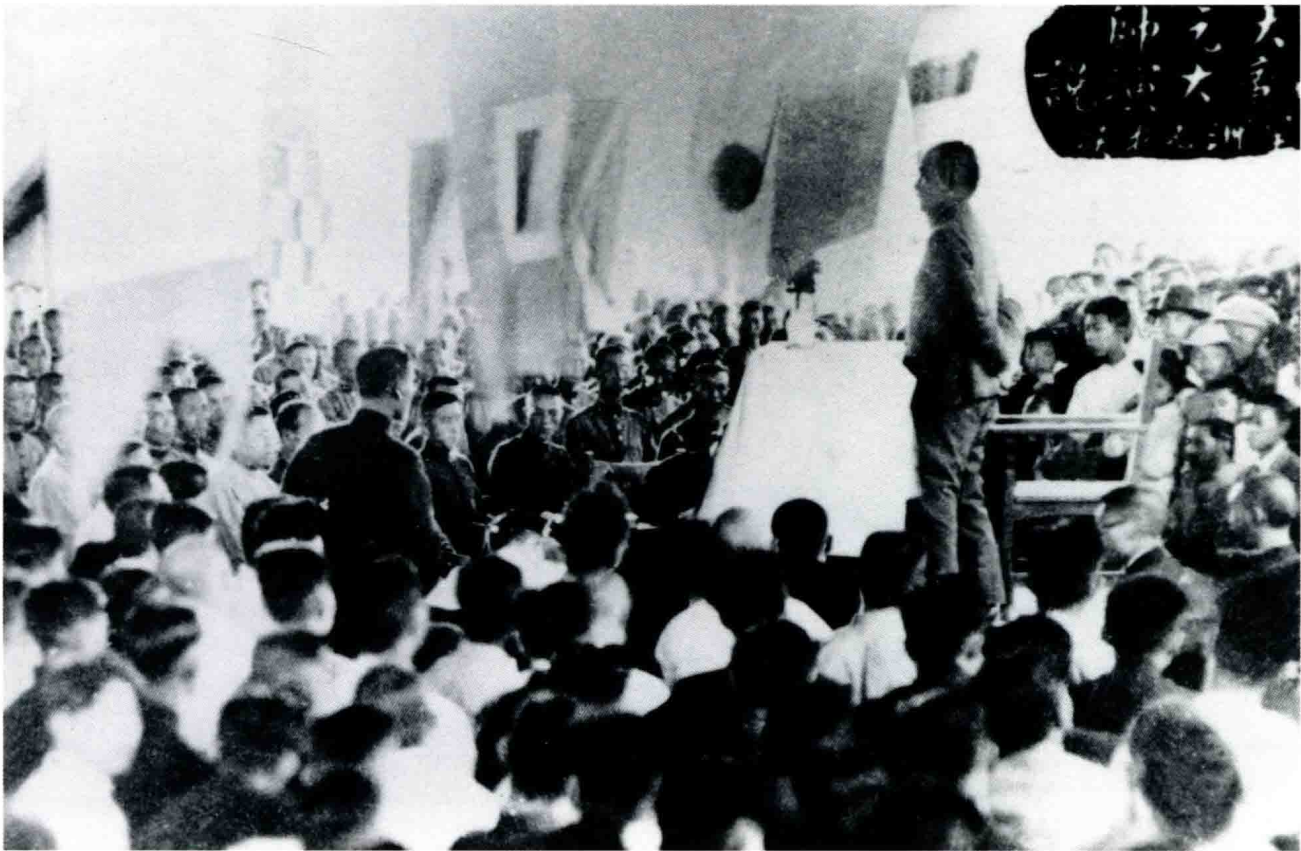
孙中山在1924年1月18日拟写的《国民政府建國大綱》中明确规定，“国民政府本革命之三民主義、五權憲法，以建設中華民國”。规定“建設之首要在民生”，政府要和人民協力，解決人民的衣食住行四大需要。“其次為民權”，由政府訓導人民行使選舉、罷免、創制、複決四權，並規定建設程序分為：軍政時期，訓政時期，憲政時期。

This document was drafted by Sun Yat-sen in February 1924. It clearly stipulated: "The government proceeds from the Three People's Principles and the Five Power Constitution to build the Republic of China". It also stated that "the first priority of reconstruction is people's livelihood". The government should work together with the people to meet their needs of providing clothing, food, housing and transportation. "The second priority is democracy". The government should train the people to exercise four rights: the right to vote, the right to recall officials from their post, the right to create a system and the right of final decision. The reconstruction should undergo three periods: the Period of Military Politics, the Period of Training Politics and the Period of Constitutional Politics.



孙中山所著《建国方略》的三项内容：《孙文学说》、《实业计划》和《民权初步》。

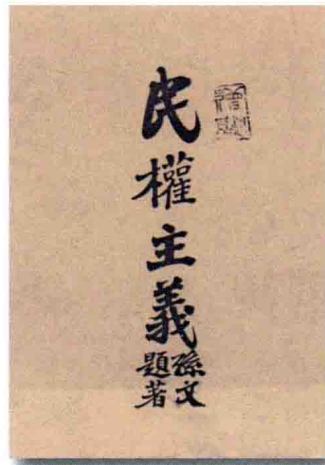
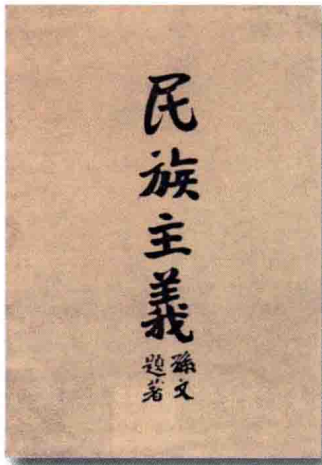
The three parts of *The Program of National Reconstruction* written by Sun Yat-sen: *The Doctrine of Sun Wen*, *The International Development of China* and *The First Step For Democratic Rights*.



1924年孙中山在广州国立高等师范学校演讲三民主义时留影。

Sun Yat-sen was speaking on the Three People's Principles in Guangzhou National Normal School.





1924年3月至8月，孙中山在广州演讲三民主义，对三民主义的内容与涵义进行系统地阐述，演讲的笔记稿经孙中山修改后出版发行。

From March to August 1924, Sun Yat-sen gave a series of lectures explaining what are the contents and the meanings of the Three People's Principles. Notes taken on his lecture were edited and modified by Sun Yat-sen and later published.



孙中山演讲三民主义的广东高等师范学校（今广州市文明路广东省博物馆内）。  
The Guangzhou National Normal School (located in today's compound of Guangdong Provincial Museum), Sun Yat-sen's speeches on the Three People's Principles were made here.



1924年5月30日，孙中山应上海《中国晚报》记者的邀请进行演说。此为该报社发行的孙中山演讲唱片。

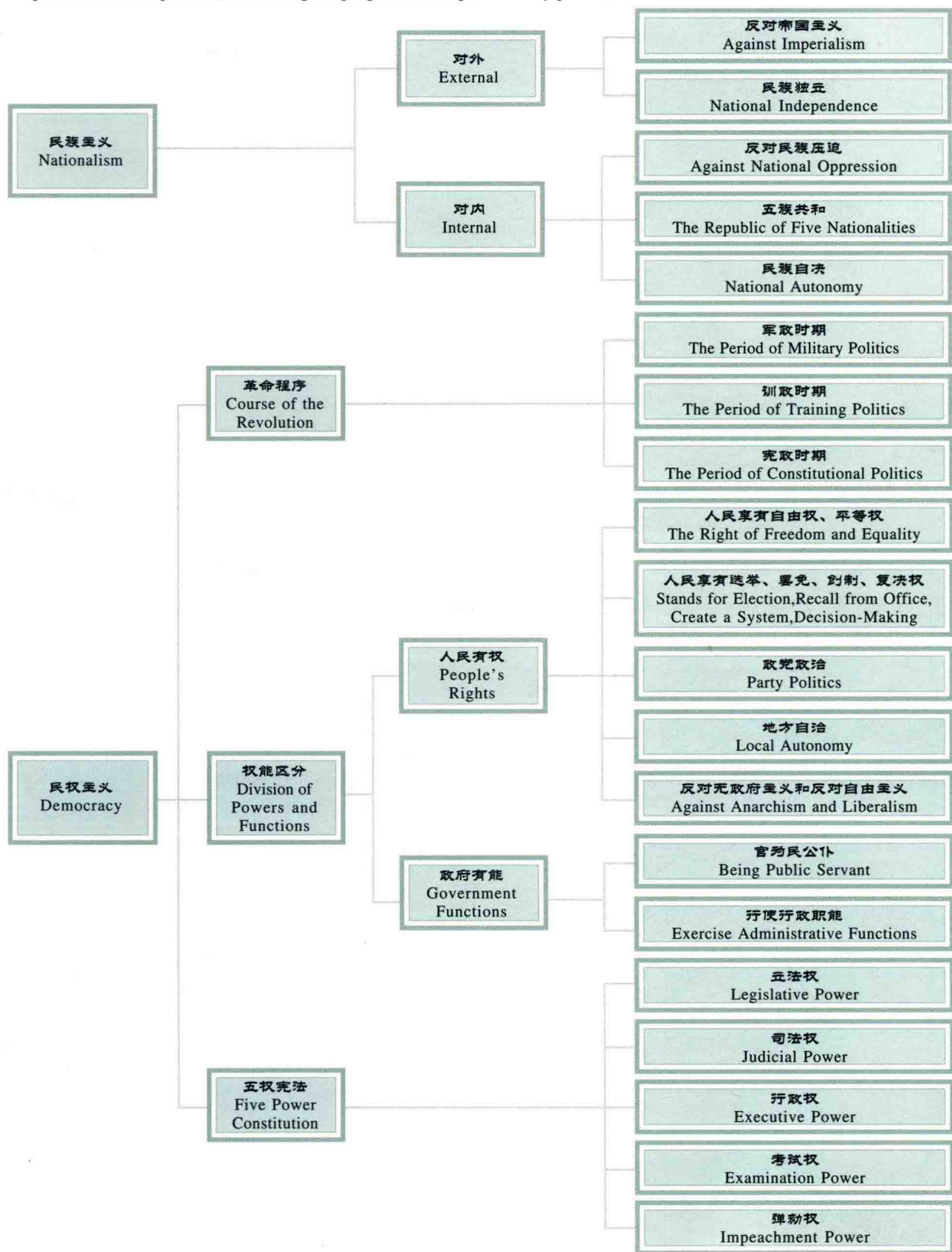
On May 30, 1924, the journalist of Shanghai newspaper *Evening Paper of China* asked Sun Yat-sen to make one tape recording of his speech. This's the record.

