Topic 7 of the Selected Topics from
The Revival of China

The Thirty Eight Years of
The Republic
of China
in the Mainland.

MAO Min
Table of Contents

Primer

Early Years of the Republic of China (Chapter 1-5)

Chapter 1  Overthrowing the Qing Dynasty (SUN Zhong-shan and the ten uprisings, the Xinghai Revolution in 1911, the emperor abdicated) Page 8

Chapter 2  The YUAN Shi-kai Period (SONG Jiao-ren assassinated, SUN Zhong-shan's second revolution, the Chinese Revolutionary Party, Japan's twenty-one requirements for China, Preventing the independence of Mongolia, YUAN Shi-kai became emperor) Page 28

Chapter 3  Warlord Rulings (The Braid Army's restoration, the war between the Hebei warlord and the Anhui warlord, the first war between the Hebei warlord and the Northeast warlord, How CAO Kun was elected as a president, the second war between the Hebei warlord and the Northeast warlord, SUN Zhong-san's third revolution, the president changed one by one) Page 50

Chapter 4  The Establishment of the Communist Party of China (The May 4th Movement, the founding of the CPC, the beginning period of the party) Page 63

Chapter 5  Cooperation between the GMD Party and the CPC Party (Cooperation between the GMD and the CPC, SUN Wen's Theory) Page 76

Unification of China (Chapters 6-7)

Chapter 6  The rise of JIANG Jie-shi (Huangpu Military Academy, SUN Zhong-shan's death, the second East Expedition, LIAO Zhong-kai assassinated, the Zhongshan Warship Incident) Page 83

Chapter 7  Unification of China (The North Expedition, the April 12th Incident, Separating the CPC from the GMD in Wuhan, Success of the North Expedition, Japanese invasion in Northeastern China, Flag change in Northeastern China, the war between JIANG army and the Guangxi warlord, The Central Plains War) Page 98

Encirclement and suppression of the Red Army (Chapters 8-11)

Chapter 8  Three Rounds of Attacks on the Jinggang Mountain Base (Three rounds of attacks on the Jinggang Mountain Base, Lost of the Jinggang Mountain Base) Page 122
Chapter 9  Five Rounds of Encirclements and Suppressions of the Jiangxi Soviet Area (The encirclement and suppression of the ZHU-MAO Red Army, the second encirclement and suppression, the third encirclement and suppression, the fourth encirclement and suppression, the fifth encirclement and suppression) Page 128

Chapter 10  Pursue and Attack the Red Army in the Long March (The Red Army passed through the areas controlled by the Guangdong Army, Fiasco in the Xiang River, Crossing the Chishui River for four times, Jumping out of the Guizhou encirclement, Passing though the Yi Area; Forcefully crossing the Dadu River, Climbing Snow Mountains and passing over the Grass Wetland, The Central Red Army arriving in Northern Shaanxi Province, The Zhiluozhen battle, Rendezvousing of the Red Army) Page 149

Chapter 11  Wiping Out the CPC's West Route Army (The West Route Army began the west expedition, Wiped out the West Route Army, Whereabouts of personnel of the West Route Army) Page 173

The Anti-Japanese War (Chapters 12-20)

Chapter 12  The September 18 Incident and Japan's Invasion of China (Japan's policy toward China, the September 18 Incident, JIANG Jie-shi left from office, the Songjiang-Shanghai anti-Japanese war, the loss of Rehe Province, the anti-Japanese war along the Great Wall, ZHANG Xue-liang left from office, the Northeast Anti-Japanese Coalition Army) Page 188

Chapter 13  The Xi'an Incident (ZHANG Xue-liang's contact with the Communist Party, Seize and release JIANG Jie-shi, ZHANG Xue-liang under house arrest, The second cooperation between the GMD and the CPC) Page 207

Chapter 14  The Outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War (The Lugou Bridge Incident, the Song-Wu Battle, The fall of Nanjing, The Nanjing Massacre, The Pingxingguan Fight, the Xinkou Battle, The songs of the Anti-Japanese War) Page 223


Chapter 16  The Wuhan Battle (Dyke breaching at Huayuankou, The Japanese army advance westward along the Long River, the Wanjialing Battle) Page 270

Chapter 17  WANG Jing-wei Defected to the Enemy (Brewing "Saving the nation along a curve", Treason of WANG Jing-wei, National integrity of the Northern Warlords) Page 278

Chapter 18  The Protracted War in the Frontlines (The situation changes, the Changsha Battle, The battle of Kunlun Pass, The expedition to Burma) Page 288


Decisive Battles before Transferring to Taiwan (Chapters 21-29)

Chapter 21 Negotiating While Fighting (The Chongqing negotiation, the CPC rushed to be the first occupying Northeastern China, the National Government entered Northeastern China, the Marshall mediation, all Soviet troops withdrew, the Siping Battle) Page 346

Chapter 22 Start of Fighting in All Battlefields (the Central Plain battlefield, the Northeastern China battlefield, the Northern China battlefield) Page 372

Chapter 23 The Society (JIANG Jie-shi became president, soaring prices, LI Gong-pu and WEN Yi-duo were assassinated, the SHEN Chong Event) Page 390

Chapter 24 Focused Attacks (The Northern Shaanxi battlefield, the Shandong battlefield, the LIU-DENG Army, the CHEN-SU Army, the CHEN-XIE Army) Page 404

Chapter 25 The Liao-Shen Battle (The Jinzhou Fight, taking Changchun, surrounding and annihilating LIAO Corps, taking Shenyang) Pang 425

Chapter 26 The Huai-Hai Battle (Surrounding and annihilating the HUANG Bai-tao Corps, wiping out the DU Group) Page 442

Chapter 27 The Ping-Jing Battle (Separating-but-not-surrounding and surrounding-but-not-fighting, hit the head and the tail first, the peaceful liberation of Beijing) Page 460

Chapter 28 The Autumn Wind Sweeping the Fallen Leaves (JIANG Jie-shi stepped down, crossing Changjiang River, the liberation of the Northwestern China, wipe out the BAI Chong-xi Group, GMD killing the detainees) Page 469

Chapter 29 The Establishment of the New China (Establishment of the People's Republic of China, advancing to the Southwestern China, the fight at Jingmen Island, the fight at Hainan Island, the liberation of Tibet, stationing troops to reclaim wasteland in Xinjiang, JIANG Jie-shi in Taiwan) Page 481

Appendix The Republic of China in Taiwan (The Communist Party's policy on Taiwan, JIANG Jie-shi in Taiwan, the JIANG Jing-guo Period, the LI Deng-hui Period, the CHEN Shui-bian Period, the MA Ying-Jiu Period) Page 499
In 1839, LIN Ze-xu, an envoy sent by the emperor of the Qing Dynasty, went to Guangdong Province to ban opium. He forced British opium businessmen in Guangdong to hand out more than 20,000 big boxes of opium, and then publicly burned and destroyed all of them in Humen Beach. The British government was enraged, and sent warships to attack China and launched the "Opium War" on China in 1840. Broad swords and spears of the Chinese army could not withstand guns and cannons of the British army. The British army quickly occupied Xiamen City of Fujian Province, port cities of Dinghai, Zhenhai and Ningbo of Zhejiang Province, Baoshan port of Shanghai and other places along the east coast of China. British warships then broke into the Long River (also known as Yangtze River), captured Zhenjiang City of Jiangsu Province and arrived near Nanjing City, and forced the Qing government signed the "Nanjing Treaty". The treaty stipulates that China should compensate United Kingdom for 21 million Chinese ounces of silver, of which 6 million for compensating burned opium, 12 million for Britain's military spending, and 3 million for repayment of debts of British merchants; cede Hong Kong Island to Britain; and agree that Britain has the "tariff formulation power" (i.e., British has a say in the formulation of tariffs in China) and the "consular jurisdiction power" (i.e., when a British citizen commits a crime in China, they will not be tried by the Chinese government, but by the British Consul); and gave other privileges to Britain.

In 1856, the British and French fleets attacked China, and they soon captured Dagu Fort in Tianjin City, and forced the Qing government signing the "Tianjin Treaty". The treaty provides that China should compensate 4 million Chinese ounces of silver to Britain and 2 million to France; agree that foreign merchant ships can freely navigate in the Long River, an inner river of China. The United States took the opportunity to sign a treaty with the Qing government, announcing that the United States enjoy the same rights as any other countries in China. Russia also took the opportunity to sign a treaty with the Qing government that China should open cities of Shanghai, Ningbo, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Guangzhou, Tainan and Qiongzhou as an open port to Russia, and Russian warships can dock at ports of these cities. In 1860, the British and French troops invaded Beijing, the capital of China. A few months later, the British and French troops wantonly robbed, then completely burned the Yuanmingyuan, a magnificent royal garden, and forced the Qing government to sign the "Beijing Treaty". The treaty increased the amount of compensation set in the original Tianjin Treaty to 8 million Chinese ounces of silver to each of Britain and France; China agreed to rent Kowloon, a peninsula near to Hong Kong Island, to Britain.

In 1858, Russia asked China to renegotiate the Sino-Russian "Nibuchu Treaty" signed in 1689, which clearly divided the border between China and Russia: the entire basins of Heilongjiang River and Wusuli River, and Sakhalin Island are the territory of China; and the land of Nibuchu region, east of Lake Baikal, which originally was a Chinese land, now belong to Russia. In the negotiation, the Qing government was forced to sign the "Aihui Treaty", agreeing that the territory north of Heilongjiang River (more than 600,000 square kilometers) will be under the jurisdiction of Russia; and the lands east of the Ussuri River (about 400,000 square kilometers) under Sino-Russian joint management. In 1860, Russia also forced the Qing government to sign the "Sino-Russian Beijing Treaty", agreeing the territory east of the Ussuri River originally under a joint management to become a territory of Russia. In 1864, the Qing government was forced to sign the "Sino-Russian agreement on the division of lands in Northwestern China", agreeing that the three major big lakes of the Balkhash Lake, the Zhai Lake and Lake Isec, in China's northwestern part, together with the surrounding areas, a total of more than 440,000 square kilometers, to become a Russian territory.
In 1871, Russia forced the Qing government to sign the "Sino-Russian Yili Treaty", obtaining the Tacheng Region and the lands west of regions of Yili and Kashgar, in northeast China, a total of about 70,000 square kilometers.

In 1890, Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States, a total of eight countries, formed a coalition army, the Eight-Power Allied Forces, and attacked Beijing, by using the excuse that the Chinese Boxers Movement had killed foreign missionaries. The Boxers fought but could not stop the Allied Forces. The Allied Forces captured Beijing, and the Empress Dowager Cixi of Qing Dynasty, together with the emperor and ministers, fled to Xi'an City in Shanxi Province. She then sent LI Hong-zhang to negotiate and finally signed the "Qingchou Treaty" with the Allied Forces: the Qing government agreed to compensate the eight countries for a total of 450 million Chinese ounces of silver, which should be paid in 39 years, with an annual interest rate of 4%. The compensation itself and the interests totaled 980 million Chinese ounces of silver.

In 1894, China was defeated in the Sino-Japanese War and forced to sign the "Shimonoseki Treaty" with Japan: China to cede the Liaodong Peninsula, the Taiwan Island and the Penghu Islands to Japan; to compensate Japanese military spending for 200 million Chinese ounces of silver; to open Chongqing, Suzhou and Hangzhou as commercial ports, where Japan can set up factories.

In the decades following the Opium War, China was forced to sign countless unequal treaties with the world powers. These treaties made China lost a large territory, pay compensation for more than one billion Chinese ounces of silver, which was equivalent to 20 times of the Qing government fiscal year income; the world powers set up a total of 27 concessions in Shanghai and other Chinese cities. Each concession was a country within China, where the Chinese government had no jurisdiction.

Humiliated and suffering China must have a big change. Generations of Chinese had successively fought for it: SUN Zhong-san (also known as SUN Yat-sen) and others overthrew the Qing Dynasty in 1911; MAO Ze-dong and others founded the New China in 1949; and DENG Xiao-ping and others created the road of Reform and Opening Up in 1978. By 2010, China had become the world's second largest economy; had its own nuclear bombs, missiles and satellites; and won gold medals more than any other countries in the world in the Olympic Games in 2008 in Beijing, and the Chinese people are no longer the "Eastern Asia's sick men" in the eyes of foreigners. The Chinese nation had achieved a preliminary revival. How did it come over?

From left: SUN Zhong-san, MAO Ze-dong and DENG Xiao-ping
Chapter 1 Overthrowing the Qing Dynasty

SUN Zhong-shan and the Ten Uprisings

The original name of SUN Zhong-shan (also known as Sun Yat-sen) is SUN Wen, with Yi-xian as another giving name. He was born in 1866 at Chuiheng Village, Xiangsan County (now Zhongsan City), Guangdong Province. He was 1.58 meters tall. He used a pseudonym Zhongshan Qiao when engaging in revolutionary activities in Japan, and has been widely known as SUN Zhong-shan afterwards, but he still use his original name of "SUN Wen" when signing a document. At the age of 13, he together with his mother went to Honolulu Island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the United States, where his brother SUN Mei lived as an overseas Chinese. Since then, SUN had studied at schools in Honolulu, Guangzhou and Hong Kong, and finally graduated from the undergraduate program of the "Hong Kong Academy of Western Medicine", and as so he had later called himself "Dr. SUN Yi-xian". After graduation, he practiced at the "Jinghu Hospital" in Macau City. One year later, his practice qualification was canceled by Macau authority, in accordance with the requirement of "only a holder of Portuguese medical diploma can get medical license" (Note: Macau was a Portuguese colony at the time). SUN had to transfer to Guangzhou City to practice. In there, he together with others opened an "East and West Pharmacy", and sit in the pharmacy to serve patients, but only as a "charity clinic, do not take any fee." When growing up, SUN witnessed the Qing government's corruption and tyranny, being repeatedly defeated by invading world powers, promising huge indemnity, ceding territories and other misdeeds. He had therefore began to have intense anti-Qing emotion and strong ambition to revitalize China. He often spoke openly against Qing Dynasty.

In 1894, 28-years-old SUN Zhong-shan created an organization named "Xingzhong Association" in Honolulu, and declared that the goal of the association is to "revive China". He said: "For thousands of years, China is a first-class power in the world. ... How about now? In the present era, our China is the weakest and poorest country in the world. ... We, Chinese people, should think about how to save China. ... Otherwise, China state and nation will be in the dead status under subjugation. All of us should wake up! Wake up! Wake up! And wake up!"
Before SUN Zhong-shan, there had been many Chinese people stood up, such as LIN Ze-xu who burned British opium; and KANG You-wei and LIANG Qi-chao who submitted a statement to the Qing government requesting a reform ... but all failed to make China prosperous and un-bullied by foreign countries. In view of this, SUN believed that only overthrowing the Qing Dynasty and implementing a democratic revolution could save China.

Since the creation of Xingzhong Association, SUN Zhong-shan and others had organized ten armed uprisings. But all failed.

The first uprising was the Guangzhou Uprising. In February 1895, the Xingzhong Association merged with "Furen Literary Society" of Hong Kong, and jointly set up the "General Xingzhong Association". The head of Furen Literary Society, YANG Qu-yun, served the president, and SUN Zhong-shan the secretary. Following the old Chinese practice, they drank chicken blood as a sign of the oath, and took the creed of "driving the Tartars out" (Note: here 'Tartars' refers to the Manchu, the ethnic minority ruling China at the time), restoring China, establishing the Republic of China, and averaging the land right of peasants. They gathered high-minded persons of secret societies and quack heroes, and plan to occupy Guangzhou City first and then go for a North Expedition to overthrow the Qing Dynasty. YANG Qu-yun stayed in Hong Kong and served as the commander of the uprising and was responsible for transporting arms to Guangzhou. He hid 600 guns in the "Baoan Ship", to be shipped to Guangzhou. SUN Zhong-shan led a group of high-minded persons going from Hong Kong to Guangzhou, made contact with secret societies' comrades in Beijiang, Huizhou, Chaozhou, Shunde, Xiangshan and other places in Guangdong Province, and were ready for the uprising.

Unexpectedly, the news of the uprising was obtained by WEI Bao, a secret agent of the Qing government lurked in Hong Kong. He immediately reported to TAN Zhong-lin, the Governor of Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces. After receiving the information, TAN immediately arrested many insurgents in Guangzhou City. SUN Zhong-shan was shocked, and immediately telegraphed YANG Qu-yun, asking to "stop" the uprising. But YANG replied: "It is too late, because the goods have been disembarked. Please be prepared to receive them." In that night, SUN left Guangzhou and returned to Hong Kong. In the next day, when the Baoan Ship arrived in Guangzhou terminal, the shore had been covered with Qing soldiers. In the chaos, more than 40 insurgents were captured, but more than 200 insurgents escaped. In the following days, TAN Zhong-lin dispatched thousands of troops in Guangzhou to implement the martial law and searched for the revolutionists. Many revolutionaries were arrested. Revolutionist LU Hao-dong had already left the uprising headquarters, but suddenly remembered that the name list of revolutionists was not brought out, and thus lurked back to the headquarters and burned the name list. Unfortunately, he was seized by the Qing soldiers led by a traitor. Facing coercion, LU Hao-dong had never been yielding. TAN Zhong-lin ordered to execute LU Hao-dong, ZHU Gui-quan, QIU Si and others. The Guangzhou Uprising failed.