## 孙中山的三民主义思想体系简表

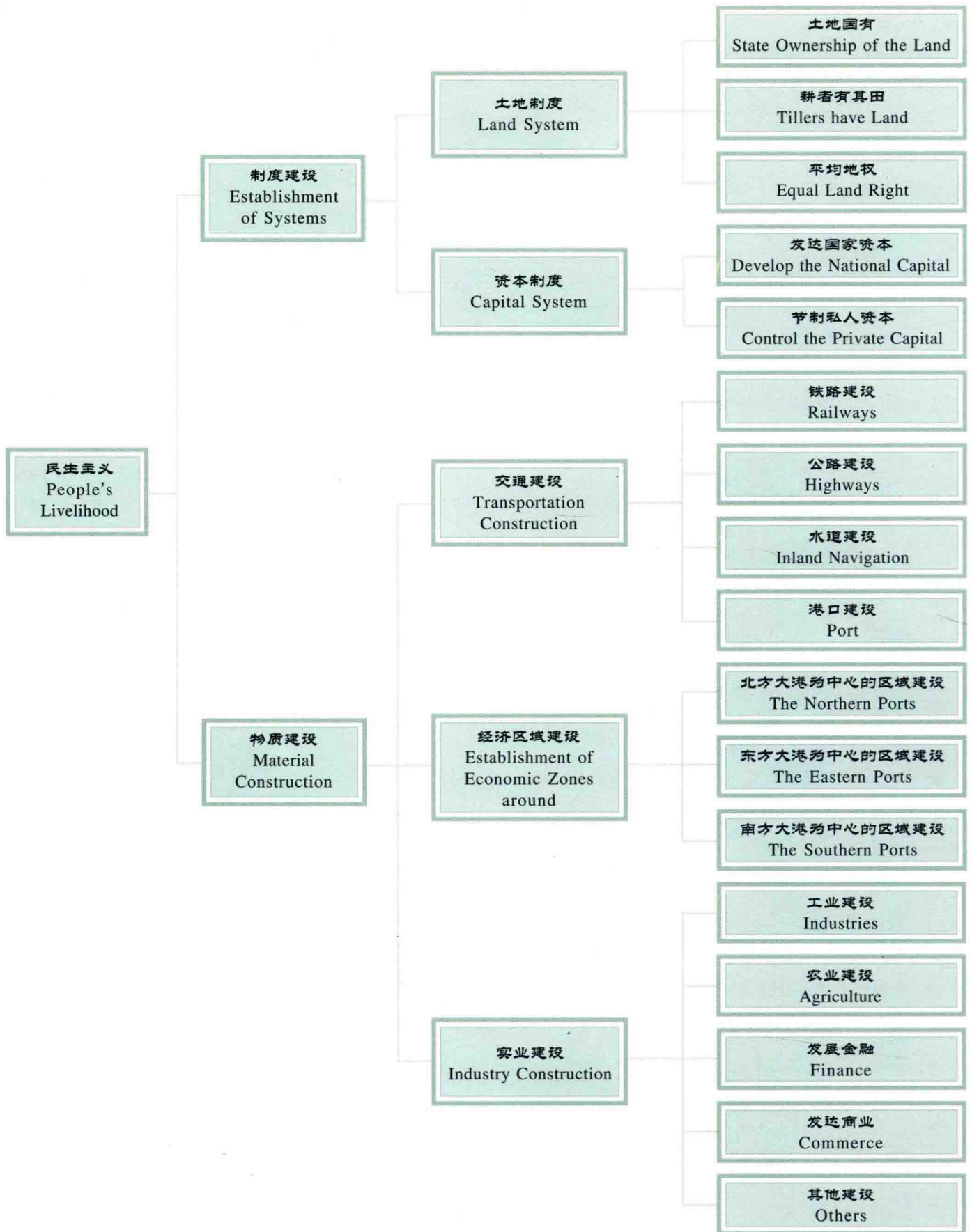
### The system table of Sun Yat-sen's theory of the Three People's Principles

孙中山的三民主义思想体系，以争取国家的独立、统一、民主、富强为核心，并在实践中不断发展，成为全面推进中国近代化的伟大思想纲领。

Sun Yat-sen's theory of the Three People's Principles focused on national independence, unification, democracy and prosperity. The theory, improved further in practice, became a great program to comprehensively promote China's modernization.



THE SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FOUNDER AND LEADER OF THE MODERN CHINESE REVOLUTION



THE IDEA AND PLAN TO DEVELOP THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

盖欲使外国之资本主义以造就中国之社会主义，而调和此人类进化之两种经济能力，使之互相为用，以促进将来世界之文明也。

—孙中山

I hope to be able to use foreign capitalism to build Chinese socialism and to combine the two economic systems which evolved in human history. The two should be complimentary to each other, thus creating a new civilization for the world in the future.

— Sun Yat-sen



SUN YAT-SEN — (GREAT FOREIGN VISION OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA)

早在1912年，孙中山等人就提出海南设省的构想，认为“琼州宜改设行省，其理由有五”，即“巩固国防”、“后发天然富源”、“文化政策”、“国内移民殖民政策”、“行政之便宜”。Sun Yat-sen and others imagined that the Hainan Island should become a province in 1912. There were five reasons: consolidate national defense, explore natural resources, cultural policy, migration of people from the inland to the island and set up colonies, and convenience of administration.

琼州改设行省理由书

563

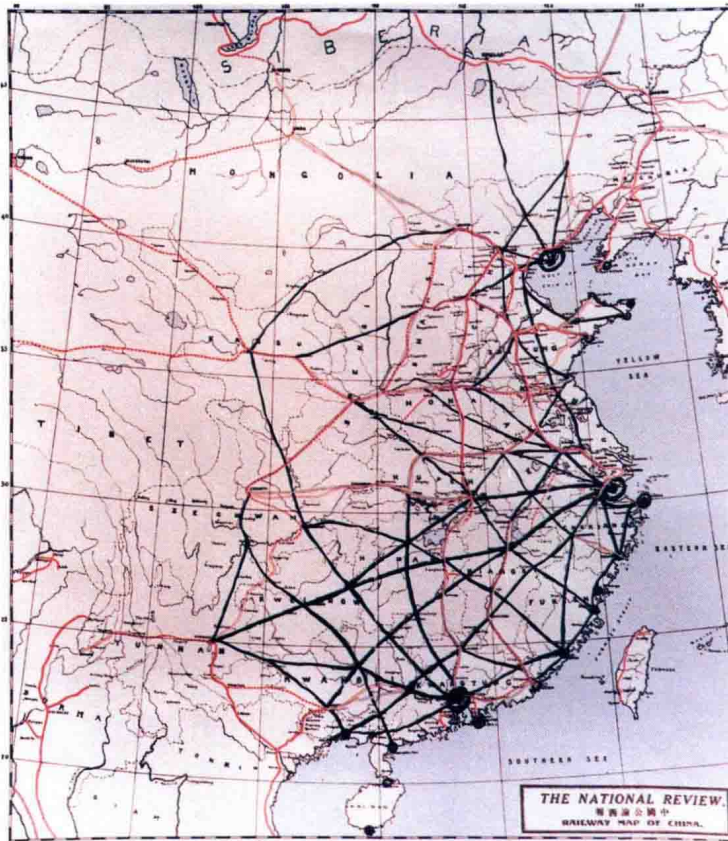
琼州改设行省理由书

(一九一二年)

为琼州改设行省事，窃琼州一岛，孤悬海外，面积十万方里，人口数百万。其位置在北纬十八度二十二分，东瞰小吕宋，西连东京湾，南接安南，北倚雷州半岛。四面港口，星罗棋布，南有榆林、三亚之险，北有海口、铺前之固，东有清澜、博鳌，西有洋浦、英潮。贸易船舶之所辐辏，商贾货物之所云集，山海物产之所鳞屯，此固海疆之要区，南方之屏障也。只以行政区划隶于广东，位为外府，政府轻视之，故居民安陋就简，因循苟且，不能应时势而发达，有形势之险而不知固守，有天然之富源而不知利用。法国垂涎是岛，历年有所，前清时代，尝有海南岛不割让之条约。频年以来，各国政府皆注意此土，故各国学者、政治家、旅行者不绝于道，探险者纷至沓来，而吾国人昧然也。夫以中国之大，仅有台湾及海南二大岛。甲午之役，台湾割让于日，日人经营十年之久，自铁道开设，行政、教育制度整理以来，昔者硃碛之区，今变为膏腴之府，旅行台湾者，不胜今昔之感焉。夫同一物也，视管理之才不才，而地位自异。爱惜而保护之，则其势可以参天；轻视而废弃之，则朝不保夕矣。凡物既然，国家之领土，何独不然。今台湾既去，海南之势甚孤，倘一旦为外国所占领，微特该岛人民受蹂躏之祸，恐牵一发而动全身，即神州大陆亦必受其影响。此同人所以有改设行省之议也。

夫琼州宜改设行省，其理由有五，试为诸位先生缕析陈之：

其一，巩固国防，琼州宜改设行省也。夫琼州位置极南，为大西洋舰队所必经之路，南洋之门户也。昔日，俄战争之际，巴尔梯克舰队东来，经过该岛，吾国人所共闻而共见矣，而榆林、三亚二港



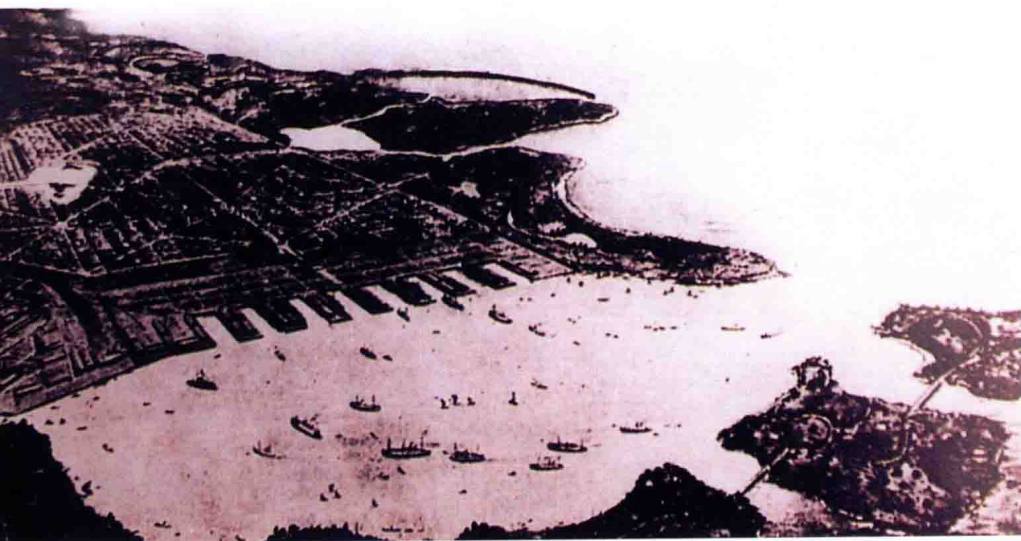
孙中山在1913年前后亲笔勾画的铁路建设图。

The map of programming railway construction drawn up by Sun Yat-sen, at the time about 1913.

上海孙中山寓所，是1918年由华侨捐赠的。1918—1922年，孙中山在这里曾潜心规划出国家经济建设的宏伟蓝图。

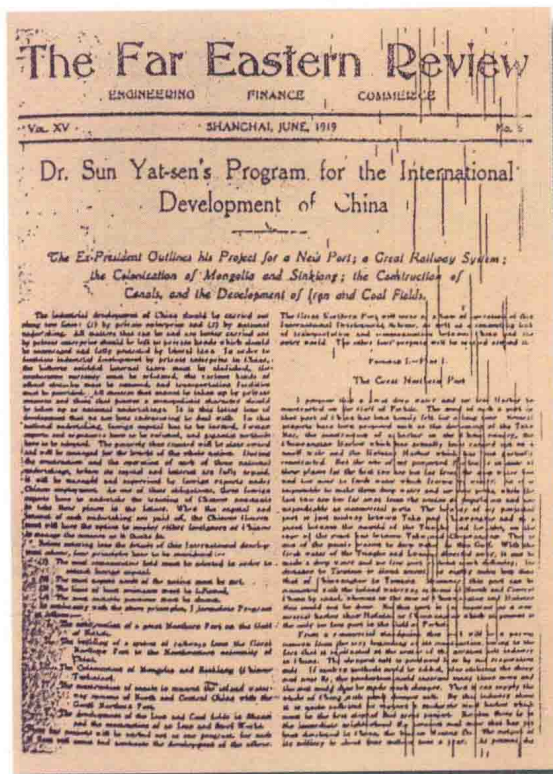
In 1918, overseas Chinese raised fund and bought a residence for Sun Yat-sen. From 1918-1922, Sun Yat-sen lived here and devoted his energy to map out a blueprint for China's national reconstruction.





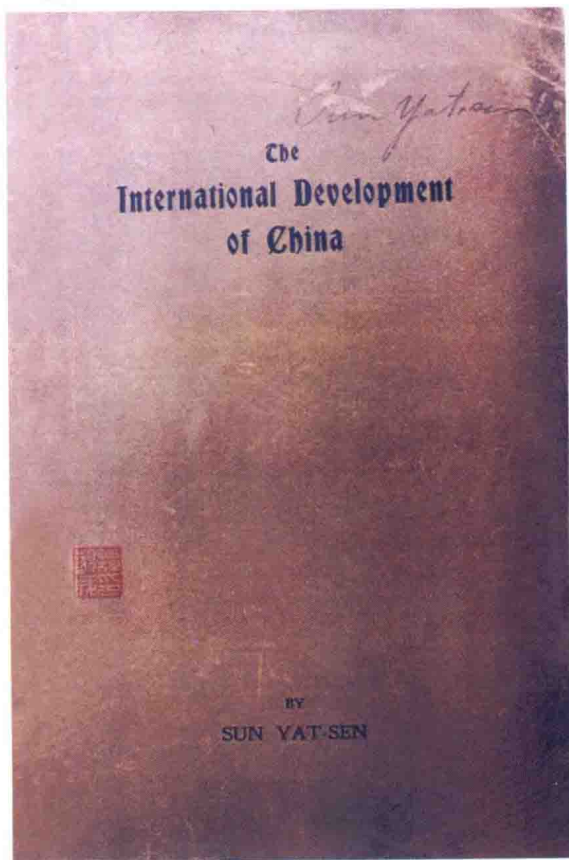
孙中山在《实业计划》中规划建设  
的北方大港。

The Northern Port sketched in *The International Development of China* written by Sun Yat-sen.



1918年，最先发表孙中山所著《实业计划》的《远东时报》。

*The Far Eastern Review*, the newspaper first published *The International Development of China* in 1918.