The second uprising was the Huizhou Uprising. After the failure of the first uprising, SUN had traveled in the United States, Britain, Canada, Japan and other countries, contacting overseas Chinese who were against the Qing Dynasty. He condensed his political ideas into three points of "Nationality, civil rights, and people's livelihood", that is, to make the Chinese nation free from foreign aggression, safeguard the rights of the people and protect the people's livelihood, which have been collectively known as the "Three People's Principles". He made efforts to promote publicity of principles. In November 1898, the Xingzhong Association held a joint meeting in Hong Kong with the private secret societies of "Sanhe" and "Gelao", and they jointly formed the "General Xinghan Association", taking the Xingzhong Association's creed as its common program. They drank chicken blood as a sign of the oath. They also engraved a dragonhead seal. In 1900, the anti-imperialist "Boxer Movement" rose in Northern China. SUN took the opportunity to submit a statement to LI Hong-zhang, the powerful minister of the Qing Dynasty and a Han Chinese, hoping that LI can help the southern provinces to become independent to the Qing Dynasty and then set up a united state similar to the United States of America. Reading SUN's statement, LI Hong-zhang contemptuously laughed: "A head of quack heroes also talks
about state affairs. Absurd!" In September of that year, SUN and all the backbone of overseas Xinghan Association traveled toward Hong Kong to hold a meeting, but their entry was refused by the Hong Kong’s British authorities. SUN et al had to have the meeting on board. The meeting decided to send ZHENG Shi-liang to the Huizhou area of Guangdong Province to instigate another uprising. ZHENG was the leader of the Sanhe Society, a classmate and friend of SUN, and with a high level of martial arts.

On October 8, ZHENG Shi-liang assembled more than 80 people in Sanzhoutian Village, Huiyang County, Guangdong Province, and attacked the Xinansha Beach. Qing troops in the village fled. The secret society members followed the victory and advanced toward Shenzhen, where they once again defeated the Qing troop in the Fuziao, capturing dozens of enemy soldiers. Then, the secret society members were divided into three routes: one route to attack Huizhou City, the second to attack Boluo County, and the third to attack Longzhen Town. Both the first and second routes were frustrated, but the third route won all the way, beheaded a garrison officer and dozens of soldiers of the Qing troop, captured the assistant to magistrate of the Guishan County, and obtained more than seven hundred guns and more than five thousand bullets. In the vicinity of Yonghu Town, they also had a victory, killing more than 100 Qing soldiers, capturing hundreds of soldiers, and seizing five hundred guns and more than ten thousand of bullets. At this point, the rebel team had been developed into a team of about one thousand gunmen and more than three thousand people without gun. A few days later, the team even developed to have more than 10,000 people. In accordance with SUN Zhong-shan’s order, ZHENG Shi-liang gave up the original plan of attacking Baoan County, and turned to the northeast, planning to advance toward Xiamen City of the Fujian Province to receive weapons bought by SUN Zhong-shan in Japan. When the insurgent army arrived in Baisha Town to take a rest, a Japanese named Uchida Yoshien came, conveying SUN Zhong-shan’s instruction: Japan’s new Prime Minister Ito Hiroshi suddenly changed the policy to China, ordered to ban on exporting Japanese arms to China, and not to allow SUN and others acting in Taiwan (Note: at that time Taiwan had been ceded to Japan); therefore, the rebel troops should not advance to Xiamen as previously planned; as to the question of whether the team should be dissolve or take another plan, ZHENG Shi-liang can have own discretion. ZHENG immediately convened a meeting and the meeting decided to dissolve comrades without gun, and only keep the more than one thousand comrades with gun. They also decided that the troops should return to Sanzhoutian Village and re-contact comrades in Baoan County, Humen and other places, and try to obtain assistance from Hong Kong and be ready to attack Guangzhou City. In the way returning back, they were hit by Qing troops in Henggang Hill, and had a very heavy loss. Seeing the trend has gone, ZHENG dissolved the troop, and returned to Hong Kong with HUANG Fu, HUANG Yao-ting and others.

In the Huizhou Uprising, hundreds of uprising people were killed, including the Japanese Yamada, who was lost from the troop. This pity man did not know the roads and also had language barrier, and soon captured and executed by the Qing army.

The third uprising was the Huanggang Uprising. In August 1905, "Xingzhong Association", "Huaxing Association" and "Guangfu Association" jointly formed the "China Tongmeng Association" in Tokyo, Japan. SUN Zhong-shan served as the prime minister, and HUANG Xing the deputy prime minister. This association was already a political party, though still had a strong color of a secret society. At this point, SUN had already had a US passport. Before that, he, as a Chinese, had been very difficult when acting in the United States, and had been once detained by the US immigration authorities. Someone then reminded him that it is the best to have American citizenship. So, his relatives and friends helped him and got a fake birth certificate issued by the Hawaii state government. Using this birth certificate, he obtained American nationality in 1904.

In March 1907, the Japanese government deported SUN, as requested by Qing government. After left Japan, he arrived in Vietnam, where he established a branch of the Tongmeng Association, and raised uprising funds from overseas Chinese in Vietnam, and set up a general office for the "Guangdong-Guangxi-Yunnan armed uprising" in Hanoi, Vietnam.

SUN Zhong-shan sent XU Xue-qiu and DENG Zi-yu to areas of Huizhou and Chaozhou in Guangdong Province, respectively, to organize uprisings. XU Xue-qiu was from the Chaozhou area and lived in Singapore in his early years, where he practiced martial arts. Now, SUN appointed him as captaincy of
the "East Troop of the Chinese National Army" and sent him back home to organize uprising. After arriving in Guangdong Province, XU organized hundreds members of the Sanhe Society in Haiyang, Raoping, Chenghai and other places, purchased more than a thousand Chinese pounds of gunpowder and a bunch of firearms, and made a big red flag with words of "Grand Marshal SUN" and a dozen flags of "Blue sky and white sun" with words of "Drive the Tartars out". But participants were confounding, and it happened that there were a big wind and rain, and therefore a part of the brothers who had been set in the Fushan Port dissipated. Furthermore, brothers who were scheduled to come to Huanggang Village did not arrive on time. Seeing this, XU decided to suspend the uprising and dissolve personnel. He put the aftermath work to others, went to Hong Kong himself, and let someone report the story to SUN Zhong-shan. Although the uprising did not really start up, but information had leaked, resulting in arrests and executions of XUE Jin-fu, ZHANG Shun, HUANG Zhi and other people. Soon after, the Qing authorities arrested QIU Bao and ZHANG Shan, and shut them off in Huanggang Village. On May 22, more than 800 insurgents secretly gathered in a place a few kilometers north of Huanggang Village and decided to continue the uprising. They held a General Assembly of Swearing, and divided the soldiers into four routes, all attacking Qing troops stationed in Huanggang Village. The rebels quickly occupied the village, and many people joined the team. They elected CHEN Yong-bo as commander, and YU Ji-cheng and ZHANG Yao as deputy commanders, and decided to follow the victory and attack cities of Chaoshou and Shantou. The commander of the Qing troop in Chaoshou, HUANG Jin-fu, heard the news, and deployed hundreds of soldiers in the only way that the insurgents must pass, to block the insurgents; but were surrounded by the rebels instead. At this point, the Qing Dynasty's Chaoyang Guerrilla Battalion reinforced by the sea from Shantou. Most rebels used bird guns, and therefore could not withstand the attack of better equipped Qing troop from two directions. They adhered for a day and a half, had heavy casualties, and were finally forced to retreat. The Qing troop re-occupied Huanggang, and the uprising failed. CHEN Yong-bo and other more than 100 people fled to Hong Kong.

The fourth uprising was the Seven Female Lake Uprising. This was organized by DENG Zi-yu in the summer 1907, in accordance with SUN Zhong-shan's directions. DENG Zi-yu was from Huizhou County of Guangdong Province, honest and ready to help the weak. He was the head of the Sanhe Society in regions of Huizhou and Boluo. He stayed in Hong Kong himself, and sent CHEN Chun, LIN Wang and SUN Weng going to hometown to instigate. The three men gathered more than two hundred people, and occupied, just in one stroke, a big town called "Seven Female Lake" in Huizhou Region, and obtained firearms and ammunition of the Patrol Battalion stationed in the town. Three days later, they successively occupied villages of Taiwei, Yang and other places; and then advanced southward and fought in areas of Shuiou and Zhepu. Society members in various villages responded and came, making the uprising team quickly grew. The Qing government transferred four battalions to the region. After defeating one of the battalions, the rebel troops formally declared an uprising on June 2, 1907. At this point, a Qing Navy troop under the command of LI Zun landed in Daya Bay, and advanced toward Seven Female Lake. After the uprising troop adhered and fought for ten days, CHEN saw the trend had gone, and ordered the team to bury firearms and then be dissolved. CHEN Chun and others went back to Hong Kong, and then further to Singapore. In the uprising, dozens of insurgents died, but only one person left his name.

The fifth uprising was the Fangcheng Uprising. People of the border village of Sannaxu in Guangxi Province plants sugar cane and make sugar for a living. The Qing government repeatedly increased the "sugar tax". In the spring 1907, the people of Sannaxu organized a society named "Ten Thousand People Society" and selected an intellectual LIU Si-yu as leader. They sent representatives to the government, petitioning to reduce sugar tax. The Qinzhou magistrate detained these representatives. LIU Si-yu then led hundreds of people, rushed into the government and rescued the detained representatives. The Qing government sent troops to suppress and destroyed the town of Sannaxu with cannon fire. LIU Si-yu was killed. His nephew LIU Xian-ming led people to continue the struggle. After hearing the news, SUN Zhong-shan, who was in Vietnam at the time, sent HUANG Xing and WANG He-shun to Sannaxu. HUANG Xing talked with the command of the Qing's Patrol Battalion, GUO Ren-zhang, persuading him to participate in the uprising. GUO promised to participate an uprising
but only when a "dignified revolutionary army" holds an uprising in the future. SUN Zhong-shan appointed WANG He-shun as captaincy of the "South Branch of the Chinese National Army". WANG He-shun is of the Zhuang minority, and was previously a straggler and a scattered soldier. He gathered a few hundred men, met LIU Xian-ming's troops in Sannaxu, and then attacked Nanning City. Revolutionary party members in Nanning tried to counterespionage the Qing military officers but did not succeed. Therefore, WANG He-shun had to come back to Qinzhou on halfway. LIU Xian-ming dissatisfied with this and parted away with WANG He-shun. WANG He-shun's troop wandered around for a few months, waiting for SUN Zhong-shan's arms to arrive, but no arm came.

In early September, WANG He-shun bypassed Qinzhou City and attacked the county town of Fangcheng County. The Qing troop in the town was the Left Whistle Company of the Heng Battalion. The captain LIU Yong-de contacted the rebels on his own. As a result, the rebels captured the town without a drop of blood. This is the first time for an anti-Qing insurgent troop to occupy a county town. The captured magistrate of Fangcheng County, SONG Geng-yuan, sympathized with the revolution, and at this time suggested to the rebels that he, together with a few soldiers, disguise as escorting prisoners, and go to Qinzhou City and, after entering the East Gate of the city, can help the revolutionary army entering the city. But WANG He-shun suspected SONG fraud, and killed SONG, all his aides and family members. Then he led more than a thousand people to attack Qinzhou City. The leader of the defenders, GUO Ren-zhang, who had originally promised to open the gates for the revolutionary army to enter the city, saw the revolutionary army now attacking the city was just a group of mobs, and therefore refused to let the revolutionary army enter the city. HUANG Xing, who was already within the city at that time was very anxious. He instigated some officers and men to open the gates, but no one listened to him.

After failing to obtain Qinzhou City, WANG He-shun led the revolutionary army to attack Lingshan County. Along the way, they absorbed more than two thousand people. Under the cover of fire, the rebels climbed ladders to siege the town wall. Unexpectedly, a former army officer of the Qing army, who had joined the rebel troop previously, suddenly fired onto the rebels. WANG He-shun had to withdraw from Lingshan and went back to Mudoutang Village. At this point, the Qing troop sent spies to the rebels, lied to say that some ones in the town wanted to participate in the uprising. WANG He-shun believed him, and immediately led the revolutionary army to attack Lingshan again. The Qing army defending the town immediately went out of the town to fight. At this point, a battalion of the Qing army, which had followed the revolutionary army, launched attack behind the revolutionary army. As so, the revolutionary army had enemies in both front and rear. They had more men but less guns, and were in short of bullets. They fought while retreating, and were finally defeated by the Qing army. WANG He-shun and other twenty people retreated into Vietnam. Then, the Qing army recaptured Fangcheng. Seeing this, HUANG Xing also returned to Vietnam and reported to SUN Zhong-shan.

The sixth uprising was Zhengnanguan Uprising. In September 1907, the Tongmeng Association reviewed the failure of the Fangcheng Uprising, and believed that the problems were diverse participants, poor firearms and ineffective counterespionage. So, SUN Zhong-shan appointed the leader of the Sanhe Society in Qinzhou, HUANG Ming-tang, as captaincy of Zhengnanguan of Guangxi Province, to organize a new uprising. The task of the uprising was to occupy the four forts of Zhengnanguan first, and then attack Longzhou Town. Before the uprising, the revolutionaries in the Qing army intensified their counterespionage work. The chief instructor of the Border Guard Battalion of the Qing army, YI Shi-long, and an officer of Longshou Town, CHEN Xiao-feng, were secret revolutionaries. They lobbied the soldiers of the Qing army. Unfortunately, the Qing army learned it, and they were arrested and killed. Nevertheless, a garrison officer of Zhengnanguan, HUANG Rui-xing, still promised to come over when there would be a chance. HUANG Ming-tang led 80 tough warriors of the Sanhe Society, carrying fast guns, and secretly went to Zhengnanguan. On the morning of December 2, they crossed the river cliff and went straightly toward the fortress. At this point, more than 100 people of the Qing army joined the rebel troop. Thus, the rebel troop occupied the fortress north of the town. Then, the troop obtained fortress south of the town and fortress in the middle of the town. So, only the fortress east of the town was still in the hand of the Qing army. The rebel troop attacked it but failed. In the afternoon of the day, SUN Zhong-shan, together with HUQING Xing, HU Han-min, HU Yi-sheng, LU Zhong-lin, ZHANG Yan-shun, Japanese CHI Heng-ji and French artillery captain Dick,
arrived at Tongdeng by a train from Hanoi. In the next day, SUN Zhong-shan went to the fort, making troop morale high. After Captain Dick had adjusted the cannon ruler, SUN Zhong-shan personally fired, and it hit the Qing position. As a result, troop morale was even higher.

A patrol command of the Qing army, LU Rong-ting, let a firewood collet woman deliver a letter to the rebel troop. The letter said: “Though taking Qing Dynasty's salary for living now, Rong-ting had previously led scattered soldiers to fight against Qing government, as you know of. Rong-ting has had a poor fortune, so that I have had to work for the alien (referring to Qing Dynasty). I hope you could understand my thinking and forgive me! Rong-ting had previously suspected your action being quite rashly and blindly; but the strong fires this morning makes me learn that you have a hero Mr. SUN Yi-xian making plans. I admire it. Rong-ting have more than six hundred people, ready to join you. If you accept us, please give a confirmation so that we know how to act. I know that a Qing troop of 500 people will arrive here from the Pingyuan area tomorrow, and another Qing troop of 2,000 people will arrive here from Longzhou the day after tomorrow. It is urgent, and I hope you be careful.” After reading the letter, SUN replied, letting LU Rong-ting wait until the insurgent troops arrive and then act within the enemy.

Actually, SUN's plan was that he immediately returns to Hanoi, Vietnam, and ships a large number of weapons from there, and that, after the weapons would arrive five days later, the insurgent troop would launch a large-scale attack. This was why he asked LU Rong-ting to wait. At the same time, he ordered HUANG Ming-tang to stick in Zhengnanguan Port for five more days. After returning to Hanoi, SUN sent people out for fundraising and gun purchase. There was a French banker who promised to borrow 20 million Yuan from others on behalf of the revolutionary army, but the first payment could be delivered only until the revolutionary army captured Longzhou City. SUN asked to obtain tens of thousands of Yuan immediately, but was refused by the banker. Just at this time, the Qing government transferred thousands of soldiers from areas of Pingxiang and Longzhou, as LU Rong-ting had told in his letter. The Qing army immediately launched attack on the revolutionary army. The revolutionary army had only two hundred people; they adhere there for five days according to SUN's order, and then broke out and went away. Their breakthrough was very successful, as they had casualties of only five soldiers. After retreating to Yanzi Mountain of Vietnam, they got information from SUN Zhong-shan that the delivered bullets were detained by the French side in the Wendeng area. LU Rong-ting on the one hand still stormed the rebel army in Zhengnanguan according to the intention of the Qing government, while sending representatives to Hanoi to negotiate with SUN Zhong-shan further. SUN asked him to surrender with arms first, and then he will reward each soldier a hundred Yuan after occupying Nanning City. But LU's representative requested to pay thirty Yuan to each soldier now. SUN agreed, although he did not have money in his hand at all. SUN suddenly remembered Deng Ze-ru, who was born in Xinhui region of Guangdong Province, made a big fortune from mining in Malaya, and had been fully supporting the national revolution.

SUN wrote DENG now, saying that LU Rong-ting and his four thousand people want to surrender, and therefore we need 120,000 Yuan in cash; in other word, we will have an additional revolutionary troop of four thousand people if having 120,000 Yuan cash in hand now. Before receiving response, if any, SUN had to leave Vietnam because the Vietnam's French Governor, under the pressure of the Qing government, strongly persuaded SUN to leave Vietnam by his own. SUN had to leave Vietnam and he went to Singapore after handing the uprising tasks in provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan to HUANG Xing and HUAN Han-min. As so, the Zhengnanguan Uprising failed.

The seventh uprising was the Madushan Uprising. After SUN Zhong-shan left Vietnam, HUANG Xing gathered, in accordance with SUN's order, Tongmeng Association members of the overseas Chinese in Vietnam and WANG He-shun's former subordinates, a total of more than 200 people, and established the South Route of the National Army, and served as its commander-in-chief. On March 27, 1908, the South Route entered Dongxing of Guangxi Province from Vietnam. They are neatly loaded, carrying box guns, holding high the flag of "blue sky and white sun", and blowing the horn. They were welcomed by Dongxing people, old or young, putting firecrackers and standing on the roadside. Then, the revolutionary troop counterpunched the attack of the Qing troop, killed five enemy people and captured more than thirty. A battalion of the Qing army, a total of more than six hundred people, came to fight. HUANG divided his troops to three routes to meet the enemy, and once again defeated the Qing troop.
and accepted surrender of more than 50 people. In the next day, the revolutionary troop encountered another battalion of the Qing army, and the Qing soldiers hided into the village houses. The revolutionary troop used explosives, killing more than 100 Qing soldiers. In the next day, the revolutionary troop advanced into the Dajiao area, and beat another two battalions of the Qing army. On April 2, the revolutionary troop ambushed and defeated the Qing troop, capturing two officers and accepting surrender of more than 30 soldiers.

The revolutionary troop got the four victories successively, obtained more than 400 rifles, while having only four casualties. The revolutionary troop expanded from two hundred to six hundred. Soon after, GUO Ren-zhang led more than three thousand Qing soldiers and surrounded the revolutionary troop. But he did not want to offend the revolutionaries, and therefore withdrew without a fight. Since then, the revolutionary troop fought in regions of Qinzhou, Lianzhou and Shangsi. By the end of April, however, they ran out of bullets and supply. HUANG Xing had to disband the troop and returned to Hanoi of Vietnam himself.

The eighth uprising was the Hekou Uprising. At the end of April 1908, HUANG Ming-tang and others led hundreds of people and entered Yunnan Province from Vietnam in the midnight in accordance with SUN Zhong-shan's order. They met with more than two hundred railway workers there. At this point, soldiers of a police team of the Qing government killed their captain and joined the revolutionary troop, and HUANG Ming-tang troop was strengthened once again. In Hekou Town, the deputy supervisor of the Qing's South Defense Troop, WANG Zhen-bang, led his men going up to a mountain outside of the town, condescending to resist the rebel troop. Captain HUANG Yuan-zhen, who was ordered to stay in the town, was in fact tended to revolutionary army. He let the troop secretly go out of the town in batches to join the revolutionary troop. WANG Zhen-bang, who was outside the town pretended to the revolutionary troop that he would also like to surrender. The revolutionary troop did not realize this was a false and sent HUANG Hua-ting as a representative and a guard going up the mountain for a negotiation. When they were there, they were killed immediately. The revolutionary troop was very angry and launched onslaught. WANG Zhen-bang was killed by his man with a pistol shot, and the rest of the Qing troop all joined the revolutionary troop and Hekou fell into the hands of the revolutionary troop. In this fight, the revolutionary troop seized more than a thousand ten-ring Mausers and more than 200,000 rounds of bullets. The number of people in the revolutionary troop also increased to more than a thousand.

Since then, the rebels divided into three routes: left, middle and right, and launched attack. The main force of the middle route led by HUA NG Ming-tang advanced northward. On their way, a battalion commander of the Qing army, LI Lan-ting, led the whole battalion to surrender, and two companies of the HUANG Mao-iran battalion, a company of HU Hua-fu battalion and a company of WANG Yu-zhu Battalion had also joined the revolutionary troop. GUAN Ren-fu's Left Route of the revolutionary troops captured Manhao. WANG He-shun's Right Route captured Gulingin, and accepted surrender of more than 100 Qing soldiers of the BAI Jin-zhu battalion stationed in Kaiguang Town and the LI Kai-mei battalion stationed in Xhaba. At this time, the revolutionary army had more than three thousand people, was great in strength and impetus, but ran out of the food and had no money.

HUAN Han-min, who stayed in Hanoi and was responsible for the logistics supply, was helpless. He reported the situation to SUN Zhong-shan in Singapore. SUN appointed HUANG Xing as the commander-in-chief of the Yunnan National Army and ordered him to go to Hekou to lead the troops
there. But HUANG did not bring neither grain nor ammunition, did not bring a soldier, and so HUANG Ming-tang and others refused to obey HUANG's order. HUANG had to go back to Hanoi, Vietnam. When entering Laojie of Vietnam, he was arrested by the French police, and was deported. As so, HUANG Xing also went to Singapore.

Uprising troop lacked both food and ammunition. Under repeated counterattacks of the Qing army, all the three routes retreated, with heavy casualties. They had only 600 people left when withdrawn to Hekou. At this point, HUANG Ming-tang and WANG He-shun decided that the two of them go back to Vietnam; and hand the troop to HE Hu-ting to lead the troop advancing eastward. Following the order, HE Hu-ting led the revolutionary troop retreating eastward. When arriving at Mabai, they encountered LONG Ji-guang's troop of Qing army, while the persuading WANG Zheng-ya's troop cached up from behind. After bitter fight for a day, the rebels had to go back to Vietnam's Taiyuan. French soldiers ordered the rebels disarmed, but was refused, resulting conflicts between the two sides. The conflict lasted for several months. Finally, an overseas Chinese, LIANG Zheng-li, came to mediate, and both sides agreed that the rebels to be disarmed and sent to Singapore by the French authorities.

The ninth uprising was the Guangzhou New Army Uprising. After the failure of the Hekou Uprising, SUN Zhong-shan summed up the experience and believed that they should not rely solely on the secret societies, but also counterespionage the Qing army, especially the New Army. The New Army in Guangzhou City was a brigade, consisting of three regiments, a total of about six thousand people. Many of them were men in the Patrol Battalion commanded by revolutionary ZHAO Sheng, and had some revolutionary ideas. ZHAO Sheng was in Hong Kong at the time, presiding over the military work of the Southern Branch of the Tongmeng Association and focusing on counterespionage work of the New Army. The South Branch of the Tongmeng Association, headed by HU Han-min, decided that the Guangzhou New Army should stage an uprising in February 24, 1910, LI Hai-xun and TAN Ren-feng to come to Guangzhou via Hong Kong. SUN Zhong-shan remitted eight thousand dollars for funding from American cities of Boston, New York and Chicago.

On February 9, a soldier of the 2nd Regiment of the New Army quarreled with a stationery shop owner and made trouble, and then was arrested by a patrol police and escorted toward the Patrol Police Bureau. On their way, they encountered several soldiers of the New Army who wanted to recapture the comrade. But there were many policemen, and therefore the soldiers of the New Army not only did not recapture their comrade, but one more soldier was also arrested. The commander of the 2nd Regiment of the New Army sent someone to the Patrol Police Bureau, asking for release of the captured soldiers, but was refused. In the next day, hundreds of soldiers of the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of the Guangdong New Army, bringing with knife and gun, went to the First Patrol Police Bureau and grabbed the arrested soldiers and demolished the 1st Patrol Police Bureau. The policemen of the 5th Patrol Police Bureau came to help, and the soldiers of the New Army simply demolished the 5th Patrol Bureau too. Governor of Guangdong and Guangxi, YUAN Shu-xun, ordered the closure of the city gates of Guangzhou. In the next day, the commander of the 1st Regiment of the New Army, LIU Yu-pei, ordered to cancel the Spring Festival holidays, but instead open the Games. There were dozens of soldiers refused to accept the arrangement, loudly clamored and said: "The person who made trouble is not from our 1st Regiment. Why should you punish us?" All soldiers echoed, and hundreds of people gradually gathered, with weapons in hand. Commander LIU tried to stop them but was wounded on his face. Soldiers of the 1st Regiment lined up, marched from Yutang Camp, and arrived in outside of the city gate. They made noise, saying they want to find dozens of brothers who did not return the Camp yesterday. The soldiers defending the gate did not open the city gate, but shot and wounded the soldiers of the New Army, and one of them injured and later died. The New Army soldiers had been extremely angry and fought back. The fight lasted for the whole day until the evening when they returned to the camp to have dinner. There was a person named NI Ying-ting who was previously a platoon leader in an artillery battalion of the New Army in Guangzhou and now assisted ZHAO Sheng to do work for counterespionage of the New Army. He consulted the Southern Branch of the Tongmeng Association and decided to advance the uprising date to January 6 in the Chinese calendar. On January 3 in the Chinese calendar, he went to
the Artillery Battalion of the 1st Regiment, with the plan to persuade them waiting for three more days. Unexpectedly, the commander of the Artillery Battalion, QI Ru-han, was speaking to all officers and men, asking them not to be fooled by the revolutionary party. NI pulled out his pistol, shot QI to death, and announced an immediate uprising. A team leader SONG Dian-kui refused to accept and was also killed on the spot. NI and soldiers of the Artillery Battalion subdued those officers who refused to participate in the uprising. NI then led more than 2,000 officers and men of the regiment to advance from Yantong toward Guangzhou City. They occupied hills in Chating, the Shude Academy, the Leprosy Hospital, etc. and then confronted with the Qing troop coming to suppress the revolutionary troop. NI used one hand to hold up the flag of "blue sky and white sun" and the other hand to wave a broadsword to command the 1st Regiment of the New Army. The Qing Navy sent Captain TONG Chang-biao to the frontline, persuading the revolutionary troop to surrender. NI asked TONG: "You had previously joined the Tongmeng Association, how can you become willing to be a slave?" At this time, both sides had someone shooting. NI was shot, mouthful of blood, and fell from horse. TONG immediately dragged him into the Qing position and beheaded NI at the spot. The 1st Regiment of the New Army suddenly became rudderless, more than 100 people of them were killed, and returned to the Yantang Camp.

At 9 PM, the 1st Regiment of the New Army set fire on the camp, left from the camp and raid Shahe Village, but their fire was not as powerful as the Qing Navy, and had to retreat to Sougou Hill. Some rebels were killed, some arrested and some escaped away. Finally, only about a hundred of people fled to Hong Kong. The uprising failed.

The tenth uprising was the Huanghuagang Uprising. In November 1910, SUN Zhong-shan convened a meeting in Malaya with HUANG Xing, ZHAO Sheng, HU Han-min and others, and decided to launch a large-scale uprising in Guangzhou, still using the New Army as the backbone. Their plan was ambitious: occupy Guangzhou first, and then HUANG Xing led an army advancing into Hunan Province, ZHAO Sheng led another army into Jiangxi Province, and TAN Ren-feng and JIAO Da-feng and their troops respond in the Long River Basin so to "let the armies join together in Nanjing, let horses drink in the Long River, and conduct North Expedition toward Beijing".

In January of the following year, the Tongmeng Association set up a co-ordination department in Hong Kong, with HUANG Xing and ZHAO Sheng as minister and deputy minister, respectively, to specifically lead this armed uprising. After three months of preparation, the deployment of the revolutionaries had been basically ready. So the co-ordination department decided that the date of the uprising to start should be April 13; the army be divided into ten routes, all advancing and attacking Guangzhou City; and ZHAO Sheng and HUANG Xing to serve as the commander and the deputy commander, respectively.

Unexpectedly, the revolutionary WEN Sheng-cai took an unauthorized action: assassinate the Guangzhou Navy Admiral LI Zhun on April 8. In the evening, he carried a pistol and ambushed in a teahouse in front of the Consultation Center outside of the East Gate of Guangzhou City. When an officer sedan chair with guards was passing by, he rushed out of the teahouse, and fired several shots onto the sedan chair, resulting the death of the Guangzhou General FU Qi, rather than LI Zhun whom WEN wanted to kill. WEN fled to a bamboo forest, took off the blue dress, and then walked to the East Gate. Unexpectedly, the guard of the Advisory Bureau, ZHENG Jia-sen, had been following him in the back. At this time, ZHENG saw the street was full of policemen, came forward to hold WEN, and whistled for alarm. WEN was arrested. When being paraded on streets in April 15, WEN laughed and said loudly: "Today, I have revenge on behalf of my compatriots, and my compatriots should make a determined effort." "I am responsible for many things. I wish to die quickly and reborn quickly so to kill enemy again!" After being paraded, he was executed in front of the Advisory Bureau.

In addition, someone in the Guangzhou branch of Tongmeng Association leaked the uprising information. After learn the information, the Governor of Guangdong and Guangxi, ZHANG Ming-qi, transferred a strong troop stationed in areas of Guanyinshan and Longwangmiao. And the ordnance originally planned to buy and to be transported from Vietnam and Japan failed to arrive in Guangzhou as scheduled, and money fund-raised overseas had not arrived either. According to these new circumstances, HUANG Xing telegraphed the co-ordination department in Hong Kong, stating: "An epidemic occurred in provincial capital. Children should not come home." The meaning of this telegram was that the provincial capital situation was unfavorable, the uprising should be postponed, and the
revolutionaries in Hong Kong should not come to the north. He also ordered to hide the ordnance so that they can be used in the future and ordered more than three hundred people returning to Hong Kong.

Soon after, HUANG Xing got a new message: a battalion of the Qing army, in which eight, out of ten, platoon leaders were revolutionaries, was transferred from Shunde to Guangzhou. So, HUANG changed his mind and telegraphed the co-ordination department, stating: "Mother's disease is slightly cured, please purchase rice-paper pith and bring them here." The meaning of it was that the situation has improved, and you all should come. HUANG Xing and others decided to launch uprising on April 27, and to divide the troops into four routes, led by HUANG Xing, YAO Yu-ping, CHEN Jiong-ming and HU Yi-sheng, respectively, all advancing toward Guangzhou. But there appeared disagreement between these leaders: HU Yi-sheng and CHEN Jiong-ming proposed to delay the uprising because the Qing army had already been alerted; but YAO Yu-ping was against the rescheduling and asked for five hundred more rifles. Finally, HUANG Xing made the final decision of having the uprising as scheduled in any case.

On the day for uprising, the route led by HUANG Xing, together with members of the Shunde Society, started to move, but all the other routes had no action: the routes led by HU Yi-sheng and CHEN Jiong-ming escaped from Guangzhou City; the route led by YAO Yu-ping piqued and hided because they did not receive firearms timely. Furthermore, the secret societies, which originally promised to respond to the uprising, also suspended action because of organizational maladjustment. As so, only the route led by HUANG Xing fought alone.

HUANG Xing led more than 120 death squads, with white towel wrapped around arm, bringing rifles and bombs, sounded conch, and attacked the Governor Office straightly. Soon after, the revolutionary army killed the guard captain of the governor, rushed into the Governor Office, but cannot find Governor ZHANG Ming-qi. They set fire to the Governor Office and then rushed out, and encountered the bodyguard brigade of the Navy Admiral. A death squad immediately stepped forward and shouted: "All of us are Han Chinese and should make concert effort to kill aliens and defend the Han territory!" He was immediately shot and died. Another five death squads had also been shot, and HUANG Xing' two fingers of his right hand were interrupted by a bullet. Regardless of hand injury, HUANG Xing continued to command.

HUANG Xing divided the death squads into three teams: the first team to attack the Army Training Center, the second team to attack the Small North Gate, and the third team to go out of the South Gate to meet the Defense Battalion. Encountering a strong enemy team on their way, the first team bypassed the enemy and turned to attack Longwang Temple. The team leader YU Pei-lun, carried a basket of "bombs" (Note: a kind of grenades) on his shoulder, a trumpet on his left hand and a pistol on right hand, courageously charged to the enemy, throwing "bombs". By the midnight, he had been injured several times, led his men retreating to the Gaoyanglimen Rice Shop, and shot the enemy while using rice bags as a defense base. The enemy set fire, and YU and his men were forced to break away. YU was captured and killed.

The second team attacking the Small North Gate was soon surrounded by a Qing troop, the team leader XU Wei-yang led his men to break out but was also captured. The third team, led by HUANG Xing, advanced to Shuangmendi and encountered with a Patrol Battalion of the Qing army. The battalion commander WEN Dai-xun was in fact a revolutionary and had already determined to take the opportunity to join the uprising, planning to go to the Navy Admire Office and capture the Navy Admire LI Zhen. He therefore asked his men not, temporarily, to put the white cloth (revolutionary army's identification) wrapped around on the arm. Now they coincided with the team led by HUANG Xing. Seeing that men in the opposite side all wrapped white towel around their arms, WEN Dai-xun knew that they were revolutionaries, and therefore shouted to them, in Cantonese: "Brother, brother!" Unexpectedly, men in the opposite side did not understand Cantonese, and as so, the leading revolutionary FANG Sheng-tong immediately shot at WEN and WEN fell down. FANG was also shot and died on the spot. FANG's men were rudderless and scattered. Among the ten guards around HUANG Xing, three were killed and the rest was scattered. HUANG was alone, entered a small foreign goods store, and changed clothes. A buddy in the store sent him to Wuxianmen, where HUANG hired a boat going through the Pearl River, and found an underground contact point at the ashore. In the next morning, ZHAO Sheng came from Hong Kong to Guangzhou.
ZHAO and HUANG met and cried loudly. At the night, ZHAO took a boat and returned to Hong Kong, and HUANG also returned to Hong Kong in the following day. The uprising failed again. A total of 86 members of the Tongmeng Association were killed in the uprising and documented. Among them, the remains of 72 people were buried in the eastern outskirts of Hunghuagang by the community activist PAN Da-wei. These 72 martyrs had the average age of 29, the youngest was only 18 years old, and most of them were weak scholars. Many of them had left a note.

FANG Sheng-dong wrote a letter to his father entitled the "Last note to my father": "The survival of the motherland hangs upon this single action. If this action failed, then China cannot help but die and four hundred million people would be dead, not only your son; if successful, all four hundred million people will survive, for which your son will be happy even if I would die. ..."

LIN Jue-min wrote the "Letter to my wife": "Since meeting you, I often think about the sentence of 'the lovers will finally be married'. However, blood was everywhere, and wolves were full of streets, how many families can enjoy happiness? ..." When leaving from Shanghai and going to Guangzhou to participate the uprising, SONG Jiao-ren, who was luckily escaped in the uprising, was discouraged by someone. He responded: "No fear. If successful, it will create happiness for the four hundred million compatriots; if failed, only my skull is gone!"

Anti-Qing honest patriots arrested by Qing government in the Huanghuagang Uprising. The right figure shows their tomb.