孙中山著述并签名的英文版《实业计划》

The English version of *The International Development of China* which was written and autographed by Sun Yat-sen



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



河更須改造於此運河及湘江西江各節均須設新式水閘如是則吃水十尺之巨船可以自由來往於長江西江之間洞庭湖則須照鄱陽湖例疏為深水道而依自然之力以填築其淺地為田

庚 長江上游 自漢口至宜昌一段吾亦括之入於長江上游一語之中因在漢口為航洋船之終點而內河航運則自茲始故說長江上游之改良吾將發軔於漢口現在以淺水船航行長江上游可抵嘉定此地離漢口約一千一百英里如使改良更進則淺水船可以直抵四川首府之成都斯乃中華西部最高之平原之中心在岷江之上游離嘉定僅約六十英里耳

改良自漢口至岳州一段其工程大類下游各部富築初步河堤以整齊其水道而急灣曲之凹岸當護以石堤或用土敏土堅結中流洲嶼均應削去金口上游大灣所謂歸州曲者應於歸州地頭開一新河以通航至後金關之突出地角則應削除使河形之曲折較為緩徐

洞庭之北長江屈曲之部自荆河口起以至石首一節吾意當加閉塞由石首開新道通洞庭湖再由岳州水道歸入本流此所以使河身徑直抑亦縮短航程不少自石首以至宜昌中間有沉澱處當以木石為堤約束之其河岸有突出點數處須行削去而後河形之曲折可更緩也

自宜昌而上入峽行約一百英里而達四川之低地即地學家所謂紅盆地也此宜昌以上迄於江源一部分河流兩岸巖石東江使窄且深平均深有六尋(二十六英尺)最深有至三十尋者急流與灘石沿流皆是

改良此上游一段當以水閘堰其水使舟得泝流以行而又可資其水力其灘石應行爆開除去於是水深十尺之航路下起漢口上達重慶可得而致而內地直通水路運輸可自重慶北走直達北京南走直達廣東乃至全國通航之港無不可達由此之道則在中華西部商業中心運輸之費當可減至百分之十也其所以益人民者何等鉅大而鼓舞商業何等有力耶

第五節 創建大士敏土廠

鋼鐵與土敏土為現代建築之基且為今茲物質文明之最重要分子在吾發展計畫之種種設計所需鋼鐵與土敏土不可勝計即合世界以製造著名之各國所產猶恐不足供此所求所以在吾第一計畫吾擬議建一大煉鋼廠於煤鐵最富之山西直隸則在此第二計畫吾擬欲沿揚子江岸建無數土敏土廠長江谷地特富於土敏土原料自鐘江而上可航之水道兩岸皆有灰石及煤是以即為其本地所需要適於其地得有供給也今日已有製土敏土之廠在黃石港上游不遠之石灰蓋其位置剛在深水碼頭與灰石山之間其山既若是近故直可由山上以鐵鋤起石直移之窟中無須轉運而在漢口九江之間與此相類之便利尚復多有九江以下馬當黃石磯以及九江安慶間諸地又有極多之便利相同之灰石山其安慶以下至南京之間多為極有利於製土敏土之地區即如大通荻港采石磯均有豐富之灰石及煤鐵礦夾江相望也

築港建市街起江河堤岸諸大工程同時並舉土敏土市場既如斯巨大則應投一二萬萬之資本以供

孙中山在《实业计划》中首次提出建设三峡工程的设想  
The Three Gorges Project as envisaged in *The International Development of China*

方里并應於江心沙上游之處建一水閘以通船塢而塢當鑿至四十尺深新開河之深亦當以河流之冲刷而使之至四十尺惟此冲刷之水非如專門家所提議於江陰設一長江大湖間之閉鎖運河而引致之乃由我計畫所定之改良此部分地方與蕪湖間之水道而引致之如此乃能得較猛之水力也我輩既已見及現在之黃浦江須由龍華接軌處上面第二轉彎起填至楊樹浦角以供市街現則如何處分蘇州河之問題又須解決吾意當導此小河沿黃浦江故道右岸直注泊船塢之上端然後船塢合於新開之河於此小河與泊船塢之間當設一水閘所以便於由蘇州及內地之水運統系直接與船塢接也

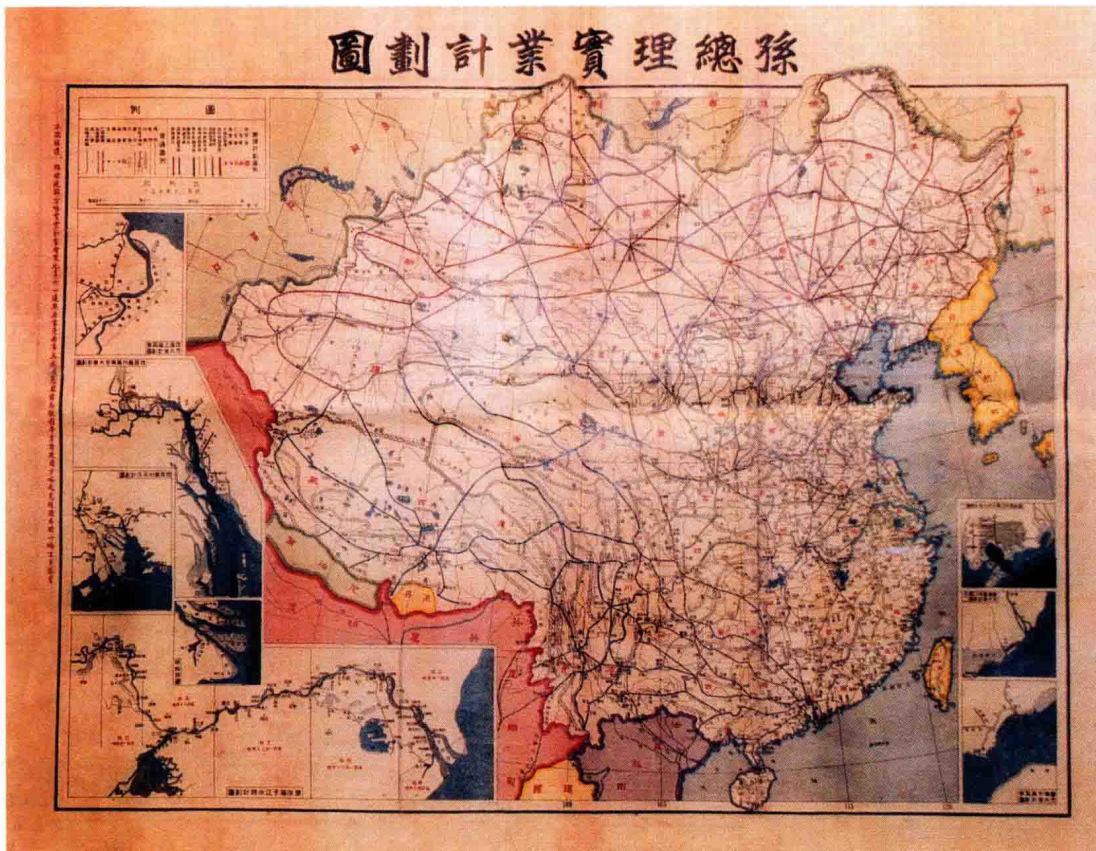
在我計畫以獲利為第一原則故凡所規畫皆當嚴守之故創造市宅中心於浦東又沿新開河口岸建一新黃浦灘以增加其由此計畫開入上海之新地之價值皆須特為注意者也蓋惟如此辦去而後上海始值得建為深水海港亦惟為此垂死之港新造出有價值之土地然後上海可以與計畫港爭勝也究竟救濟上海之最重要要素為解決揚子江口泥沙問題故整治揚子江水道及河岸一事於此泥沙問題有何影響有何意義吾人將於次節論之

第二節 整治揚子江

甲 由海上深水線起至黃浦江合流點

孙中山在《实业计划》中有关开发上海浦东的构想  
Imagination of developing Pudong Area in Shanghai in *The International Development of China*

# 孫總理實業計劃圖



1930年，有关部门根据孙中山在《实业计划》中提出的经济建设目标绘制成的《孙总理实业计划图》，从交通、商港、铁路、矿业、农业、森林等诸方面展示了孙中山经济建设的远大理想。

In 1930, various government departments made this map according to the goals Sun Yat-sen set in *The International Development of China*. This map demonstrated Sun Yat-sen's dream in developing transportation, harbor, railway, mines, agriculture, forestry and so on in China.

中國實業<sup>當</sup>如何發展

吾國今日之困窮莫不知為實業不振商戰失敗二三十年以來外貨之入口超於土貨之出口每年常在二萬萬以上此為中國之最大漏卮無法彌補遂致民窮財盡舉國枯涸號為病夫愛國之士悚然憂之莫不以發展實業為挽救<sup>實業當</sup>之方矣然如何發展<sup>發展</sup>實業能探其本源極其要領者美國之實業大王路基化羅<sup>羅</sup>曰實業之要素有四曰勞力也資本也經營之才也主顧之社會也我中國地大物博與美同而吾農產之富<sup>國</sup>

孫文

孙中山所书《中国实业当如何发展》一文手迹  
Hand writing of Sun Yat-sen's book *How to Develop Industry in China*



DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



發刊辭

冀廣傳吾黨建設之主義，成爲國民之常識。便人人知建設爲今日之需要，使人人知建設爲易行之事，功由是萬衆一心，以赴之。而建設一世界最富強最快樂之國家，爲民所。有爲民所治，爲民所享，者此建設雜誌之目的也。茲當發刊之始，予樂而爲之祝。日建設成功，中華民國之建設迅速成功，民國八年八月一日孫文。

發刊辭

我中華民國以世界至大之民族而擁世界至大之富源，曾感受世界最進化之潮流。已舉行現代最文明之革命，遂使數千年一脈相傳之專制爲之推翻。有史以來未有之民國，爲之成立。然而八年以來，國際地位猶未能與列強並駕而驅，而國內則猶是官僚舞弊，武人專橫，政客擄亂，人民流離，者何也？以革命破壞之後，而不能建設也。所以不能者，以不知其道也。吾黨同志有見於此，故發刊建設雜誌，以鼓吹建設之思潮，展明建設之原理。

1918年8月，根据孙中山的意见，廖仲恺、朱执信在上海创办《建设》杂志，以宣传革命党的建设思想。图为《建设》杂志刊登的孙中山的《发刊词》。

In August 1918, Liao Zhongkai and Zhu Zhixin, based on the suggestion of Sun Yat-sen, founded the magazine *Construction* in Shanghai. The magazine tried to publicize the revolutionary party's views on construction thought. This is Sun Yat-sen's Forward on *Construction*.