The Xinhai Revolution

The ten uprisings were all held in Provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi, and all had failed. After the failure of the tenth uprising, the revolutionaries decided to shift the focus of the revolution from the Guangdong-Guangxi region to the Long River Basin. It was coincidental that at the time the Qing government nationalized the railroads in provinces of Guangdong, Sichuan, Hubei and Hunan, and other places, and then sold the railroads to foreign countries. It caused a large-scale movement of masses to protect the railroads in the summer 1911 all over the country. The most intense movement occurred in Sichuan. The Qing's New Army in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, was mostly transferred to Sichuan. Therefore, the revolutionaries in Wuhan decided to take the opportunity to launch an uprising in Wuchang, a sub-city of Wuhan.

On September 14, 1911, the Wuchang branch of Tongmeng Association held a joint meeting with Wuhan local organizations of the "Literary Society" and the "Gongjin Society", and established a unified uprising authority. Ten days later, another joint meeting was held, and the president of the Literary Society, JIANG Yi-wu, was appointed the interim commander-in-chief and SUN Wu of the Tongmeng Association the chief of staff. It was also determined that the uprising will be launched on October 6. The Qing authorities in Hubei Province were soon aware of the activities of the revolutionaries, and therefore took precautions very strictly. Furthermore, the Tongmeng Association's important leaders HUANG Xing and SONG Jiao-ren failed to arrive in Wuhan on time. Therefore, the revolutionaries decided to postpone the uprising.
On October 9, SUN Wu and others were preparing bombs in the Hankou Russian Concession. Accidentally, an explosion occurred. Russian concession police heard the explosion and came to the spot, and found the roster of the revolutionaries, the uprising announcement and other documents. The governor of Hunan and Guangdong, Ruicheng, ordered to shut the city gates off, and searched revolutionaries according to the roster in the city.

JIANG Yi-wu learned the news and immediately convened an emergency meeting, deciding to launch the uprising in the night. But the order was failed to be timely delivered, and the uprising did not realize. On October 10, Ruicheng continued to arrest revolutionaries according to the roster. The situation is very serious for the revolutionaries. At this juncture, the revolutionaries in the New Army took initiatives by their own and communicated with each other.

At 7 PM of October 10, a revolutionary in the Engineering 8th Battalion, JIN Zhao-long, discharged his rifle accidentally. The representative of the revolutionary party in the battalion, XUNG Bing-kun, decided to lead the battalion as the first one to launch the uprising. He led more than a dozen soldiers, went straightly to Chuwangtai Armory. In cooperation with soldiers guarding the armory, they got tens of thousands of rifles, dozens of cannons and hundreds of thousands of bullets from the armory. They selected the captain of the Left Team of the Engineering Battalion, WU Zhao-lin, as the temporary commander of the uprising. Revolutionaries in the New Army stationed at Wuchang responded and gathered in Chuwandtai. The total number of people participating in the uprising quickly reached more than 3,000. According to the Chinese calendar, 1911 is a Xinhai year, and therefore the Wuchang Uprising has been also known as the "Xinhai Revolution".

At 10:30 PM that night, the rebels launched attack on the Governor's Office and the 8th Army Headquarters in its side. At the same time, the Artillery 8th Regiment that had already participated in the uprising, also bombarded the Governor's Office from the Zhonghe Gate and the Snake Hill. The rebels' first attack was frustrated. After midnight, the rebels launched another attack and broke through the enemy's external defense line and set fire near the Governor's Office. This fire became a target sign for shelling the Governor's Office. Governor Ruicheng broke the rear fence wall, rushed to the Long River, and escaped. However, the 8th Army under command of ZHANG Biao continued resistance. After repeated attacks, the rebel army finally occupied the Governor's Office and the headquarters of the 8th Army before the dawn of the next day. The commander of the 8th Army, ZHANG Biao, led his troops retreating from Wuchang City. So, the whole Wuchang had been under the control of the rebels. The revolutionaries in cities of Hanyang and Hankou (Note: Wuhan City has three sub-cities of Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankou) followed the uprising, and occupied Hanyang and Hankou on October 11 and 12, respectively.

After controlling all the three sub-cities of Wuhan City, the revolutionaries established the Hubei Military Government, elected LI Yuan-hong as Governor (Note: SUN Zhong-shan, HUANG Xing and other famous revolutionaries were not in Wuchang at the time). LI Yuan-hong was the commander of the Qing's Temporary Mixed 21st Brigade, and also a famous general at the time. He had usually cherished
the soldiers, known as the "LI Bodhisattva". Previously, he had bailed out JI Yu-ilin and other revolutionaries from prisons.

Among all armies of the Qing government, the "Beiyang Army" under the command of YUAN Shi-kai was number one that had ability to deal with the revolutionary army. The Beiyang Army was created by YUAN Shi-kai in Tianjin Small Station, and was China's first and the only modern army at the time, in terms of any of the matters of weapons, training, combat effectiveness and personal appearance of the men. YUAN had a chunky body, rough neck and round head, was healthy, strong and able-bodied, and had extremely abundant energy. He was agile and rich in facial expression. His two eyes looked bright and elegant, sensitive and flexible, and often wary. When a visitor came, his eyes stared at him as if he was filled with strong interest in the guest. His two eyes showed that he had quickly comprehended the content of the conversation and the trend of the talking. He had an excellent memory, often surprising the local officials visiting him when talking about local things and private affairs. Just at the start of meeting YAN Xi-shan for the first time, YUAN talked first and what he said had already covered all YAN planned to say, making YAN had nothing to say. Empress Dowager Cixi put YUAN in important positions and YUAN finally became the Military Minister as well as the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

After Emperor Guangxu and Empress Dowager Cixi died in 1908 successively, YUAN lost patrons, and became the target of others' criticism. The new emperor Xuantong was only six years old, and his uncle Renfeng became the Regent King, acting on behalf of the emperor. After getting in power, the first thing Renfeng thought was to kill YUAN. He asked for views of Yikuang, Zhang Zhi-dong and other maharaja, princes and dukes, and nobilities. But all of them were strongly opposing to kill YUAN and believed that the government should not roll each other internally as Empress Dowager Cixi had just died and the revolutionary activities had been strong in Southern China; and that killing YUAN may provoke mutiny that we would have difficulty to control. Though could not kill YUAN, Renfeng determined not to use YUAN anymore. On January 2, 1909, he issued an encyclical in the name of Emperor Xuantong: "The Military Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs YUAN Shi-kai, had been repeatedly put in important positions by the previous and current Qing Government because we think his ability should be used. Unexpectedly, YUAN Shi-kai has suffered from a foot disease and is difficult to walk, and therefore hard to practice the incumbent duties. It is decided that YUAN Shi-kai should return home to cue his disease, so to show our compassion." One day after receiving the encyclical, YUAN visited the Regent King and said thank you and good-bye. After left Beijing, YUAN went back to his origin of Xiangcheng Town of Henan Province and secluded but was in fact still manipulating the Beiyang Army.

Now, the Qing government invited YUAN Shi-kai out to deal with the revolutionary army. YUAN put forward the pre-conditions for him to come out: "First, convene the Congress next year; second, organize a responsible cabinet; third, lift the party ban; fourth, tolerate participants of the Wuchang Uprising; fifth, raise money for military expenditure."

On October 27, the Qing Government granted YUAN Shi-kai governorship of provinces of Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong and Guangxi. Three days later, YUAN led the Beiyang Army advancing southward and stationing in Xiaogan County, Hubei Province. He personally supervised the army onslaught on Hankou City. Just after only one day of fight, they captured Hankou. On the same day, the Qing government issued an encyclical, announcing the dissolution of the Royal Cabinet, and appointed YUAN Shi-kai as prime minister.

After becoming prime minister, YUAN's strategy towards the revolutionary army was to have a peace negotiation with them as the main action. He wrote to LI Yuan-hong, claiming that under the monarchy constitutional system, the prejudice between Han and Manchu can be broken, therefore for Han to fight against Han is not necessary. LI replied, refusing the monarchy constitutional system, but advocating the republic system. He also said that in order to avoid the people suffering further, if YUAN Shi-kai can
clearly express his support for the republic system, then YUAN could be elected the first president of the Republic State.

At that time, the Beiyang Army had occupied Hankou, while confronting the revolutionary army in Wuchang and Hanyang. In the front line of the revolutionary army, a fast horse came at an express speed, and the soldier on the horse held a banner with big words of "HUANG Xing is here", which made the positions suddenly recovered by cheers. HUANG Xing arrived in Wuchang two days ago. In the name of Governor LI Yuan-hong, the Hubei Military Government built a stage in Yuemachang, and held a "Ceremony for the marshal appointment" to ceremoniously appoint HUANG Xing as commander in chief.

HUANG Xing arrange a defense line along the Han River, and installed artillery in the Snake Hill of Wuchang and the Turtle Hill in Hanyang. On the evening of November 16, HUANG issued an order to counterattack Hankou. As the main attack force, the Hunan-Hubei Army went through the pontoon near Qinduankou and arrived at Hankou on the other side of the Han River. In the morning of November 27, the Hunan-Hubei Army attacked the left and right wings of the enemy. At this point, the Beiyang Army's reinforcements arrived, making the left wing of the revolutionary army unstable and started to retreat first, which affected the whole frontline. HUANG Xing ordered the troop to stop retreating, but without success. HUANG had to lead his army returning to Hanyang. In the same day, Hanyang fell to the hand of the Beiyang Army, the revolutionary army had casualties of more than 800 people, and morale damaged. After occupying Hanyang, the Beiyang Army did not continue to follow the victory and attack Wuchang, but suggested a truce for three days, however.

YUAN Shi-kai returned from Wuhan frontline to Beijing. In Beijing, he summoned the famous revolutionist WANG Jing-wei. In the last year, WANG was arrested due to the assassination attempt on the Regent King Renfeng. In the prison, he wrote a poem: "I speak in excitement emotion in a quiet city, calmly become a prisoner. I do not afraid of being beheaded, but think my young head is worth it." Soon, he became a hero in the minds of people. After the Wuchang Uprising, he was released in November 1911. A personal assistant of YUAN, ZHAO Bing-jun, then asked him to stay in Beijing.

At this time, YUAN summoned WANG, and greatly appreciated WANG because of his handsome looking, chic attitude and ability to have a nice conversation with others. YUAN let his eldest son Ku-ding sworn with WANG to become brothers with different surname. Since then, WANG often visited YUAN's house, and soon learned a lot of internal information. He secretly telegraphed the headquarters of the Tongmeng Association in Shanghai: YUAN should not be regarded as a person loyal to Qing Dynasty and we should not consider him as an enemy; if he can be elected to the President of the Republic of China, YUAN can use a little bit of his effort to overthrow the Qing Government, and as so the great cause of revolution can be reached without bloodshed. WANG, together with YUAN's confidant YANG Du, composed of the "Society on State Affairs", with the purpose to "help each other, mediate the north and the south and promote peace". YANG Du openly said: "Now, the North-South peace negotiation is not between the revolutionary party and the Qing emperor, but between the revolutionary party and YUAN Xiang-cheng (Note: Xiang-cheng is another given name of YUAN Shi-kai). YUAN does not want to be neither ZENG Guo-fan nor LI Hong-zhang (Note: both of them were very important ministers of Qing government though they are Han Chinese and had succeeded in suppressing the Taiping Uprising for the Qing government), and we must not force him to be so."

On November 30, representatives from revolutionary armies of the eleven provinces in the South gathered in Shunchang Foreign Goods Company located in Hankou British Concession and made a resolution: "Let the presidential seat unfilled, so to wait for Mr. YUAN Shi-kai to join the revolution and fill the seat." Then, YUAN informed the General Assembly of the South that he has appointed TANG Shao-yi as a plenipotentiary for a peace negotiation with the South. On December 18, representatives of both the South and North sides talked at the City Hall in the Shanghai British Concession. The two sides reached an agreement that if YUAN Shi-kai changes his allegiance and overthrow the Qing government, then the revolutionary army ensures that he will be elected president.
TANG Shao-yi also secretly discussed with HUANG Xing and got the same promise: if YUAN Shi-kai can force the emperor to abdicate, he will be elected the first president of the Republic of China. HUANG Xing advised YUAN Shi-kai to become "New China's Washington".

On December 25, SUN Zhong-shan returned to Shanghai from abroad. Previously, he was pursued by the Qing government, and had to long stay in Europe and the United States, using a U.S.A. passport. In the day of Wuchang Uprising, he was in Denver, U.S.A., working in his friend's restaurant, and was completely ignorant about the Wuchang Uprising. Later, when hearing the news about the success of the Wuchang Uprising, he was a little bit surprised, but then began to raise money among overseas Chinese and American sympathizers. On November 2, he departed from New York, and went to London and Paris, lobbying the Western governments and banks to terminate the loans to the Manchu government, and to turn in favor of the Chinese revolution. On November 24, he departed from Marseille, France, taking "Di Fan Ha" Cruise, stopped at Penang, Singapore and Hong Kong, and finally arrived in Shanghai on December 25.

On December 27, the seventeen southern provinces that had declared independent (Note: that is, independent of the Qing government) held a congress. The congress elected SUN Zhong-shan as a temporary president, but at the same time made the resolution: "If YUAN Shi-Kai join the revolution, the elected temporary president should give way to YUAN, so to meet the promise previously made by the Congress." On January 1, 1912, SUN Zhong-shan took a special train, left Shanghai and arrived in Nanjing, and became a temporary president. At the inauguration ceremony, SUN read the entry oath: "To subvert the Manchu autocratic government, consolidate the Republic of China and seek people's happiness are the demand of people in the country, which Wen (Note: SUN Zhong-shan's original name is SUN Wen) will obey, so to be loyal to the country and serve the people. When the authoritarian government is down, there is no domestic fighting, and the Republic of China stands firmly in the world and recognized by various states, Wen will resign from the temporary presidency. I vow here to the citizens." After taking the office, SUN telegraphed YUAN: "I temporarily take the post and wait for a sage."

SUN Zhong-shan was sworn in as a temporary president.

Shortly after SUN Zhong-shan took the office, an 80-year-old man in salt business, with surname XIAO, came to Nanjing from Yangzhou City, specifically to have a personal look at graceful appearance of the Grand President. He came to the presidential palace and said to the guard in the front room: "I want to
see the Grand President. I have no special business to talk with him, but just want to see the democracy." The door guard did not let him go in. At this time, a personal guard of SUN, GUO Han-zhang, just passed by, and saw the circumstance. After returning to the office, GUO told SUN about the matter. SUN let GUO invite the old man please come in. GUO escorted the old man came in and said to him: "This is Grant President SUN." SUN smiled and stood up, and was ready to shake hands with the old man. Unexpectedly, the old man put down his cane, kneeled, started to practice the old etiquette to an emperor, i.e. "three kneeling and nine head-knocking", to SUN. SUN busily pull him up, asked him to sit down and told him: "A president is a servant of the people every day when he is on duty, serving all the people of the country." The old man asked: "What if the president left from the duty?" SUN replied: "After leaving the duty, the president will return to the ordinary person's rank, and be the same as other people." When the old man said good-bye, SUN personally sent the old man to the office door, and let the guard to arrange a car to send the old man back to the hotel. The old man was very happy and said with a smile: "Today, I finally see democracy."

Governments of Britain, the United States, France and Russia expressed to the Qing government that they do not recognize the Provisional Government in Southern China. At the same time, they place pressure to the Provisional Government in Southern China, saying that if the civil conflict continues, then they will forcefully interfere. Within the Revolutionary Government, there also appeared different views: WANG Jing-wei and most people advocated a peace negotiation with YUAN Shi-kaï; but SUN Zhong-shan and some others did not agree with having a peace negotiation. Many people began to complain on SUN. WANG Jing-wei questioned SUN: "Is it true that you do not agree with a peace negotiation because you are unwilling to hand out the president post?"

On January 16, SUN Zhong-shan telegraphed the representative of the South Government, WU Ting-fang, letting him to convey the following words to YUAN Shi-kaï: "If the Qing emperor abdicated and (YUAN) declared to take the republic system, then the interim government (of the South) will for sure keep the words and I can immediately declare the dismissal of the president post. In terms of either meritorious service or capability, Mr. YUAN is the first choice to be elected." On January 22, SUN openly issued a statement that he has reached a tacit understanding with YUAN Shi-kaï, promising YUAN to be the president.

The Qing emperor abdicated

YUAN Shi-kaï accelerated the pace of forcing the Qing emperor abdicate. He let all generals of the Beiyang Army, led by a veteran general of both the Hebei Army and the Anhui Army, JIANG Gui-ti, issue an open telegram to the Qing government: "Due to the military emergency at the present time, we asked the emperor please order the princes and ministers to donate their private money, even it means ruining their families, in order to uniformly deal with the economic difficulties." Although shouting for a "southern expedition" every day, the Manchu princes all immediately silenced when they were asked to hand out their own money.

At the same time, YUAN sent some ones to spread rumors everywhere, describing revolutionaries as "men with three heads and six arms", and saying that they had sent many people to get into the city of Beijing, and no one advocating war could survive. Then, YUAN let the Manchu Minister Yiyu put forward at a government meeting a proposal of "Regulations for the emperor abdication and the preferential treatments of him by Republic of China". Most of the princes did not say anything, except the young and strong princes led by Liangbi, who strongly opposed the proposal. The meeting participants disagreed to each other and dispersed with ill feelings. After the meeting, the young princes set up the "Ancestral Temple Party", contending against YUAN. Then, YUAN personally stood out, and said to Empress Dowager Longyu: "Since ancient times, there have been no state lasting forever. The emperor who lost the status had been usually killed, which can be seen from the ancient time to the modern time." He said this to scare Empress Dowager Longyu. And he then persuaded her: "Today, though abdicated, the Qing emperor will still be able to maintain the title and enjoy the annual payment, which is unique since the ancient time." But Empress Dowager Longyu responded: "Let us have a long plan."