1

說

論

### 論說

#### 建國方略之一——發展實業計畫

孫文

按此篇爲中山先生最近著作，原稿用英文，開篇總論，已見中外各報，其第一計劃以下則本月刊始就原著漢譯者，爲供閱者研究之便，故併總論登之，以成完璧。記者誌。

世界大戰最後之一年中，各國戰費，每日須美金二萬四千萬元，此中以極儉計，必有一半費於藥彈及其他直接供給戰爭之品，此已當美金一萬二千萬元矣。如以商業眼光觀察此種戰爭用品，則此新工業乃以戰場爲其銷場，以兵士爲其消費者，改變種種現存之他種實業，以爲此供給，而又新建以益之。各交戰國民，乃至各中立國民，日夕縮減其生活所需，至於極度，而儲其向日所費諸繁華及安適者，以增加生產此種戰爭貨品之力。今者戰事告終，誠可爲人道慶。顧此戰爭用品之貨銷場同時閉鎖，吾人當圖善後之策，故首當謀各交戰國之再造，次則恢復其繁華與安適，此兩項事業，若以日費六千萬元計之，只占此戰爭市場所生餘賸之半額，而所餘者，每日仍有六千萬元，尙無

發展實業計畫

《建设》杂志连载《实业计划》中译稿  
The Chinese version of *The International Development of China*, published in serial in the magazine *Construction*

# 壮志未酬

LOFTY IDEALS UNREALIZED





长期的艰苦奋斗使孙中山积劳成疾，1925年3月12日他不幸逝世。在他的遗嘱中，孙中山把自己的毕生革命斗争的主要经验概括为：“必须唤起民众，及联合世界上以平等待我之民族，共同奋斗。”

Sun Yat-sen fell ill from overwork in the long period of arduous struggle. He passed away unfortunately on March 12, 1925. In his testament, Sun Yat-sen summarized his main experience in his lifelong revolutionary struggle as: "It is necessary for us to arouse the masses and unite all nationalities in the world who treat us equally to struggle jointly."

1925 年初的孙中山

Sun Yat-sen in the early time of 1925



THE GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA

余致力國民革命凡四十年其目的在求中國之自由平等積四十年之經驗深知欲達到此目的必須喚起民眾反聯石世界上以平等待我之民族共同存儲

現在革命尚未成功凡我同志務須依照余所著建國方略建國大綱三民主義及第一次全國代表大會宣言繼續努力以求貫徹最近主張開國民會議及廢除不平等條約尤須於最短期間促其實現是所至禱

孫文

中華民國十四年六月二十日

筆記者 汪精衛

證明者 宋子文

何應欽

戴季陶 吳稚暉 何應欽 謝春舟 鄭君新 謝君新

### 孫中山致蘇俄遺書

蘇維埃社會主義共和國大聯合中央執行委員會親愛的同志：我在此身患不治之症，我的心念，此時轉向於你們，轉向我黨及我國的將來。

你們是自由的共和國大聯合之首領。此自由的共和國大聯合，是不朽的列寶遺與被壓迫民族的世界之真遺產，帝國主義下的難民，將藉此以保衛其自由，從以古代奴役戰爭偏私為基礎之國際制度中謀解放。

我遺下的是國民黨。我希望國民黨，在完成其由帝國主義制度解放中國及其他被侵略國之歷史的工作中，與你們合力共作。命運使我必須放下我未竟之業，移交與彼護守國民黨主義與教訓而組織我真正同志之人。

故我已囑咐國民黨進行民族革命運動之工作，俾中國可免帝國主義加諸中國的半殖民地狀況之羈縛。為達到此項目的起見，我已命國民黨長此繼續與你們提攜；我深信你們政府亦必繼續前此予我國之援助。

親愛的同志，當此與你們訣別之際，我願表示我熱烈的希望，希望不久即將破曉，斯時蘇聯以良友及盟國而欣迎強盛獨立之中國。兩國在爭世界被壓迫民族自由之大戰中，攜手並進以取得勝利。謹以兄弟之誼祝你們平安。

孫逸仙(簽字)

余因盡瘁國事，不治家產，其所遺之書、務衣物住宅等一切均付吾妻宋慶齡以為紀念。余之兒女已長成能自立，望若自愛，以健余志。此為

中華民國十四年六月二十四日

筆記者 汪精衛  
證明者 宋子文  
何應欽  
戴季陶 吳稚暉 何應欽 謝春舟 鄭君新

孫中山的國事遺囑、家事遺囑和致蘇俄遺書。  
Sun Yat-sen's will to the country, to his family and to the Soviet Union.



1925年3月12日上午9时30分，孙中山在北京铁狮子胡同行轅辞世，享年59岁。他在临终弥留之际，断续呼唤“和平”、“奋斗”、“救中国”。

Sun Yat-sen died at half past nine in the morning of March 12, 1925 at the Field Headquarters located at the Tieshizi Hutong in Beijing. He was fifty nine years old. His last words were: "peace", "struggle" and "save China".

● 孫中山昨晨在京逝世

孫中山先生久病未愈，諸醫束手，日因腹部膨脹，日趨險惡，各界均頗注意，昨日據北京方面傳來消息，中山於昨晨九時三十分因病逝世，茲將各種消息分誌如下、

▲ 北京行轅之告哀 國民黨本部接京中央委員會來電告哀，原電云：中國國民黨上海執行部并轉各省部各同志公鑒：本黨總理先生自抵滬京，肝疾日劇，醫療無效，於三月十二日上午九時三十分鐘在北京鐵獅子胡同行轅逝世，革命尚未成功，同志遽失導師，曷勝痛悼，哀此奉聞，中國國民黨中央執行委員會啟、

▲ 三月九日 北京行轅 作一七下十二時、本報轉商方

中国国民党中央执行委员会为孙中山逝世发布的《讣告》。

The Obituary issued by the Executive Central Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang on the death of Sun Yat-sen.

革命尚未成功  
同志仍須努力

孫文

孙中山的手迹“革命尚未成功 同志仍須努力”。

Sun Yat-sen's handwriting: "The revolutionary work hasn't been succeeded, and the comrades must be work hard".

一旦我们革新中国的伟大目标得以完成，不但我们美丽的国家将会出现新世纪的曙光，整个人类也将得以共享更为光明的前景。

— 孙中山

“Once our goal of reforming China is accomplished, not only our beautiful country will see the dawn of the new century, the whole humanity will also enjoy a more brilliant future.”

— Sun Yat-sen

孙中山遗孀宋庆龄和孙治平（孙科之子，孙中山之孙）在守灵。  
Soong Ching Ling, Sun Yat-sen's widow and Sun Zhiping, Sun Yat-sen's eldest grandson stood vigil at the bier of Sun Yat-sen.



正在讨伐陈炯明的东征军在广东兴宁举行追悼孙中山逝世大会。图中手持祭文者为周恩来，其前方为蒋介石。

The Eastern Expedition Army fighting Chen Jiongming held a memorial service at Xingning, Guangdong. In the photo, the man holding the elegy was Zhou Enlai, the man standing in front of Zhou was Chiang Kaishek.





1925年4月2日，孙中山灵柩移注北京碧云寺厝置，数十万群众夹道送灵。

On April 2, 1925, a procession of tens of thousands of people marched to escort his remains to a temporary resting place in Biyun Temple in Beijing.



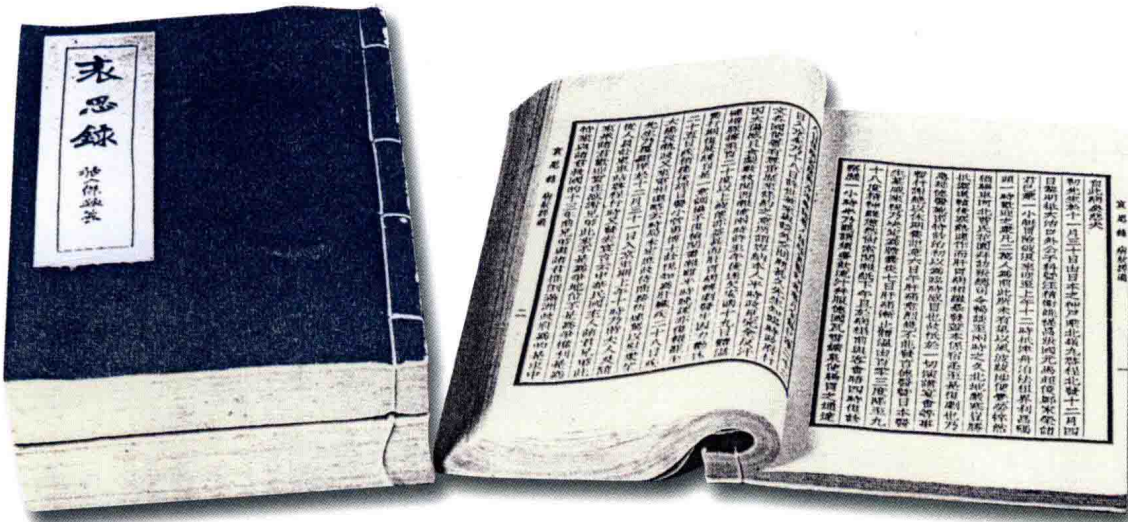
1929年5月26日，孙中山灵柩从北京移送南京安葬。图为北京街头万人空巷的送灵情景。

On May 26, 1929, the remains of Sun Yat-sen was escorted from Beijing to Nanjing to be buried in the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum in Nanjing. The people lining up the streets of Beijing to paying their last respects to Sun Yat-sen.



孙中山奉安大典铸铜纪念币

A bronze commemorative coin issued when Sun Yat-sen's funeral in Nanjing was held



孙中山国葬委员会编印的记述孙中山病重、逝世、治丧、追悼情形的《哀思录》。

The book *Sad Memoirs* compiled by the State Mourning Committee is a collection of information on Sun Yat-sen's illness, passing away, state funeral and memorial services.



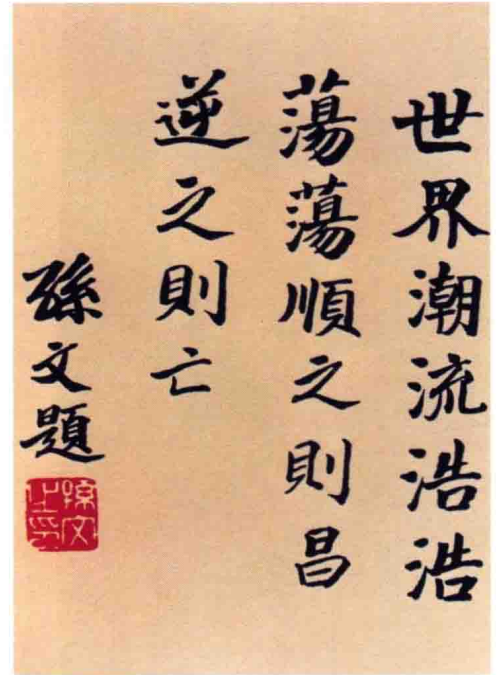


壮志未酬

LOFTY IDEALS UNREALIZED

孙中山手迹“世界潮流浩浩荡荡  
顺之则昌逆之则亡”

Sun Yat-sen's handwriting: "The trends  
of the world go forward with great  
strength and vigor. Those who go along  
with the trend will prosper, those who  
resist shall perish".



南京中山陵全景

A panorama photo of the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum in  
Nanjing



# 人民日報

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### 內容提要

#### 第一版

毛澤東：紀念孫中山先生  
北京各界人民熱烈隆重舉行大會紀念孫中山先生誕辰九十周年  
社論：孫中山先生永生

#### 第二、三、四版

在孫中山先生誕辰九十周年紀念大會上周恩來的開會詞和林伯渠、李濟、宋慶齡、何香凝、莫卡托夫、葛洪、文幼章、拉·康·尼赫魯、法爾·拉茲姆·賽依德夫人、松本浩一郎、白樹雲、阿維爾齊德、巴蒂爾·艾哈邁德、阿里·布佐、塔勒斯·康德黎、潘必達等的講話

#### 第五版

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#### 第六版

各地熱烈進行紀念孫中山活動

#### 第七版

陳叔通、陳其尤、羅維基、包爾漢、李震山、陳維德、胡適華紀念孫中山先生誕辰九十周年的論文

#### 第八版

塔斯社受敘利亞及馬勞發表聲明 尼赫魯再次指責英國“恢復炮艦外交”  
匈牙利各地生活繼續恢復正常秩序

1956年11月

12

星期一  
夏曆丙申年  
十月初十

今日天氣預報  
(BEIJING)  
白天：晴  
夜間：晴  
風：北風  
氣溫：-2°—



## 紀念孫中山先生

毛澤東

紀念偉大的革命先行者孫中山先生！  
紀念他在中國民主革命準備時期，以鮮明的中國革命民主派立場，同中國改良派作了尖銳的鬥爭。他在這一場鬥爭中是中國革命民主派的旗幟。  
紀念他在辛亥革命時期，領導人民推翻帝制、建立共和國的豐功偉績。  
紀念他在第一次國共合作時期，把舊三民主義發展為新三民主義的豐功偉績。  
他在政治思想方面留給我們許多有益的東西。  
現代中國人，除了一小撮反動分子以外，都是孫先生革命事業的繼承者。  
我們完成了孫先生沒有完成的民主革命，並且把這個革命發展為社會主義革命。我們正在完成這個革命。  
事物總是發展的。一九一一年的革命，即辛亥革命，到今年，不過四十五年，中國的面目完全變了。再過四十五年，就是二零零一年，也就是進到二十一世紀的時候，中國的面目更要大

變。中國將變為一個強大的社會主義工業國。中國應當這樣，因為中國是一個具有九百六十五萬平方公里土地和六萬萬人口的國家。中國應當對於人類有較大的貢獻。而這種貢獻，在過去一個長時期內，則是太少了。這使我們感到慚愧。  
但是不要慚愧，不但現在應當這樣，四十五年之後也應當這樣，永遠應當這樣。中國人在國際交往方面，應當堅決、徹底、干脆、全部地消滅帝國主義。  
孫先生是一個謙虛的人。我聽過他多次講演，感到他有一種宏偉的氣魄。他從他注意研究中國歷史情況和當前社會情況方面，又從他注意研究包括蘇聯在內的外國情況方面，知道他是真誠、誠心的。  
他全心全意地為了改造中國而耗盡了畢生的精力，直到鞠躬盡瘁，死而後已。  
他更多站在正面指導時代潮流的偉大歷史人物。他具有遠大的眼光。孫先生也有他的缺點方面。這是要從歷史條件加以說明，使人理解，不可以苛求於前人的。

## 北京各界人民熱烈隆重舉行大會 紀念孫中山誕辰九十周年

新華社11日電 中國近代民主革命的民族英雄、偉大的革命先行者孫中山先生，受到了全中國人民的崇敬。今天，在他的誕辰九十周年前夕，北京各界人民隆重舉行紀念大會。  
紀念大會在中國人民政協禮堂舉行。  
國家的領導人毛澤東、劉少奇、周恩來等參加了大會。  
有四十多位海外華僑和僑胞向空軍飛來北京參加紀念。  
的國際朋友們的遠道表示慰問。  
最後周恩來說：“孫中山先生對中國人民的偉大貢獻，在中國歷史上是永垂不朽的。”他建議大家起立，向偉大的孫中山先生致敬。  
接着，全場起立，向孫中山先生表示敬意。  
大會接聽由中共中央政治局委員林伯渠講話。林伯渠指出：“孫中山先生是中國歷史上第一個用民主主義與國家民族革命”他說，中山先生在這一生致力於革命的四十個年，不斷地因時代的進步而

1956年11月12日，在紀念孫中山誕辰90周年之際，毛澤東撰寫了《紀念孫中山先生》一文，對孫中山的歷史功績作了中肯的評價。

In the time of commemorating the 90th anniversary of Sun Yat-sen's birthday, Mao Zedong wrote an article "In Memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen", gave a proper evaluation about Sun Yat-sen with historical achievements and contributions to China.

## 紀念孫中山先生

(一九五六年十一月十二日)

毛澤東

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紀念他在中國民主革命準備時期，以鮮明的中國革命民主派立場，同中國改良派作了尖銳的鬥爭。他在這一場鬥爭中是中國革命民主派的旗幟。

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六十万平方公里土地和六万万人口的国家，中国应当对于人类有较大的贡献。而这种贡献，在过去一个长时期内，则是太少了。这使我们感到惭愧。

但是要谦虚。不但现在应当这样，四十五年之后也应当这样，永远应当这样。中国人在国际交往方面，应当坚决、彻底、干净、全部地消灭大国主义。

孙先生是一个谦虚的人。我听过他多次讲演，感到他有一种宏伟的气魄。从他注意研究中国历史情况和当

前社会情况方面，又从他注意研究包括苏联在内的外国情况方面，知道他是很虚心的。

他全心全意地为了改造中国而耗费了毕生的精力，真是鞠躬尽瘁，死而后已。

像很多站在正面指导时代潮流的伟大历史人物都有他们的缺点一样，孙先生也有他的缺点方面。这是要从历史条件加以说明，使人理解，不可以苛求于前人的。

## IN MEMORY OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN

November 12, 1956

Mao Zedong

Let us pay tribute to our great revolutionary forerunner, Dr.Sun Yat-sen!