On January 22, 1912, YUAN Shi-kaï was returning home in Xila Lane after a government meeting. He was riding a double pole carriage. When the carriage reached the East Gate Street, a bomb suddenly
cast to it from the right side of the street. The commander of the Guard Battalion, YUAN Jin-biao, and four other guards immediately fell down in a pool of blood. When the bomb landed, YUAN's carriage had crossed the bomb landing point. The horses on the right side were injured but did not fall, and the horses on the left side were unharmed. The carriage driver LIU Er, who is a very alerting man, immediately whipped horses, left out of the scene with the fastest speed, and returned to YUAN's home in Xila Lane. YUAN did not get hurt. After getting off the carriage, he smiled and said: "Someone was joking with me today." Revolutionaries did the assassination. Ten revolutionists were arrested, and three of them were sentenced to death. Since then, YUAN said that he is ill and could not present in any government meeting, but let his cronies ZHAO Bing-jun, HU Wei-de and LIANG Shi-yi work on behalf of him to force the emperor abdicate.

YUAN Shi-kai thought over the situation again and again, and finally decided to get rid of the leader of the section of young royalists, Liangbi, so to deter the Qing government. He let his eldest son Ke-ting to talk with WANG Jing-wei, asking for help to kill Liangbi. WANG promised without any hesitate. He let an old member of the Tongmeng Association, PENG Jia-zen, implement the assassination. On January 26, PENG went to the door of Liangbi home. When Liangbi came out, PENG threw a bomb. Liangbi fell to the ground, while PENG's skull was hit by shrapnel and immediately died on the spot. Liangbi was injured in the legs, immediately sent to a Japanese Hospital, but died in the next day. After Liangbi's death, the Ancestral Temple Party people, and Manchu princes and ministers were scared very much. While crying, Empress Dowager Longyu said to ZHAO Bing-jun and HU Wei-de: "You go to talk with YUAN Shi-kai and tell him that the most important thing is to preserve the lives of me and my son." On February 3, Empress Dowager Longyu formally authorized YUAN Shi-kai discretion in discussion with the Provisional Government of the South on the Abdication Clause. On February 12, she brought her son, Emperor Puyi, who was under the age of 10, held the last ceremony meeting of the Qing Dynasty in the Forbidden City, and announced the acceptance of preferential terms in the Abdication Clause, and promulgated abdication order of the emperor. As so, the Qing Dynasty that had ruled China up to 268 years, declared the end.

On February 14, SUN Zhong-shan made a resignation to the Provisional Senate, and recommended YUAN Shi-kai as the successor to the presidency, but accompanied by three pre-conditions: First, "the new temporary government should be located in Nanjing, which was agreed by all the provincial representatives and cannot be changed"; Second, "when the new president arrived in Nanjing, the present temporary president and state members will resign"; and Thirdly, "the Provisional Constitution of the present Provisional Government was enacted by the Senate, and the new president must abide by all the promulgated statutes". YUAN Shi-kai's representatives accepted these pre-conditions. On February 15, the Provisional Senate in Nanjing elected YUAN Shi-kai as president, LI Yuan-hong as vice president. The temporary Senate sent a telegram to YUAN Shi-kai, calling YUAN Shi-kai "the world's second Washington and the Republic of China's first Washington". In the next day, YUAN replied: "I happily accept." He ordered all the officers and soldiers of the army and all the national officials cutting off their braids (Note: in the Qing Dynasty, men had been dragging a braid of two feet long behind the head) to greet the republic system, starting from February 18, which was the first day of the year in the lunar calendar.
In the morning of February 27, the special envoy to welcome YUAN Shi-kai, CAI Yuan-pei, and the welcome staff SONG Jiao-ren, WANG Jing-wei and others arrived in Beijing. The five-color flag (Note: this was the flag of the provisional government) were everywhere in the capital city of Beijing, colorful archways set up at main intersections, and the Zhengyang Gate was opened to warmly welcome this Welcome Delegation.

YUAN Shi-kai had repeatedly said: Once the situation in the north is stable, he will immediately go to south to take the post. Actually, this was to say that he would not go to the south temporarily if the situation in the north is unstable.

On February 30, a mutiny occurred in the capital, which was actually organized by YUAN. At the evening, the artillery team of the 9th Regiment of the WU Pei-fu troops of the Beiyang Army, stationed outside of the Chaoyang Gate, took rifles, and rushed out the camp. They shout along the way and opened fire to the sky. The restaurants and fruit shops outside the Chaoyang Gate even did not have time to close the doors, and all of their goods and money were robbed by the soldiers. Then, other troops responded, including the 3rd Army in the eastern city, the baggage team of the Lumi Warehouse, and the troops stationed in the Marshal Official Garden, the Cinder Lane and the Land Temple in eastern city. The troop guarding the Chaoyang Gate immediately shut the gate. The artillery team of the 9th Regiment who wanted to enter the city, pulled a mountain cannon and bombarded the gate. At this time, the mutiny soldiers within the city came for collusion: the baggage team of the Lumi Warehouse came to the gate and open the gate, so that their brothers of the artillery team entered the city. Then they stroke everything all the way. The mutiny soldiers came to the residence of the Welcome Delegation's members, broke into the rooms, and looted luggage and all documents. At this time, fire lit in the sky of the city of Beijing and the sound of gun shooting was constant.

But the mutiny soldiers had their disciplines: they did not kill, not rape women, nor make trouble to foreigners; they only robbed pawn shops, gold shops, banks, money shops and other large shops, as well as mansion of former Qing princes or ministers; they did not touch the residences of the officials of the Republic of China.

The diplomat envoys of various countries transferred their troops into Beijing in expedition to defend the embassies. Foreign troops frequently transferred between Tianjin, Shandong, northeast provinces and other places. It seemed that great internal and external fights would follow.

On March 1, YUAN Shi-kai sent some ones to invite the Welcome Delegation members to have a banquet at the Six Countries Hotel, and said it is to help them getting over the shock. Subsequently, YUAN presided over a military conference, announcing that if anyone dares to rob again, then he will be killed immediately; and that some areas in Beijing are under the martial law.

In fact, the manipulator of this mutiny was YUAN Shi-kai himself. The mutiny forces were his favored troops. In a day after the mutiny occurred, YUAN was talking with his friend TANG Shao-yi at home. He sat in the middle of the chamber, TANG sit in a side seat. At the time, the Beiyang Army's general CAO Kun came to see YUAN. Without noticing that TANG was there, he stood in front of the hall, gave a salute to YUAN and said loudly: "Report to the President: Following the order of the Grand President, the mutiny task has been done!" YUAN was immediately angry and shouted: "Nonsense! Get out!" Only after turning around, CAO Kun saw TANG was sitting in the side.

The Welcome Delegation from the south had personally experienced this terrorist mutiny and believed that the situation in the north is indeed unstable, and the north will be in chaos if YUAN left Beijing. So, various societies and organizations called YUAN, asking him not to go to the south in any case; and generals of the Beiyang Army issued an open telegram to the whole country, advocating for YUAN not to go to the south. SUN Zhong-shan and the temporary Senate in Nanjing had to give in, agreeing that YUAN does not go to the south to take the office, but have the inauguration ceremony in Beijing; and let the temporary government and the temporary Senate in Nanjing go to Beijing.

On March 10, YUAN held an inaugural ceremony in the former Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. CAI Yuan-pei delivered a speech on behalf of the Senate, and supervised when Yuan Shi-kai was sworn in. YUAN Shi-kai became the first president of the Republic of China.

After resigning from the post of temporary president, SUN Zhong-shan openly said for several times that he wants to promote the plan of the national railway system. A major goal set in his "Strategy for
development of the country" was the construction of 100,000 miles of railways and one million miles of roads. YUAN was happy after learning the speeches of SUN, and specially appointed SUN as the President of the China Railway Corporation with full rights for planning of the national railway system. YUAN also allocated to SUN the luxury train, which was especially dedicated for Empress Dowager Cixi's use, so to facilitating for SUN to patrol the country. He ordered the officials of various localities to provide a grand hospitality to SUN in tour. At the same time, HUANG Xing was appointed as governor of the Hubei-Guangdong-Sichuan Railway System. SUN then led a group of revolutionaries to take the luxury train for a national-wide inspection. When SUN and YUAN had bad times to each other at a letter time, the authorities checked the accounts of China Railway Corporation and found that the public funds used in the tour reached up to 1.1 million Chinese ounces of silver, while not even an inch of railway had been built.

Chapter 2  The YUAN Shi-kai Period

SONG Jiao-ren assassinated

After the revolution in 1911 successfully overthrew the monarchy Qing Dynasty, China began to go to republic, that is, the implementation of parliamentary system. So, a variety of political parties had set up. The Tongmeng Association had already been strong, and now one of its leaders, SONG Jiao-ren, worked very actively. Finally, he set up the Chinese Nationalist Party, also known as Guomingdang (GMD), by uniting the Tongmeng Association with four small political parties of the United Republican Party, the National Association, the National Public Party and the Real Progressive Republic Association. In this regard, SUN Zhong-shan and HUANG Xing jointly signed a statement, agreeing with the unification and establishment of GMD. On August 25, 1912, the inaugural meeting of the GMD was held at the Hunan-Guangdong Hall in Beijing. SUN Zhong-shan was elected a director and was further elected by the directors as chairman. Soon, SUN expressed that he still wants to focus on the railway construction and would like to let SONG Jiao-ren act on his behalf.

At the beginning of 1913, House Representatives and Senators for various provinces had been elected successively. The GMD became the largest party in the Senate, with 392 seats out of the total of 870 seats, which was more than the sum of senators of the Republican Party and the Democrats Party, both supported by YUAN Shi-kai. As so, the GMD acting chairman SONG Jiao-ren will become the prime minister of the cabinet in the near future. SONG visited various parts of the country, spoke everywhere, criticizing current political affairs. YUAN Shi-kai sent someone to hand a checkbook to SONG, saying that SONG can use it freely and such a check will never be returned. But SONG refused to accept the checkbook. YUAN told his trusted follower YANG Du: "It is easy to deal with someone who tries to seize the regime by a riot means, but it would be much more troublesome if someone wants to obtain power with a legitimate means and let the president be powerless." YUAN worried that he will be powerless.
On March 20, 1913, SONG Jiao-ren went to Shanghai Railway Station to take the train from Shanghai to Beijing. When he was at the ticket checking point in the entrance of the station, and was taking the cut ticket back, suddenly there was a gunshot. SONG's hand touched the waist and shouted: "I am shot. There is an assassin." A short man wearing a woolen military uniform in crowd to flee away desperately. HUANG Xing, YU You-ren and others, who were there to send SONG to Beijing, let the car driver send SONG to the Railway Hospital with the fastest speed. On the way, SONG pulled YU's head to his chest and wheezed: "I am very painful. I am afraid that I could not survive. Now there are three things that I ask you to do: (1) donate all my books kept in Nanjing, Beijing and Tokyo to the Nanjing Library, (2) my family is very poor and my mother is still alive; please take care of my mother on my behalf, (3) please continue to struggle to save the country and do not give up the responsibility because of my death.

The physician took the bullet out from SONG's lower abdomen with pliers, and found that the bullet was poisonous. At 2 AM, five surgeons conducted operation for SONG again, washing his intestines, and repairing and sewing them. SONG on the sickbed asked HUANG Xing to draft a telegram on his behalf to YUAN Shi-kai, reporting the assassination. In the early morning of March 22, SONG's eyes turned up. By 4 AM, he could not speak a word, but only look around with bleak eyes, seeming reluctant to leave the world. HUANG Xing, YU You-ren, CHEN Qi-mei and others were around the sickbed. HUANG loudly said near SONG's ear: "Deng-chu (Note: another given name of SONG), we will take care of all of your needs, you do not worry!" SONG's eyes threw in tears, slowly passed away. He was 33 years old. HUANG Xing and YU You-ren wailed over the corpse and cried badly. CHEN Qi-mei beat his chest and pedaled his feet, and said: "I cannot be reconciled. Really cannot be reconciled to this thing!" He let a photo studio send a man to take two photos for SONG's body: one dressed neatly and another naked.

The news spread to Beijing. People in the GMD headquarters were both sad and angry because of the loss of the actual leader. YUAN Shi-kai got the secretary's report when he just awakened from a noontime snooze. He immediately said to the secretary: "Is there anything like this? Hand me the telegrams immediately." The secretary took a bunch of telegrams and came back. YUAN showed a very sorry look, and said: "What we can do now? GMD lost SONG Deng-chu, the head with clear understanding, so that we will have more difficulty to deal with affairs." He asked the secretary to draft a charity order, to deal with SONG's funeral.

A man came to the Shanghai Concession's Central Police Station. His name is WANG A-fa and he was a businessman in antique calligraphy and painting. He said to the police: "Ten days ago, I was in YING Gui-xin's home in Yuan Lane to sell antiques. I am very familiar with him as he is one of my frequent patrons. In that day, he showed me a photo, asked me to assassinate the man in the photo at a specified time and a specified location, and promised to pay me a thousand Yuan after the task completed. I only know how to buy and sell stuff, but never kill, so refused to bear this matter. At that time, I did not know who the man in the photo is. Today, I saw Mr. SONG's photo in newspapers, and recognized this is the man YING Gui-xin asked me to assassinate. I believe that if you could find YING Gui-sin then you can find the murderer." On March 1, the concession police caught YING Gui-xin in the home of a prostitute named HU Fei-yun. In the next day, the concession patrol police searched YING Gui-xin' home, caught a man named WU Shi-ying in the house, and captured a pistol, a book of telegram codes, and several telegrams. The telegrams included:

(1) A telegram of Premier ZHAO Bing-jun to YING Gui-xin: "Please receive a telegram codebook. Later, you should send telegram directly to the State Council. January 14, Republic of China Year 2 (Note: i.e. the year of 1913)." On the telegram codebook enclosed, there were words of "The State Council. Secret."

(2) A telegram of YING Gui-xin to ZHAO Bing-jun: "We have purchased in Japan books on the bad histories of SUN (Zhong-shan), HUANG (Xing) and SONG (Jiao-ren), and had printed 100,000 copies, to be sold in Yokohama."
(3) A telegram of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the State Council, HONG Shu-zu, to YING Gui-xin, dated February 1: "The big issue is always that only a fierce action can be valuable."

(4) A telegram of HONG Shu-zu to YING Gui-xin, dated February 2: "You should ask ZHAO (referring to the Prime Minister ZHAO Bing-jun) a number (of reward money) in advance."

(5) A telegram of HONG Shu-zu to YING Gui-xin, dated February 4: "Your telegram had reached ZHAO, was passed over to me and submitted to the President face-to-face. After reading, the President was quite happy, and said that you are quite capable, and that you should carry out action when you are confident to do."

(6) A telegram of HONG Shu-zu to YING Gui-xin, dated February 22: "Your telegram has been submitted to the President and the Premier, and they have read it. In the future, you should not telegraph directly to the State Council because ZHAO had handed over the telegram codebook back to me, and asked me to uniformly deal with the matters."

(7) A telegram of HONG Shu-zu to YING Gui-xin, dated March 13: "Destroying SONG will be rewarded. You should look for an opportunity to handle the matter appropriately and properly."

(8) A telegram of YING Gui-xin to HONG Shu-zu, dated March 14: "The Liangshan bandit chieftain (referring to SONG Jiao-ren) disturbs everywhere (referring to that SONG spoke in various big cities, criticizing YUAN Shi-kai), which is really dangerous. An order has been issued to destroy him."

(9) A telegram of YING Gui-xin to HONG Shu-zu, dated March 21: "The bandit chieftain has been destroyed and our troop has no casualty."

From these correspondences, it was clear that the person behind the assassination of SONG Jiao-ren should be President YUAN Shi-kai and State Prime Minister ZHAO Bing-jun, and the liaison person was the Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, HONG Shu-zu, the person deploying the attack was YING Gui-xin (Note: a Shanghai gang leader), and the direct attacker was WU Shi-ying (an unemployed ruffian).

Soon after, ZHAO Bing-jun submitted his resignation to YUAN Shi-kai. YUAN Shi-kai instructed: "Grant a leave and a time out."

At the beginning of April, ZHAO Bing-jun spoke to a reporter of "New Epoch Times" in Beijing: "I and Deng-chu (referring to SONG Jiao-ren) have duties on Internal Affairs Ministry, and on Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, respectively, and we have been colleagues and later become friends. He lived in the agricultural test field outside of Xizhimen Gate, five kilometers away from the city. Sometimes, he lived in my house when it was late in the evening and he had not enough time to go out of the city. We feel very close, and have nothing that cannot talk to the other. When he left from Beijing and went to the south, he owed debt of five thousand Yuan, and I paid off all for him." What he meant to say was that I cannot participate in the assassination of SONG Jiao-ren.

At that time, SUN Zhong-shan was in Japan. After learned that SONG Jiao-ren had been assassinated, he returned to Shanghai, China on March 25. At that night, he gathered with HUANG Xing, CHEN Qi-mei, JU Zheng, DAI Ji-tao, etc. in HUANG Xing's residence, discussing the strategy to deal with the SONG case. There were different views: HUANG Xing advocated to push down YUAN Shi-kai by a legal process; DAI Ji-tao said he "would like to assassinate YUAN Shi-kai, which is trouble free and can avoid some comrade's sacrificing"; SUN Zhong-shan argued that the assassination is paltry and disapproved the legal process, but advocated a military action against YUAN. He said: "The President instructed the assassination, and therefore the matter cannot be resolved by the law, but should be resolved by force. It is the only way. ... YUAN has power in hand, and freedom to issue orders and transfer troops. We should take a surprise attack when they are not prepared, making them 'not have time to cover their ears when there is a thunder'. In other words, strike first to gain the initiative and get victory. ... Evidence for the SONG case has been conclusive, and people have been angry, which we should use in time. Otherwise, the opportunity will be lost, and it would be too later to regret and sigh." HUANG Xing disagreed with SUN, because we, GMD, are unable to beat the Beiyang Army under the command of YUAN Shi-kai, and many people in the revolutionary camp just want to be an official in YUAN's government and have gone to the Beiyang Army side. He said that the GMD controls only the four provinces of Jiangxi, Hunan, Anhui and Guangdong, and the four provinces themselves are not unified, so the GMD must only do what it can do. In the international context, HUANG said that the Republic of China has not been recognized by any country yet, the border situation is increasingly
dangerous, and if a domestic war would occur, China may become the second Korea (Note: Korea had been a Japanese colony at the time).