We pay tribute to him for the intense struggle he waged in the preparatory period of our democratic revolution against the Chinese reformists, taking the clear-cut stand of a Chinese revolutionary democrat. In this struggle he was the standard-bearer of China's revolutionary democrats.

We pay tribute to him for the signal contribution he made in the period of the Revolution of 1911 when he led the people in overthrowing the monarchy and founding the republic.

We pay tribute to him for his signal contribution in developing the new Three People's Principles from the old Three People's Principles in the first period of co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

He bequeathed to us much that is useful in the sphere of political thought.

Save from a handful of reactionaries, the people of contemporary China are all successors in the revolutionary cause to which Dr.Sun Yat-sen dedicated himself.

We have completed the democratic revolution left unfinished by Dr.Sun Yat-sen and developed it into a socialist revolution. We are now in the midst of this revolution.

Things are always progressing. It is only forty-five years since the Revolution of 1911, but the face of China has entirely changed. In another forty-five years, that is, by the year 2001, at the beginning of the 21st century, China will have undergone an even greater change. It will have be-

come a powerful industrial socialist country. And that is as it should be. China is a land with an area of 9,600,000 square kilometres and a population of 600 million, and it ought to make a greater contribution to humanity. But for a long time in the past its contribution was far too small. For this we are regretful.

However, we should be modest — not only now, but forty-five years hence and indeed always. In international relations, the Chinese people should rid themselves of great-nation chauvinism resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.

Dr.Sun was a modest man. I heard him speak on many occasions and was impressed by the force of his character. From the way he applied himself to the study both of China's past and present and of foreign countries, including the Soviet Union, I knew he was a man with a receptive mind.

He worked heart and soul and for the transformation of China, devoting his whole life to the cause; of him it can be justly said that he gave his best, gave his all, till his heart ceased to beat.

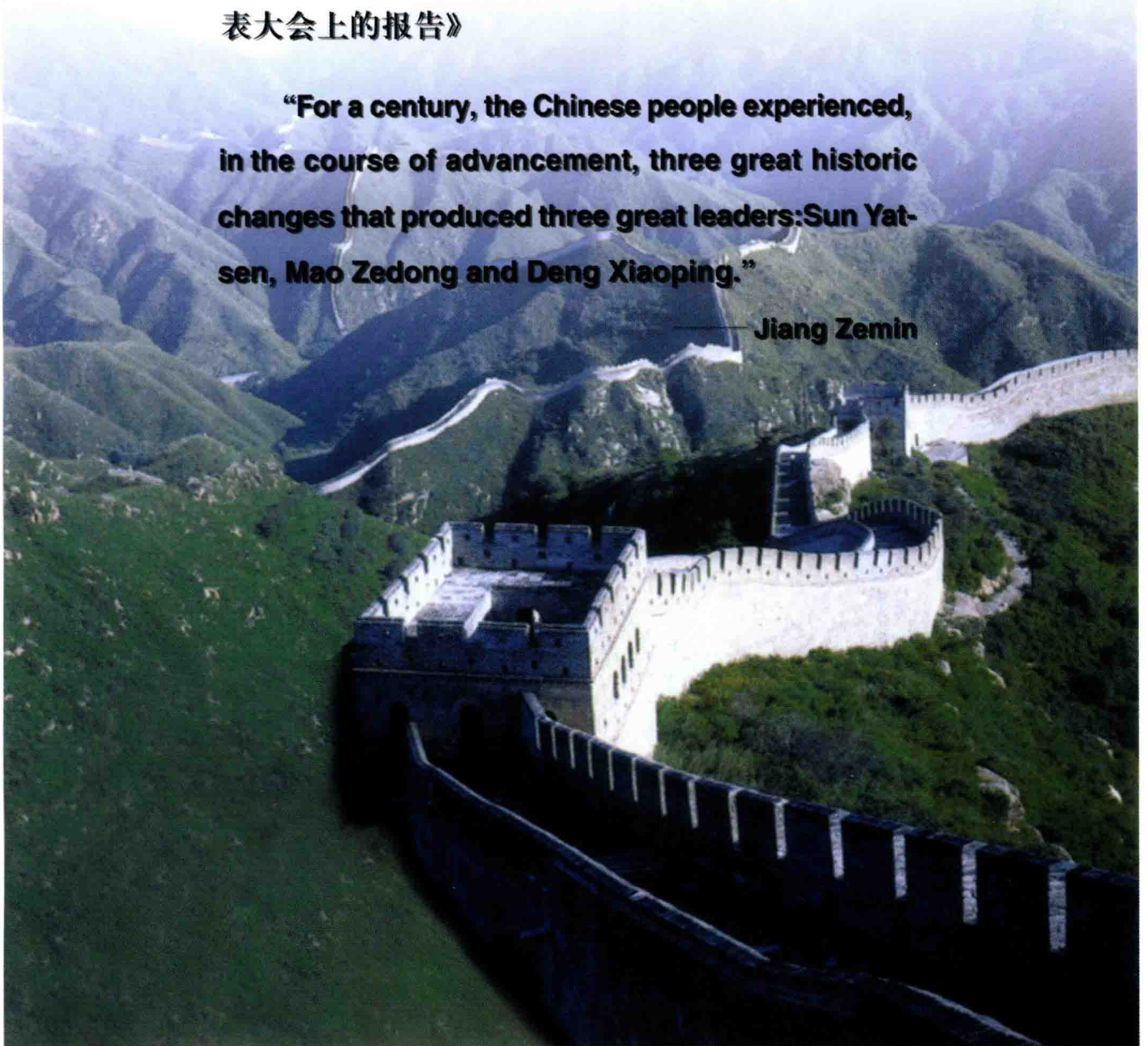
Like many great figures in history who stood in the forefront guiding the march of events, Dr.Sun, too, had his shortcomings. These shortcomings should be explained in the light of the historical conditions so that people can understand; we should not be too critical of our predecessors.

一个世纪以来，中国人民在前进道路上经历了三次历史性的巨大变化，产生了三位站在时代前列的伟大人物：孙中山、毛泽东、邓小平。

——江泽民《在中国共产党第十五次全国代表大会上的报告》

**“For a century, the Chinese people experienced, in the course of advancement, three great historic changes that produced three great leaders: Sun Yat-sen, Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping.”**

——Jiang Zemin





THE MUSEUM OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN

孫中山故居

# “中国民主革命的伟大先驱—孙中山”展览一瞥

A GLANCE OF THE EXHIBITION OF DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA





孙中山纪念馆外景（侧面）

The outside scene of the Memorial Hall of Dr. Sun Yat-sen



孙中山纪念馆  
大堂

The inside scene  
of the Memorial  
Hall of Dr. Sun  
Yat-sen



孙中山生平事迹陈列场景

The scenes of the display of the life story and relics of Dr. Sun Yat-sen





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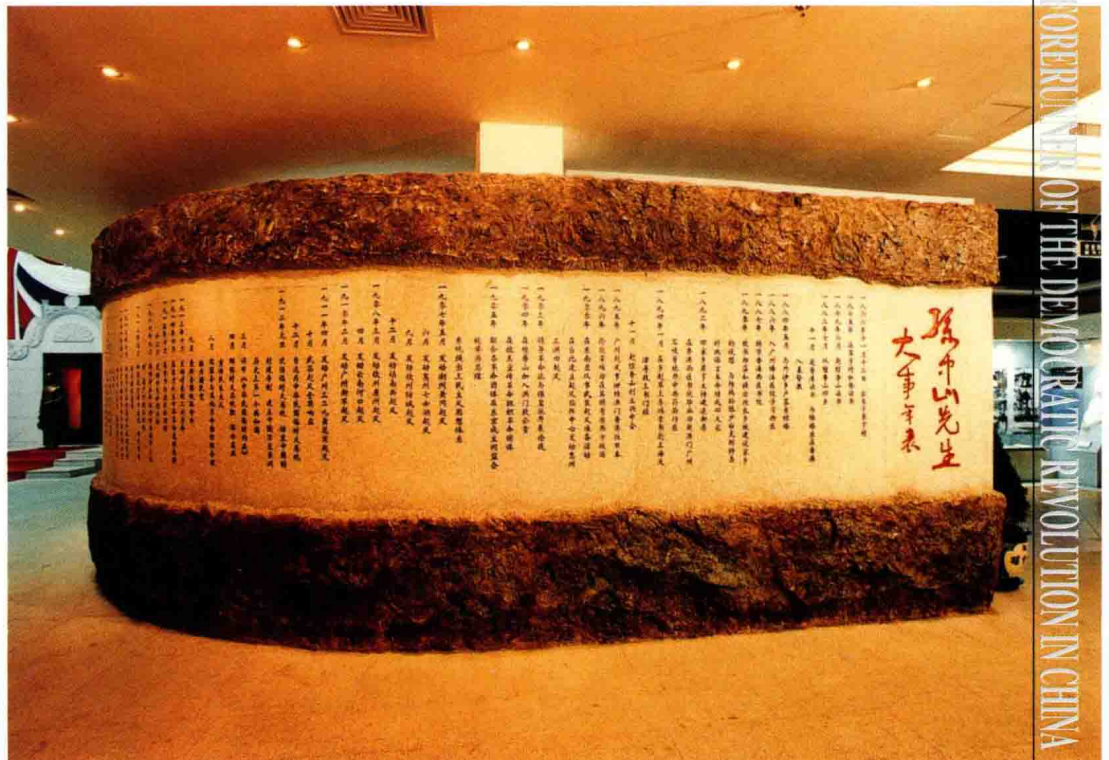
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孙中山生平事迹陈列场景