SUN and HUANG argued endlessly, and finally decided to telegraph HU Hai-min in Guangdong Province and TAN Yan-kai in Hunan Province for their views. The replies received expressed disapproval of an immediate military action, on the grounds of lack of preparation. In mid-April, the revolutionaries secretly met in Shanghai again. Most people still agreed with the views of HUANG, and SUN had to agree to delay the military action against YUAN. The final decision of the meeting was to let Jiangsu Governor CHENG De-quan recommend YUAN to establish a special court with full power to deal with the SONG case, with HUANG Fu as the chief judge. After the meeting, CHENG made the recommendation to YUAN according to the decision. YUAN replied to accept the recommendation on the surface, but in fact secretly let the Chief Justice XU Shi-ying to oppose the establishment of the special court by taking the excuse that the establishment of the court does not conform to regulations for court formation. At last, the special court matter was "settled by leaving it unsettled".

On April 16, the concession police in Shanghai handed the murderers of the Song case, YING Gui-xin and WU Shi-ying, to the Shanghai District Prosecutor's Office. On April 24, WU suddenly died in the prison. YING Gui-xin was very comfortable in prison, however: as he had opium addiction, he was allowed, at the beginning of his prison life, to paint morphine pulp on handkerchief and smell it and enjoyed. Later, he asked to directly smoke opium, and got a special approval of the court. On July 25, a group of people successfully broke into the jail and rescued YING Gui-xin out. YING then fled to Qingdao City and hid up there. In October, he came to Beijing via Tianjin, wrote a letter to YUAN Shi-kai, requesting YUAN to realize his promise of "granting a reward for destroying SONG", and specified the reward as granting the Rank of Level Two Order and a cash of 500,000 Yuan. YUAN Shi-kai secretly sent someone to give YING a big sum of money while asking YING to leave Beijing. But YING adhered to the two reward items, not one less. Someone reminded him: "YUAN is not a fellow you could tangle with, you should not move the earth on the head of Taisui." But YING pointed to his nose and proudly said: "Whom am I, YING Gui-xin? How do he dare to take me?"

In a night in January 1914, four big men entered YING's residence in the name of searching for crude opium. It happened that YING was not at home that night. The four men left the residence after search. After this event, YING left Beijing in the second day. In the first-class bus of a train on the Beijing-Tianjin Railway, YING was killed by the detective group leader HAO Zhan-yi and the detective WANG Shuang-xi, of the Enforcement Office of Military Laws. [Note: The two detectives also did not get a good end. When the director of the Enforcement Office of Military Laws, LU Jian-zhang, was appointed as the governor of Shanxi Province, YUAN Shi-kai ordered HAO Zhan-yi also going to Shaanxi; shortly after arriving at Shaanxi, LU killed HAO on an excuse. After hearing the news about HAO's death, WANG Shuang-xi was stunned, and became a loony in the motel he lived in Beijing: he sometimes said that he saw SONG Jiao-ren glared at him, and sometimes he said that he had seen YING Gui-xin's bloody face. He soon died.]

Another criminal of the SONG case, HONG Shu-zu, had been living in Qingdao City. A few years later, everyone had already forgotten the SONG case; and HONG himself also thought there would be no problem, and went back to Shanghai on the pseudonym of ZHANG Jiao-an. Later, he had a debt dispute with a German businessman and was twisted by the German and taken to the Concession Police Station. After paid off the debt, HONG came out from the shelter. Just when entering his car, he was captured by SONG Jiao-ren's son Zhen-lu, who was only 15 years old, and SONG Jiao-ren's secretary LIU Bai. He was then forced to go to a Shanghai court. Later, he was transferred to Beijing and sentenced to life imprisonment. He appealed against it but was sentenced to hang. In general, a hanged man would have a full corpse; but HONG's head was cut off after hanging.

After resigning from the prime minister post due to the SONG case, ZHAO Bing-jun was re-appointed as governor of Hebei Province. After being informed that YING Gui-xin was killed in the train, he made a long-distance call to YUAN Shi-kai and said: "As YING Gui-xin got such an end, who would dare to serve for the president!" YUAN promised to capture the murderer. But less than a month later, ZHAO was found dead in the Governor Office in Tianjin City, with blood oozing from his eyes, nose and mouth.
He was 51 years old. After the death of ZHAO, YUAN said to the people that he is "very mourning", and sent a scroll of cloth of condolence, on which YUAN personally wrote words of "cherish the memory of sorrowful to a good assistant".

**SUN Zhong-shan's Second Revolution**

On May 13, 1913, an open telegram was issued to the whole country, led by the GMD members ZHANG Feng-hui (the Shaanxi governor) and YAN Xi-shan (the Shanxi Governor), and co-signed by generals of the Beiyang Army including FENG Guo-zhang (in Hebei Province), ZHANG Xi-luan (in Northeastern China), ZHOU Zi-qing (in Shandong Province) and ZHANG Zhen-fang (in Henan Province), and ZHANG Bing-hua (deputy governor of Gansu Province). The telegram accused "HUANG Xing, LI Lie-jun, HU Han-min, etc. (Note: all with a GMD membership) are regardless their reputation and do not love the country, and are willing to be a warmonger. .... If there are some ones who dare to spread rumors making trouble and to use conspiracy to damage the overall situation, then we will concert efforts, tell the truce to the whole country, and are willing to abandon them due to the wish of the people." On March 15, YUAN Shi-kai ordered to cancel the Admiral qualification of HUANG Xing.

At that time, Jiangsu Governor CHENG De-quan, Zhejiang Governor ZHU Rui, etc. stood out to mediate the "North-South dispute". YUAN Shi-kai said to the mediators: "It is not that the north and the south have different views, but that the local governments refuse to obey the orders of the central government. The central government of course should punish them, and there is no place for mediation at all. ... Now I understand thoroughly that SUN and HUANG have no ability but to make trouble everywhere. I am entrusted by the 400 million people, and will not allow anyone to make trouble to lives and properties of the 400 million people! I am confident that my political and military experience, and diplomatic credit are no less than any others. If they had more ability than me, I would have been willing to let them do the job. But it is not the case now. If they dare to organize another government, I will dare to go on a punitive expedition."

Jiangxi Governor LI Lie-jun, who was a GMD member, advocated using force against YUAN. YUAN transferred the 6th Division of the Beiyang Army to Jiangxi Province, confronting with LI's Jiangxi Army. YUAN also asked LI Lie-jun, via LI Yuan-hong, to "resign and nominate a successor", but was refused by LI Lie-jun. YUAN immediately sent persons to instigate many generals in the Jiangxi Army, and succeeded. Seeing this, LI Lie-jun decided to postpone the planned military action.

At that time, heads of the secret societies in Shanghai, ZHANG Yao-qing, XU Qi-wen, LIU Ren-huan and others planned to launch an anti-YUAN uprising in the Shanghai Manufacturing Bureau. They counterfeited in names of HUANG Xing and CHEN Qi-mei in organizing an uprising team. In the evening of May 28, CHEN Qi-mei learned the news that ZHANG Yao-qing and others were planning the uprising, and telephoned the director of the Manufacturing Bureau, CHEN Huang, informing the news.

At 1:00 AM of the next day, XU Qi-wen led more than 100 people, held high the flag of "The National Army of Republic of China" and attacked the Manufacturing Bureau, but immediately met a prepared resistance. XU Qi-wen was trapped and arrested, the perpetrators then dispersed. YUAN Shi-kai ordered to escort XU to Beijing for trial, planning to let him confess that HUANG Xing and CHEN Qi-mei were the men behind the uprising. But XU insisted to say that they themselves faked the name of HUANG Xing and CHEN Qi-mei.

LIU Ren-huan led more than a dozen people fled to Jiangxi Province, hoping to rely on LI Lie-jun who was most resolute against YUAN. After arrived in Nanchang City on June 3, LIU went to the Governor Office to visit LI, but was rejected. LI Lie-jun called Jiangsu Governor CHENG De-quan, asking whether to arrest LIU Ren-huan. CHENG replied: "ZHANG Guang-xi and LIU Ren-huan faked the name of Ke-qiang (Note: another given name of HUANG Xing) and swaggered. Ke-qiang wrote me several letters, asking please arrest them. Recently, there were many rumors, and we have to arrest ZHANG and LI in order to show Ke-qiang's innocence." LI Lie-jun then sent troops to arrest LIU Ren-huan, WEN Zhong-da, LU Han-sheng and other ten people. [Note: Later, after LI Lie-jun was removed from the
On June 2, famous members of the GMD, WANG Jing-wei and CAI Yuan-pei, returned to Shanghai from Europe, planning to negotiate with YUAN Shi-kai. Their strategy to be used in the negotiation was: the GMD will elect YUAN president, the criminal search for the SONG Jiao-ren case will stop at HONG Shu-zu (meaning not to the Premier and the President); and YUAN should stop rendering the blame on the GMD in the XI Qi-wen case, and stop subpoenaing HUANG Xing. When they were asking ZHAO Feng-chang and ZHANG Jian to contact YUAN, YUAN removed Li Lie-jun from the capacity of Jiangxi Governor. Soon, YUAN also removed HU Han-min from the post of Guangdong Governor, but appointed him a representative of the central government to Tibet, while appointed CHEN Jiong-ming the new governor of Guangdong. There were deep contradictions between HU Han-min and CHEN Jiong-ming. After WANG Jing-wei's mediation, they agree to jointly, with WANG Jing-wei, telegraph HUANG Xing. The telegram said that the three of us had reached a consensus against YUAN and asked HUANG Xing to please preside over the military affairs in the Long River Basin. The loss of governorship in the two provinces of Jiangxi and Guangdong made SUN Zhong-shan's view of advocating military action against YUAN gradually prevailed in the GMD. Under this general trend, HUANG Xing began to plan the actual military deployment against YUAN. He decided that the military action should focus in Hubei Province.

While the GMD people in Hubei Province were preparing to launch a military action, WEN Zhong-da, who was arrested in the Shanghai Manufacturing Bureau Incident, confessed and said the office of the revolutionary party in Hankou is located in the "Republic of China Daily". Hubei Governor LI Yuan-hong immediately ordered police, together with the French Concession's patrol police, to seize the "Republic of China Daily", arrested four newspaper editors, and captured many pieces of telegrams and announcements. Seeing the revolutionary head organ were destroyed, ZHAN Da-bei, who was responsible for the overall situation of the uprising in Wuhan, ordered the uprising forces to immediately concentrate in the South Lake area and launch the uprising immediately. However, the subordinate organs in various places had been also destroyed, and several commanders and contact persons had already been arrested, the uprising did not really start up. Then, ZHAN took reckless action again, sending people to set arson everywhere. However, a battalion under the command of ZHANG Yu-kun stationed in the areas of Tianmen and Qianjiang still held uprising, but immediately collapsed and dispersed, as they were isolated. ZHANG and others could not stay in Wuhan, went aboard Japanese fleet Yueyang and escaped to the lower reaches of the Long River under the cover of some Japanese. After this defeat, the GMD organs and people in Hubei Province were completely destroyed.

At the end of June, SUN Zhong-shan came from Hong Kong to Shanghai. At the time, some generals of the GMD forces still wanted to save their own troops, and did not want to forcefully against Yuan. The 8th division in Nanjing was an elite troop controlled by the GMD, but the division commander and the regiment commanders did not agree to send troops to fight against YUAN, taking the excuse that officers at the middle and lower levels were not consistent on the military action. SUN Zhong-shan was very angry. He convened a meeting in Shanghai to urge CHEN Qi-mei declaring Shanghai independence, and ZHANG ZI holding uprising in Nanjing. SUN also sent ZHU Zhuo-wen to Nanjing to motivate the battalion commanders and company captains of the 8th Division to hold uprising. But in the end, no one started uprising according to SUN's instruction. So, SUN Zhong-shan and HUANG Xing invited LI Lie-jun, who was in Shanghai at the time, to have dinner together, mobilizing him to go back to Jiangxi Province and to launch an uprising. LI replied: "If other provinces can respond, we can do something in Jiangxi." SUN told him that Nanjing is about to have an uprising, which can make LI beckoned. After the meeting, it happened that the commander of the 1st Brigade of the Jiangxi Army, LIN Hu, sent a regiment commander, LI Si-duang, to see LI Lie-jun, telling him that the Jiangxi Army has high fighting spirit. LI Lie-jun finally determined to be the first one to hold an uprising against YUAN.

In early July, LI Lie-jun left Shanghai and arrived at Hukou County of Jiujiang City in Jiangxi Province. On the evening of July 9, he telegraphed the commander of the Jiangxi Guard Army, OUYANG Wu, and various organs in Jiangxi Province, stating: "I left from the official post and went to Shanghai for
recuperation, and suddenly heard the Beiyang Army has entered Jiangxi, was indignant, and now come back to Jiangxi." Unexpectedly, OUYANG telegraphed back, with harsh wording: "No one here wants a battle, you please immediately return to Shanghai. Otherwise, I will cooperate with the Beiyang Army to attack Hukou." OUYANG then sent three representatives to Hukou to persuade LI Lie-jun to depart. Although refused by the Jiangxi Guardian Army, LI Lie-jun was still supported by the commander of the 1st Brigade of the Jiangxi Army, LIN Hu, and other generals. On July 11, LI Lie-jun appointed LIN Hu as the left-wing commander of the Anti-YUAN Army, leading his three regiments to attack the Beiyang Army along the Shahe River; FANG Sheng-tao as the right wing commander, leading his three regiments to attack the Beiyang Army in Jiujiang City; and HE Zi-qi as the Hukou garrison commander. At the dawn of July 12, the vanguard of the left wing of the LIN Hu troops started an onslaught. At the same time, LI Lie-jun in Hukou issued an official accusation against YUAN, and promised three items to the people: "(1) Vow to kill the traitor of the people, YUAN Shi-kai; (2) Consolidate the republic system; and (3) Protect lives and properties of Chinese and foreign people." On July 13, LI Lie-jun took the commander-in-chief post of the Anti-YUAN Army.

SUN Zhong-shan let the general secretary of the General Affairs Department of the former Temporary President Palace, ZHU Zhuo-wen, go to Nanjing, with the task of "mobilizing battalion commanders and company captains of the 8th Division to kill the division commander and the brigade commanders, and announcing independence (of YUAN)." After arriving at Nanjing, two brigade commanders of the 8th Division, WANG Xiao-zhen and HUANG Kai-yuan, finally expressed willingness to oppose YUAN under the pressure of the officers at lower levels. But they had a pre-condition: Let HUANG Xing please come to Nanjing and serve as the commander-in-chief of the Anti-YUAN Army, but in any case SUN Cannon (SUN Zhong-shan's nickname; the word "Cannon" means "a man with big mouth" among Cantonese) please do not come to Nanjing in this chaotic period. After listening to this pre-condition, SUN was very angry and planned to personally go to Nanjing to "lead six divisions, risk my life to hold an uprising, and so to find a right place to die". He went to HUANG Xing's residence and talked with him. HUANG said: "Mister, you are not very good in military affairs and your actions may be not proper, which would make big trouble." He said that he is willing to go to Nanjing and command the troops on SUN's behalf. SUN reluctantly agreed.

In the night of July 14, HUANG Xing arrived in Nanjing, and went to the residence of the commander of the 8th Division, CHEN Zhi-ji, and held a military meeting to make the deployment for the military operation. In the next morning, the 8th Division's officers and men entered the Jiangsu Governor Office. Governor CHENG De-quan awakened from sleep. HUANG Xing led senior generals and met the Governor, explaining cardinal principles of righteousness against YUAN, and asking CHENG please assist. Stirred by this sudden incident, the Governor, who had many diseases, spoke haltingly. The 8th Division Commander CHEN Zhi-ji, and other senior generals kneeled, begged and cried. Governor CHENG looked mild and roundabout, and agreed to stand with independence and anti-YUAN. He then asked ZHANG Shi-zhao, who came to Nanjing together with HUANG Xing, please draft an open telegram against YUAN and declaring independence of Jiangsu, led by CHENG De-quan, YING De-hong and HUANG Xing. He also appointed HUANG Xing as commander in chief of the Jiangsu Anti-YUAN Army. A few days later, CHENG went from Nanjing to Shanghai. After arriving at Shanghai, he immediately declared: "On the 15th day of this month, the officers of the 8th Division stationed in Nanjing requested a declaration of independence, De-quan insisted with full bitter for two days, my old illness recrudesced, and came to Shanghai today for treatment and recovery."

In Anhui Province, the commander of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division stationed in Wuhu City, GONG Zheng-peng, was a GMD member. He brought a small troop to Hefei City, mobilizing his former subordinates against YUAN. Soon, some GMD people came to Wuhu from Shanghai, instigated CHENG Zhi-xuan, who was the commander of a battalion stationed in Wuhu, to oppose YUAN. GONG Zhen-peng immediately telegraphed him for response. The CHENG Zhi-xuan Battalion declared, in the name of GONG Zhen-peng, that Wuhu now is independent and anti-YUAN. A regiment under the command of ZHANG Yong-zheng and stationed in Xuancheng City, came to Wuhu City for confluence and anti-YUAN. In Anqing City, the YUAN-appointed acting governor SUN Duo-sheng and others also
announced, on July 17, independence of Anqing City. As so, most cities in Anhui Province achieved the anti-YUAN and independent status.

In Songjiang County of Shanghai, NIU Yong-jian, who previously served as acting General Chief of Staff of in the Provisional Government in Nanjing, temporarily organized a regiment of troops. CHEN Qi-meii organized the "Brave Army", composed mainly of military academy students. And he later announced the establishment of the "Shanghai Anti-YUAN Army” and appointed HUANG Xing as its commander in chief.