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DR. SUN YAT-SEN — A GREAT FORERUNNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION IN CHINA



孙中山亲自主持修建的孙中山故居

The residence was built on the mastermind of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

# 孫中山大事年表

CHRONICLE OF SUN YAT-SEN'S EVENTS



1866年	11月12日	出生于翠亨村
1875年		在翠亨村读私塾
1879年	6月	赴檀香山读书
1883年	7月	从檀香山回乡
	11月	赴香港读书，与陆皓东一起在香港入基督教
1884年	5月	与外沙乡卢慕贞结婚
1886年		入广州博济医院学习西医
1887年		转学香港西医书院
1890年		致书郑藻如，提出“改良乡政，建设家乡”的设想
		与杨鹤龄、陈少白、尤列抨击时政，倡言革命，被称为“四大寇”
1892-		回家乡翠亨主持建造新居
1893年		在香港西医书院毕业后赴澳门、石岐、广州等地开中西药局行医
1894年	1月	在乡起草上李鸿章书。赴上海、天津寻找上书门径
	11月	赴檀香山创立兴中会
1895年		广州起义事泄，经澳门、香港前往日本
1896年		伦敦蒙难前后在英国考察西方政治
1900年		在东南亚等地从事武装起义的准备活动
		发动惠州三洲田起义，建立起义指挥中心于台北
1903年前后		领导革命派与保皇派的论战
1904年		在檀香山加入洪门致公堂
		在欧美宣传革命，组织革命团体
1905年		联合各革命团体在东京成立同盟会，被举为总理，
		系统提出三民主义思想体系
1907年	5月	发动潮州黄冈起义
	6月	发动惠州七女湖起义
	9月	发动钦州、廉州、防城起义
	12月	发动镇南关起义
1908年	3月	发动钦州、廉州起义
	4月	发动云南河口起义
1910年	2月	发动广州新军起义
1911年	4月	发动黄花岗起义
	10月	武昌起义，全国响应

	12月	当选为中华民国临时大总统
1912年	元旦	就任临时大总统，结束中国的封建帝制，建立中国历史上第一个共和国
	3月	颁布《中华民国临时约法》
	4月	辞临时大总统职。倡办实业，宣传民生主义
	8月	同盟会与其他革命组织联合改组为国民党
	9月	受任全国铁路督办
1913年		发动讨袁的“二次革命”
1914年	7月	在东京组织成立中华革命党，任总理
1915年	10月	在东京与宋庆龄结婚
	12月	发动讨袁“护国运动”
1917年	9月	组织护法军政府。任海陆军大元帅。在广州建立政权
1918年	5月	辞职赴沪著书立说，规划国家经济建设的蓝图
1919年	10月	改组中华革命党为中国国民党
1921年	5月	在广州组织中华民国非常政府，任非常大总统。再次在广州建立政权
	12月	接见共产国际代表马林
1922年	1月	出兵北伐，誓师桂林
	6月	陈炯明兵变
	8月	赴沪后与中国共产党代表李大钊会谈
	11月	审议中国国民党改进案
1923年	1月	发表《中国国民党宣言》，宣布建国主张
		发表《中国国民党党纲》，宣布三民主义、五权宪法为建国纲领
		与苏俄代表越飞会谈后签署《孙文越飞宣言》
	2月	在广州设立陆海军大元帅大本营，任大元帅。第三次在广州建立政权
	11月	发表《中国国民党改组宣言》和《中国国民党党纲草案》《中国国民党章程草案》
	12月	发表《关于海关问题之宣言》，抗议英美干涉中国内政
1924年	1月	在广州主持召开中国国民党第一次全国代表大会。发表宣言，重新阐释三民主义理论体系
		促成国共两党合作，推动国民革命
	6月	创办黄埔军官学校
	9月	发表北伐宣言，誓师韶关，准备北伐
	11月	应邀北上共商国是，寻求国家统一
		主张速开国民会议及废除中外不平等条约
1925年	3月12日	因病逝世于北京



## 后 记

《中国民主革命的伟大先驱——孙中山》和《孙中山的亲属与后裔》两个陈列展览，是孙中山故居纪念馆现有的以“孙中山和他成长初期的社会环境”为主题的陈列展览体系中的基本组成部分，曾荣获 1999 年度全国十大陈列展览精品奖。

为了更好地宣传孙中山的光辉业绩、革命精神、伟大人格、思想理论和他所领导的革命运动，加深人们对孙中山这一伟大历史人物的了解，并且为观众提供更好的服务，我们把上述两个陈列展览的内容，根据陈列大纲略加调整修改，编成画册，使人们在参观之后可以把两个陈列展览的内容“带走”。

画册的编辑工作由本馆萧润君馆长主持，由相对独立的两册组成。第一册《中国民主革命的伟大先驱——孙中山》由邹佩丛负责编辑，第二册《孙中山的亲属与后裔》由林华焯负责编辑。张咏梅、刘小杭、黄健敏、萧艳红协助了编辑和照片资料的整理工作。

感谢国家文物局专家组、广东省社会科学院孙中山研究所、中山大学孙中山研究所、广东省孙中山研究会等有关单位，以及有关专家、学者为上述两个陈列大纲的制定所提供的帮助和指导。

感谢中国大百科全书出版社孙关龙、吕建华、朱杰军为本书的编辑出版所做的大量工作。在此，我们也向曾经为这两个陈列展览的设计制作和这两本画册的编辑出版工作提供过帮助的所有人员表示感谢。

由于本馆业务水平的局限，画册难免有错漏之处，敬请指正并提出宝贵意见。

孙中山故居纪念馆

2001 年 2 月 20 日

## AFTERWORD

“Dr.Sun Yat-sen— A Great Forerunner of the Democratic Revolution in China” and “The Relatives and Descendants of Dr.Sun Yat-sen” are two permanent exhibitions in the Museum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. They are the main parts of the materials about Dr.Sun Yat-sen and the social conditions in Sun Yat-sen’s early life. The exhibitions were selected as one of the 10 best national permanent showcasing aspects in 1999 and captured the first prize in the same year.

To ensure people a better understanding of Sun Yat-sen and his great contributions to China’s early democratic revolution,his revolutionary spirit, theories and movement, and prefer good service to visitors, we recompiled these materials and published them in the means of two pictorial books. After people finished their visit of the exhibition hall, they can buy the pictorial books.

Xiao Runjun,curator of the Museum of Dr.Sun Yat-sen, led the editorial work of the two pictorial books. *Dr.Sun Yat-sen—A Great Forerunner of the Democratic Revolution in China* was compiled by Zou Peicong. *The Relatives and Descendants of Dr.Sun Yat-sen* was compiled by Lin Huaxuan. Zhang Yongmei, Liu Xiaohang, Huang Jianmin and Xiao Yanhong helped the editorial work.

Grateful acknowledgement should be given to experts with State Cultural Relics Bureau, Sun Yat-sen Research Institute of Academy of Social Science of Guangdong Province, Sun Yat-sen Research Institute of Zhongshan University, Sun Yat-sen Research Association of Guangdong Province and some other related experts and departments, for their help and advice on the editorial work.

Our heartfelt thanks should be also given to Sun Guanlong, Lu Jianhua and Zhu Jiejun, all members with Encyclopedia of China Publishing House, for their publishing work of the two pictorial books. Thanks are due to all other people who gave generous help for the design work and editorial work of the two pictorial books.

There would be some careless omissions and oversights, although the publisher and author of this book have made every effort to ensure that the information and captions of these pictures were correct at the time of going to press. Please inform us if you find some errors or misleading information and give your valuable advice.

The Museum of Dr.Sun Yat-sen

February-20-2001



THE MUSEUM OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN

孫中山故居