However, the consulate group in Shanghai declared to both the south and the north sides: "(1) If you, whether the north or the south, want to fight in Shanghai, then you must be thirty miles away from the concessions; (2) You should deposit ten million British Pounds in bank, in order to repay the potential loss of us. Otherwise, you will be considered violating the Universal Law, and we will interfere." Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce also sent a letter to the South and the North Army: "Shanghai is a shopping mall of China, but not a battlefield; and the Manufacturing Bureau is a public property of the Republic of China, and therefore no need to compete on it by the north and the south. No matter who provocateurs first, it is to take the people as enemy and will be considered as a rebel party by the people." All these made the very weak Shanghai Anti-YUAN Army to delay the planned military action, but hoped that the Beiyang Army, which had already entered the Manufacturing Bureau, could exit peacefully.

In Guangdong Province, CHEN Jiong-ming announced the independence of Guangdong Province on July 18 in the provincial council. He also issued an open telegram against YUAN. He let the 1st and 2nd Divisions, the Independent Brigade and other forces to send a branch troop each, advancing to Jiangxi Province as reinforcements. However, the divisions and the brigade prevaricated each other, delayed sending branch troops. This made the revolutionaries in the Jiangxi frontline become bitterly helpless.

In Fujian Province, the commander of the 14th Division, XU Chong-zhi, and other GMD people organized the Anti-YUAN Tongmeng Association, actively planning the uprising. They requested Governor SUN Dao-ren to declare independence. SUN Dao-ren then announced on July 20 "to cut off the relationship with YUAN, to go for self-governing and go forward. ... As soon as the overall situation is stabled, the province will still go for unification." He also claimed that conserving territory is the most important thing, and therefore refused to send troops going ou the province to fight against YUAN as proposed by XU Chong-zhi and others.

In Hunan Province, JIANG Yi-wu and other GMD people talked with Governor TAN Yan-kai, requesting declaration of anti-Yuan independence. TAN responded vaguely, but secretly sent a person to Hubei Province to talk with Vice President LI Yuan-hong: "I have prepared a poison syrup. I will poison myself to show the whole country if Hunan declares independence." LI advised TAN: "Such a death would be useless. A better way to deal with the situation is to temporarily echo with them as an expedient method, and gradually solve the riot problem." As a result, TAN only perfunctorily dealt with the anti-YUAN revolutionaries, and tried hard to postpone the time for the anti-YUAN announcement. Until July 25, TAN announced to cut the relationship with YUAN. In the contrast, CHENG Qian of the GMD organized three infantry regiments and an artillery regiment, and declared the anti-YUAN status. But they were in a serious lack of weapon and ammunition, and with a very limited combat capability.

In Sichuan Province, the anti-Yuan issue was even more complicated. At the beginning, YIN Chang-heng, a GMD member, was the Governor, and he went to the Litang area in western Sichuan to suppress a rebellion there, and HU Jing-yi became the acting governor. Later, YUAN Shi-kai appointed HU as the Sichuan Governor and let YIN be the Envoy to the Xichuan border area. GMD people in Sichuan were against HU, and went to Ya'an to see YIN, inviting him back to the province, resume the governorship and fought against YUAN. On July 3, YIN came back to Chengdu City, the provincial capital of Sichuan, and HU was forced to live in the Zhaojue Temple. But YIN did not dare to resume the power and anti-Yuan. Under YUAN's strict urging, he returned to the Sichuan border area at the end of the month. As so, HU let go of the suppression of the revolutionaries, and ready to disperse the
6th Division stationed in Chongqing City that was under the GMD's control. As so, the commander of the division, XIONG Ke-wu, declared Sichuan independence.

Although some troops in many provinces had declared anti-Yuan status, no unified command organ for the whole country had been established. SUN Zhong-shan only issued a declaration, saying: "Hope all the people unanimously advocate YUAN's resignation, so to stop the war terror, and to save the country from crisis and meet people's wish." He also telegraphed YUAN, providing his "last advice", persuading YUAN to resign.

However, YUAN Shi-kai, who had military strength, quickly deployed his troops, and soon suppressed the anti-YUAN armies. On August 18, Li Chun's troops of the Beiyang Army captured Nanchang City of Jiangxi Province. On August 28, the NI Si-chong troop of the Beiyang Army occupied Anqing City in Anhui Province. On September 1, ZHANG Xun's "Wuwei Front Army" attacked and occupied Nanjing City of Jiangsu Province. On September 11, XIONG Ke-wu abandoned Chongqing independence, dissolved troops and fled with a pseudonym, and the Yunnan Army entered Chongqing in the next day. At this point, these provinces announced abolition of independence.

SUN Zhong-shan, HUANG Xing, CHEN Qi-mei, etc. were wanted, and had fled to Japan, successively. The anti-YUAN struggle lasting for three months declared failure. This anti-Yuan struggle has been also known as the "Second Revolution". (Note: the "First Revolution", i.e. the Xinhai Revolution, was anti-Qing, and this second one was anti-Yuan).

The Chinese Revolutionary Party

SUN Zhong-shan was a temporary president more than a year ago, but now became a wanted, exiling in foreign countries. He was painful in Tokyo, Japan. He believed that the failure was not because of "strength of YUAN, but the people's slack". In his view, if HUANG Xing and so many other people did not adhere to solve the SONG case lawfully and therefore loose the good opportunity to take anti-YUAN military actions, then the Second Revolution would have not failed; at the beginning of the anti-YUAN struggle, HUANG Xing thought "(SUN) Wen is not very good in commanding troops", which made SUN could not "lead six divisions, review troop parade in Nanjing"; and when the revolutionary troops were defeated, HUANG Xing abandoned Nanjing City, causing "the armed forces without a commander and therefore defeated".

Now, SUN said to HUANG: "What I want in the future is that if they still admit me as the party chieftain, then they must completely obey the command of the party chieftain. This is because the failure of the Second Revolution is completely due to that they did not obey my orders. Therefore, I want to be a real party chieftain in the future, but not a false party chieftain. If so, the power will be unified and China will have a chance to be saved."

In the history of the GMD, the Tongmeng Association was the organization merging the Xingzhong Association created by SUN and the Huaxing Association created by HUANG Xing together, and SONG Jiao-ren reorganized the Tongmeng Association to the GMD Party.

Now, SUN was determined to set up a new party, "the Chinese Revolutionary Party". He stipulates that if an original GMD member wants to join the new party, he must re-take an oath, vowing: "I am willing to sacrifice my own life and freedom right, to follow Mr. SUN in new revolution. ... I forever keep these words until death. If I had another thoughts, I would like to be most harshly punished." At the same time, the person must affix the print of the right middle finger. In the Party Constitution of the Chinese Revolutionary Party, SUN divided the party members into three categories: those who became a party member before the Third Uprising (i.e. the "Huanggang Uprising") of the ten uprisings, will be called an "early party member" and "citizen with great merit" after the establishment of the revolutionary government, and enjoy the privilege of joining the government; those who became a party member after the Third Uprising but before the establishment of the revolutionary government, will be called "helped party member" and "citizen with merit", and will enjoy the right to vote and the right to be voted; and those who became a party member after the establishment of the revolutionary government, will be called "ordinary party member" and "advanced citizen", and will enjoy the right to vote but not the right
to be voted. As to people who are not a GMD member, they do not have civil rights during the period of Political Tutelage, i.e. the second stage in establishing a democratic republic suggested by SUN in 1924.

These provisions of SUN was boycotted by HUANG Xing and a number of GMD veterans. In the past, ZHANG Tai-yan and TAO Cheng-zhang had twice launched movements to request SUN step down and be replaced by HUANG. But they were not successful because HUANG worked hard to maintain the SUN's leadership. Though having such an elegance, HUANG was now asked to affix finger print and to swear to obey a single person, which he could not accept. He said that the oath of obedience to a single person is "not equal enough", and affix fingerprint is "almost an insult"; the division of party members into three categories is "using an officer future as temptation to call people to participate revolution, similar to what YUAN did". He said these are contrary to the principles of democracy, and thus "I hope Mister SUN does not oppose the principle of equal liberalism advocated by Mister SUN himself". He added that the reason for the failure of the Second Revolution lies in that the enemy was strong and we were weak, but not that the party members did not obey the order. Other veterans, such as LI Lie-jun, BAI Wen-wei, CHENG Qian, TAN Ren-feng and XIONG Ke-wu, hoped to preserve a "dignified" GMD. But SUN insisted: "The revolutionary party cannot be rudderless or interdependent, but must be under the only leader, and should absolutely obey. ... Talking about democracy and republican system without me is 'go south by driving the chariot northward'. ... To do revolution again, I am the only one who can lead, and everyone should obey me. ... I dare to say that there is no revolutionary mentor other than me. ... I cannot agree with deleting the words of 'obey Mr. SUN and do revolution again', and there is no room to yield."

Most of GMD people believed that SUN has ideas and theory, perennially running abroad in fund-raising, no one is comparable to his prestige among the overseas Chinese; and HUANG had been hard working in domestic affairs, led the uprisings and enjoyed popular confidence among the military forces. They also believed that if SUN and HUANG are not working together, there would be no career for GMD. In the army, a lot of people said: "The Chinese military community listens only to Mr. HUANG's order, and no one listens to SUN Wen."

SUN and HUANG had to break up. But HUANG did not want to affect the cause of SUN, and decided to leave China for the United States. At the end of June 1914, HUANG said goodbye to SUN, boarded a ship and went to the United States. On July 8, the Chinese Revolutionary Party was formally established, SUN sworn in, and party members vowed to obey SUN and affixed fingerprint. SUN specially set an ad hoc "Associate" post, under the Prime Minister, waiting for HUANG to fill in. However, HUANG had not joined the party until the death, and the associate position had ever been empty. [Note: HUANG Xing returned to Shanghai after YUAN Shi-kai died in July 1916. On October 10, he was hospitalized due to stomach bleeding. In the hospital, he had hematemesis for many times, and was diagnosed liver enlargement and in the late stage of cirrhosis. On October 31, he suffered venous rupture and bleeding in esophageal and gastric caused by portal hypertension and died in Shanghai. He was only 42 years old. SUN Zhongshan personally presided over HUANG's funeral activities.]

When in Japan this time, SUN Zhong-shan married with SONG Qing-ling. SONG arrived in Yokohama, Japan, from the U.S. at the end of August 1913, just after graduation from the Department of Literature at Wesleyan College for Women in the United States. Before she arrived, her elder sister Ai-ling had served as SUN's secretary. After Qing-ling arriving, both the SONG sisters helped SUN. Previously, Ai-ling had shown her love to SUN, but SUN did not respond. (Note: she looked very general.) SUN quickly liked Qing-ling, a young and elegant girl, however. Ai-ling looked it by her eyes, and finally left SUN and returned back to Shanghai in September 1914, and later married with KONG Xiang-xi. One day after Ai-ling left, Qing-ling, who had just awaken of love for the first time, stared at SUN and said: "I remember that when I was a child (Note: SUN had often visited her father SONG Jia-shu who had repeatedly donated for SUN's revolutionary movement), you said: 'My life is meaningless unless I live for a great cause.' Now, I want to know only one thing: Do you want me to be your wife and always help you doing revolutionary work?" After listening SONG's direct words, SUN said at the beginning
that he was older, and was buck passing; but soon said to SONG: "If I can marry you, then I would have no regret even if I die in the second day."

In order to obtain her parents' consent on this marriage, SONG specifically returned back to Shanghai to see her parents. After hearing the news, the father immediately shouted toward SUN Zhong-shan, however: "I donated money to you (referring to SUN) for the revolution, but you engage in women, and engage in my daughter!" And the mother persuaded her daughter not to do so because SUN has a wife, the two of you are disparity, and his son is older than you. However, Qing-ling was determined. The father let a maid to watch over Qing-ling, not allowing the daughter to leave the house. But the maid was sympathetic to Qing-ling. She helped to secretly mail a letter of Qing-ling to SUN, by taking the opportunity when she buys food.

After receiving the letter and knowing Qing-ling is under house arrest, SUN immediately sent ZHU Zhuo-wen to Shanghai to rescue Qing-ling. One day, Qing-ling left a note to his parents, opened the window of her bedroom on the second floor, and slide down by using a rope made of bed sheets. She got in the car prepared by ZHU in advance. The car went straightly to the pier. She finally arrived in Tokyo by boat.

When SONG Qing-ling was in Shanghai, SUN sent someone to carry his wife LU Mu-zhen to Japan and discussed with her about divorce. Finally, LU returned back to Macau with a divorce agreement in her hand and had since then lived in a house provided by SUN. In the second day after LU left Japan, SONG arrived in Yokohama, Japan. In the next day, 49-years-old SUN and 22-years-old SONG held a wedding ceremony in the home of Hetianrui, a Japanese lawyer, and signed a marriage pledge. In the wedding, SUN gave the bride a pistol and said: "This pistol has 20 bullets, 19 of them are to shoot enemy and the last one for oneself in a crisis. ..." SONG had considered the pistol valuable and collected appropriately lifelong.

SUN Zhong-shan and SONG Qing-ling's wedding photo.

In addition to marrying LU Mu-zhen and SONG Qing-ling, SUN Zhong-shan also had affairs with a Japanese woman named Kaoru Otsuki and they had a daughter. When SUN met her for the first time, she was only 11 years old. At that time, she lived with her parents on the second floor in the apartment where SUN lived. One day, water came down from the second floor to SUN's room on the first floor, and SUN sent his translator WEN Bing-chen going upstairs to see what happened. Kaoru had accidentally broken a vase. Her father let her go downstairs to apologize to SUN. Soon, SUN started to like the girl who looked like a tender shoot, and they have contacts frequently. When she grew up to 14 years old, SUN proposed to her father, via WEN Bing-chen, for a marriage, but was rejected on the base that his daughter was too young. Later, the father promised to let them engage first at a later time. The two engaged in the second year and married in the following year when she was 16 years old. Kaoru gave birth to a girl named Fumeizi. Before the daughter was born, SUN had left Japan for revolutionary matters, and never came back to see Kaoru and the daughter. After many years of waiting for SUN to come back, Kaoru re-married with another man.
Japan’s Twenty-One Requests on China

On January 18, 1915, after returning to China from Japan, the Japanese Ambassador in China, Hioki Eki, made an appointment to see YUAN Shi-kai. In the meeting, he made twenty-one requests to the Chinese government on behalf of the Japanese government, and asked the Chinese side to keep it confidential. On February 2, Chinese Foreign Minister LU Zheng-xiang and deputy minister CAO Ru-lin began further discussions secretly with Hioki Eki. The Chinese delegates had repeatedly rejected some of the contents of the Japanese requests, such as the one about military advisers, and the Japanese side made a little concession. To exert pressure on YUAN, the Japanese government sent 30,000 more troops to Northeastern China. Although the talks were extremely secret, some foreign newspapers soon published some contents of the "Twenty-one requests".

The Japan's requests consisted of a total of twenty-one articles, divided into five parts:  
*Part I, on the succession of Germany's privilege in Shandong Province by Japan, a total of four articles:  
(1) The Japanese government intends to discuss Germany's privilege in Shandong Province on the basis of the treaties or other agreements with the Chinese government, and the Chinese government should recognize all results of the discussion between Japan and Germany. (2) The land and the islands along the coast of Shandong Province should not let or lease to any other countries on whatever the name. (3) Japan will build a railroad from Yantai or Longkou to connect the Jiao-Ji Railroad. (4) The Chinese government should open, by itself, the major cities of Shandong Province as commercial ports to Japan.

*Part II, on Japan enjoying a privileged position in Southern Manchuria and the eastern part of Inner Mongolia, a total of seven articles: (1) The two countries agreed to extend the leasing period of Liushun Port and Dalian Port, and the period for Japan's control of the railroad in Southern Manchuria and the An-Feng Railroad to ninety-nine years. (2) Japanese should be allowed to build industrial plants or to farm in Southern Manchuria and the eastern part of Inner Mongolia, and have right to release or own the land they need. (3) Japanese should be allowed to live, travel and do business in commerce or industry in Southern Manchuria and the eastern part of Inner Mongolia. (4) The Chinese government will permit Japanese to have right to mine in Southern Manchuria and the eastern part of Inner Mongolia. (5) If the Chinese government would want to permit another country to build a railway in Southern Manchuria or the east part of Inner Mongolia, or to have a loan from another country by using tax in the area as collateral, then it should get an agreement with Japan in advance before set the matter down. (6) If the Chinese government would want to hire advisers or trainers in the fields of politics, finance and military in Southern Manchuria and the eastern part of Inner Mongolia, it must first consult with Japan. (7) The Chinese government will appoint the Japanese government to run the management and operation of the Jie-Chang Railroad, in ninety years starting from the date when this agreement is signed.

*Part III, on the Han-Ye-Ping Company (Note: this company consisted of three parts: the Hanyang Iron Plant, the Daye Iron Mine and the Jiangxi Pingxiang coal mine, is of China's first generation of modern iron and steel joint venture). It had a total of two articles: (1) When there is an opportunity in the future, the Han-Ye-Ping Company should become a joint venture of the two countries; without the consent of the government of Japan, the Chinese government should neither dispose any of the estate of the company nor let the company dispose the estates. (2) Without permit of the company, any other people outside of the company should not be permitted to exploit any mine near the mines belonging to the Han-Ye-Ping Company.

*Part IV, on the real preservation of Chinese territory, a total of one article: (1) The Chinese government will not allow any Chinese coastal harbor or island to be ceded or rented to any other countries.

*Part V, a total of seven articles. (1) The Chinese central government should hire strong Japanese as advisers in politics, finance and military. (Note: This item was not agreed by YUAN Shi-kai but agreed by DUAN Qi-rui when he was in power in a later time.) (2) All Japanese hospitals, monasteries and schools, etc. set in Mainland China shall be allowed to have land ownership. (3) The police of the necessary places shall be jointly set up by the Chinese and Japanese authorities, or the police stations...
in these places should hire Japanese as a majority, so to improve the Chinese police organs in a comprehensive way. (4) Buy a certain quantity, such as more than half, of ordnance needed by the Chinese government from Japan; or set up a Sino-Japanese joint ordnance factory in China that hire Japanese technicians and purchase Japanese materials. (5) Hand to Japan the right to build the railroad connecting Wuhan, Jiujiang and Nanchang, and the railroad from Hangzhou via Nanchang to Chaozhou. (6) If the Chinese government needs foreign capital to build railroads in Fujian Province, to mine and to rectify sea ports (shipyards included), it should first consult with Japan. (7) The Chinese government agrees that Japanese have right to do missionary work in China.

After the contents of the Twenty-One Requests of Japan were disclosed in newspapers, the whole country of China was in uproar. People from all walks of life had asked questions to the YUAN Shih-kai government, set boycott of Japanese goods. Shanghai first launched the "Movement of depositing money to save the country", and workers, clerks, students, rickshaw drivers and even beggars donated their meager income for the war against potential Japan invasion. HUANG Xing and others, who exiled overseas at the time, advocated to temporary suspension of anti-YUAN activities and unity against Japan and other foreign countries. However, SUN Zhong-shan did not explicitly oppose the Twenty-One Requests of Japan. In the contrary, he continued to secretly contact the Japanese dignitaries, seeking Japan's support for his revolutionary cause.

[Note: At the end of 1915, SUN secretly met with the Japanese Army's chief of staff, Uehara Yusaku. While declaring that "the three provinces in Northeastern China are Chinese territory, and sovereignty still belongs to China", he said: "Japan's population increases year by year, and the vast provinces of the three northeastern provinces of China are suitable for development. Japan has been resource-poor, but Manchuria is rich in important resources. Of course, Japan attends to the soil and so to set the national policy. In this regard, I and other members of the Chinese Revolutionary Party fully understand, and therefore we can allow Manchuria to become a special area toward Japan and recognize the priority of Japanese immigrants and development." On September 15, 1917, SUN said in a conversation with Japanese social activist Kiyoshi Kawakami that once he had the power, he "would be happy to hand over Manchuria to Japanese management." On November 16, 1918, SUN said to Japanese industrialist Songyongan at the Zuowei Gate: "China's confrontation between the north and the south at the present time is fed by Japan. If Japan changes the policy of helping the North Section, the North Section will disappear by itself. If Japan helps the South Section, we may acknowledge Japan's possession of Manchuria." The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan has kept, up to the present time, a document signed by SUN Wen, entitled "Sino-Japanese Covenant", which includes "... Article II: in order to facilitate Sino-Japanese cooperation in battles, the Chinese army should use the same weapons and ammunition as Japan's. Article III: If the Chinese Navy wants to employ foreigners, it should mainly use Japanese. Article IV: In order to really raise status in politics of China, the Chinese government and local offices should mainly employ Japanese if they want to hire foreigners. ... Article VI: If China wants foreign capitals or having a joint venture in operations of mines, railways and coastal routes, it may discuss with Japan first if necessary and, if Japan cannot, it may then discuss it with other countries."]

From January to April 1915, while negotiating with Japan, the YUAN Shih-kai government gradually leaked the contents of the Twenty-One Requests of Japan to the press to gain the attention of the world powers. When ambassadors of the US, Britain and France raised questions to Japan, Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs only admitted existence of the eleven items in Parts I and II. Later, Japan's Foreign Minister Kato Gaoming recognized to the US ambassador the existence of Parts III and IV. Under the questioning of the United States, Kato Gaoming later admitted the existence of Part V, but said these articles are only Japan's "hopes" but not requests. Under the pressure of the United States, Japan agreed to remove Part V.

On May 7, the Japanese government suddenly made an ultimatum to the Chinese government, limiting the Chinese government to accept the Requests with Part V deleted before 9 PM of May 9; otherwise, "the Imperial Government (of Japan) will implement the necessary means". 

38
At the noon on May 8, the British ambassador to China, ZHU Er-dian said to China's foreign minister LU Zheng-xiang: "China is now facing a serious juncture of life and death. I have been in China for 40 years and have had friendship with the president for 30 years. Today, I cannot do anything else but rush to say a few sincere words to you. The ultimatum can only be answered by yes or no, and there is no room for bargaining. Now, the European countries have no time to take care of the East, and Chinese government has no other ways but to accept the requests set by Japan." The U.S. Ambassador to China RUI En-shi also advised the Chinese government "avoid a face-to-face conflict with Japan." At 11 PM on the day, the YUAN Shi-kai government announced the acceptance of Part I to IV of the Twenty-One Requests of Japan.

After the news was spread, people in the whole country were angry. In Beijing, 200,000 people had a rally in the Central Park, and set up a "National salvation fund" targeting to collect donations of one million Yuan. In Tianjin, students of Nankai School, including ZHOU En-lai, who became a leader of the CPC at later times, took to the streets and delivered speech, calling on people to revitalize the economy and swear to clear the national shame. The National Federation of Education Associations decided that all schools at all levels in the whole country set May 9 as the National Shame Day. In Hunan Province, academic community of Changsha City initiated the establishment of the "National Disgrace Association". In the inaugural meeting, a student of Hunan Agricultural School, PENG Wen-chao, cut off his fingers on the spot, and used the blood to write: "I am determined not to see the country and the families to be broken." After the meeting, he wrote five suicide notes to teachers, classmates, family members and others. He wrote in the suicide notes: "In my life, I have determined not to be a slave of a foreign country. ... Dying for the country's shame is better than sitting back and waiting for the country to die." On the evening of May 24, i.e. one day before the official signing of the agreement between China and Japan, PENG embraced a stone and jumped to the Xiang River and died. In the next day, the people of Changsha City salvaged the corpses in the Xiang River outside of Xiangchun Gate. The Hunan Provincial Education Association held a memorial service for PENG, and thousands of people came for the condolence. People set up "Monument for PENG Jun-wen to embrace a stone to self-sink down" at the spot where PENG self-sank.

On May 25, China and Japan officially signed the Twenty-One Requests of Japan. Then, YUAN Shi-kai convened a meeting of the government officials. He said: "Although our country is weak, I will vow to refuse any requests in the ultimatum, made every effort to modify the items invading our sovereignty or showing their self-superiority. Japan has formally declared that they will return the Jiaozhou Bay to China in the future, and agreed that Japanese, although having the right of abode, are subject to the police decree and the taxation, same as the Chinese people. Therefore, we have retrieved a lot in comparison with the original document. ... China's national strength is not strong enough to confront militarily with other countries. So, after weighing the pros and cons, we had to accept Japan's ultimatum, which made me so sad and so shameful! ... After this disaster, we all must take the acceptance of Japan's requests as the shame and humiliation, and have the spirit of 'sleeping on the brushwood and tasting the gall' and be enthusiastic and go on. In all the military, politics, diplomacy, finance, etc., strive to refresh, schedule plans, fix the year to complete the plans, and determine to work together to reach the purpose. ... I hope that 'everyone buries oneself in work for the coming years and then meet Japanese again'."

After signing Part I to Part IV of the Twenty-One Requests of Japan, YUAN government also signed with the Japanese government the "Treaty on Southern Manchuria and the eastern part of Inner Mongolia", "Treaty on Shandong Province" and other treaties, detailing the articles in the Twenty-one Requests that had be agreed upon.

Preventing independence of Outer Mongolia

On February 15, 1912, Prince Zhebu Zun Danba of the Outer Mongolia, who advocated for the Outer Mongolia to split from China and was instigated by the Russia Tsarist, took the opportunity that Qing
Dynasty was overthrown, announced in Kuleng City the establishment of "Great Mongolia" and self-appointed its emperor.

On April 22, 1912, i.e. one month after YUAN Shi-kai became provisional president of the Republic of China, issued a presidential decree, declaring: "Now the five tribes are all under the republic system, and Mongolia, Tibet and Xinjiang are all territories of the Republic of China, and Mongolian, Tibetan or Hui people are all citizens of the Republic of China. ... In the future, all political affairs in these localities are internal affairs." He telegraphed Zhibu Danba: "The former Qing Dynasty had handed the ruling power to the Republic of China, and the people of the Republic of China have always embraced the governing power and handed it to this president. The original territory of the former Qing Dynasty covers Outer Mongolia, and therefore this president, who is entrusted by the people, should take over it, of course. The Kuleng independence was not allowed by the former Qing Dynasty and therefore the Republic of China has no reason to accept the independence." The telegram hoped Zhebu Zun Danba to "repent" and "no longer listen to instigation of other people". At the same time, he warned: "Now generals in various provinces are very angry for the territorial loss and governing power deficit, and plan to gather soldiers to meet you, the Lama." YUAN ordered armies stationed in provinces of Rehe, Chahar, Shanxi and Suiyuan, and other places to counterattack the invasion of Outer Mongolia to Inner Mongolia. By the end of 1912, the rebel troops of Outer Mongolia had been expelled from the Inner Mongolia, making the situation in Inner Mongolia soon stabilized.

YUAN then appointed the president of the Mongolian Princes Association in Beijing, Na Yan Tu, as his representative going to Kuleng. In August, the Republic of China issued the "Ordinance on Mongolia Treatment". The Ordinance provided: "Afterward, Mongolia will not be treated as a vassal state, but enjoy the same status of inner mainland. All the princes will keep the jurisdiction right they have now and enjoy favorable salary." YUAN gave preferential treatment to those Mongolian princes who left the split regime of "Great Mongolia" and returned to China. He received the Kulun Government's assistant deputy minister Na Bei La, who had returned to China, comforting and encouraging him, and promoted him to the rank of nobility next to prince. The number of Mongolian princes promoted in the YUAN period was more than the total number of princes promoted in the hundreds of years of the Qing Dynasty. This move of YUAN made many of the Mongolian ministers in Kuleng and other places returning.

On December 3, Russia and the "Great Mongolia" signed the "Special Items of the Russia-Mongolia Agreement", in which Russia supports the Mongolian autonomy in exchange for the exclusive commercial status of Russia in Outer Mongolia, but without mentioning China's sovereignty over Outer Mongolia. The Russia-Mongolia Agreement aroused the Chinese public opinion in an uproar, and Foreign Minister LIANG Ruzhi resigned. The successor of foreign minister, LU Zhengxiang, and the Russian ambassador to China, Kupengsiiqii, agreed, on May 20, 1913, to sign a bill entitled "Six articles to solve the Mongolia affairs", which recognized the Russian business interests in Outer Mongolia. The Senate of the Republic of China rejected the bill. On September 18, China's new Foreign Minister SUN Baoqi re-negotiated with Kupengsiiqii and reached the "Sino-Russian Statement", admitting that China has "suzerainty" over Outer Mongolia, and directing the Kuleng Government of the "Great Mongolia" to cancel independence, the title of the emperor and the title of emperor reign. On September 8, 1914, the three sides of China, Russia and Outer Mongolia held a meeting in Chaktu. On the eve of leaving for talks, YUAN Shi-kai's encyclicals BI Gui-fang and CHEN Meng listened to YUAN's locution: take the lifting of independence of the Kuleng Regime of Outer Mongolia as a prerequisite for opening the negotiation. Accordingly, the Chinese representatives had fierce confrontation with representatives of Russia and Outer Mongolia. The Chinese representatives had made a firm attitude and refused to compromise. In the end, after three months of negotiations, the Russians and Outer Mongolia's separatists had to admit China's suzerainty over Outer Mongolia and abolish the titles of "Great Mongolia" and title of the emperor, and Danba Zhebu will accept the title canonized by the President of the Republic of China. On June 7, 1915, Outer Mongolia officially announced the abolition of independence and restored the status of an autonomous area within the territory of China.
YUAN Shi-kai Became Emperor

After defeating the Second Revolution of GMD, YUAN Shi-kai ordered, on November 4, 1913, the dissolution of the GMD based on crime of instigation, and the expulsion of all congressmen who are a GMD member. As so, the congresses did not have sufficient participants for a meeting, became un-operational and had to recess. YUAN convened "Political Meeting" and "Provisional Constitution Conference" to replace the Congress. On January 10 of the following year, YUAN dissolved the Provisional Congress. In May, YUAN established the Senate in accordance with the "Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China" to exercise legislative functions. He also ordered the revocation of the State Council and replaced it by newly established "Governmental Hall" in the presidential palace. The head of the State Council is called Secretary of State, helped by two deputies called Left Cheng and Right Cheng. YUAN categorized officials into nine ranks, that is, Upper Qing, Middle Qing and Lower Qing, Upper Dafu, middle Dafu and lower Dafu, and upper Shi, middle Shi and lower Shi. These rank names had been used in Qing Dynasty for long. YUAN's retro color was getting thicker and thicker. He took the approach of "promoting only the previous policy and using only the previous officials", precisely provided that only those who had served in the former Qing government as a state or county official, are qualified to be Chief of Civil Affairs in a province.

YUAN was still grateful to the royal family. As early as when he was elected president, he wrote a letter to the Qing emperor, expressing his grateful sense to the royal family. He said repeatedly that his status of state head was demised by the Qing royal family, and that he should be thankful to the royal family. Later, after the death of the Empress Dowager Longyu, YUAN ordered to fly the national flag at half-mast, mourn for three days, and let civil and military bureaucratic be in mourning for twenty-seven days. He also sent State Councilor Yinchang going to the mourning hall in Huangjidian to mourn on his behalf and gave a gift of thirty thousand Yuan. He had been wearing a crape during the whole mourning period. In normal times, YUAN had been courteous of the former Qing's legacy. Some of the pre-Qing legacy had hope that YUAN would restore the Qing Dynasty because of his thankfulness to the former Qing Dynasty.

In 1915, there were often articles in the newspapers to proclaim the monarchy system, saying that "the republic system is not suitable for China" and "China should only be in a monarchy system". Among them, two people seemed very special. One was the social celebrity YANG Du. He published a book entitled "Monarchy system will save the nation". After the book was written, he asked someone to pass it to YUAN. After reading it, YUAN had greatly appreciated it, and secretly ordered Generals DUAN Qi-rui to rush printing the book and then distribute widely. YANG had a very close relationship with YUAN's son Ke-ning. He even said YUAN Ke-ning is Emperor Taizhong of the Tang Dynasty, LI Shi-min, who was a son of the Tang Dynasty's first emperor LI Yuan, while comparing himself to the famous brain trustors of the emperors in history such as FANG Xuan-ling and DU Ru-hui. YANG, together with SUN Yu-yun, YAN Fu, LIU Shi-pei, LI Xie-he and HU Ying, set up the "Law and Order Council". They say it is an academic group, "studying the monarchy system and the democratic system, to find out which system is more suitable for China." YANG took the chair. Another active person was the President of Johns Hopkins University in the United States, Frank Goodnow. In 1915, when he came to China again, YUAN Shi-kai sent the president of the Farmer Association, ZHOU Zi-qi, to visit him, saying that the president asked him to prepare a document on the question of "which political system, democratic or monarchy, is more suited to China's national conditions". Goodnow soon completed a paper entitled "On republic system and monarchy system", published in the August 3 issue of "Asia Daily", a newspaper in English but published in China. The basic views of the article were that the Chinese people's wisdom is low and does not have the quality of participation in politics; under this situation, the implementation of republicanism is of no benefit; and in comparison, the monarchy system is more in line with the historical habits of the Chinese people. Soon, London newspaper "The Times" reproduced this article, and newspapers in Tokyo, Japan, also reprinted it. The American university president also had a very good personal relationship with YUAN Shi-kai's eldest son Ke-ning.
There were strange rumors in the society. It was said that the keeper of YUAN's ancestral graves came to Beijing and reported that near the tomb of YUAN Shi-kai's father Bao-zhong, there had grown a wisteria of more one Chinese yard long, winding and forming a dragon shape. After listening this news, YUAN Shi-kai, his wife and concubines, and the children were exceptionally excited. YUAN reward the grave keeper a lot and told him not to tell this news to any outsider. He then sent his eldest son Ke-ding home to observe. YUAN Ke-ding went to the hometown and soon sent a letter back, saying: "The wisteria grows very fast, is now as thick as my arm, and with fresh color like blood. It is a pre-show from the God!" YUAN Shi-kai was overjoyed, and wrote a letter back, asking to build a fence wall to avoid trampling of cattle and sheep.

Another rumor said that YUAN Shi-kai received a letter from a self-proclaimed astronomer, saying: "After midnight from the day of xx, there will appear in the sky the emperor star at latitude of xxx, which is the latitude for the Xiangcheng County of Henan Province (where YUAN was born)." YUAN half-believed and half-doubted.

At the predicted night, YUAN Shi-kai brought his eldest son Ke-ding and went to a high platform in the palace and sure enough to see the emperor star in the sky at the latitude. YUAN Shi-kai was overjoyed. One more rumor said: one day, YUAN's tea boy held a cup of tea and stood in the bedside of YUAN who was in a noontime snooze, as usual, because YUAN would drink a cup of tea after waking up from the nap. This cup is carved with fine jasper, a gift from the king of Korea when YUAN was a convoy to Korea, and he had liked the cup very much.

At that time, YUAN was still in the nap and did not wake up yet, snoring. The tea boy stared at the great president, holding the teacup, and became more and more vertigo: the one slept in the bed seemed not the great president, but a big toad. The tea boy was so scared that the cup in his hand fell to the ground and smashed immediately. Fortunately, YUAN was not awakened by it. The tea boy knew that he had made a big trouble and did not know what to do. He then went to find the service leader, asking him to help. The leader listened, pondered for a moment, and then told the tea boy an idea. The tea boy was stabilized and came back to YUAN's bedroom. YUAN woke up, did not have tea to drink, but only saw the beloved cup had been crushed on the ground. He could not help but face sank and asked the tea boy what the matter is. The tea boy timidly said: "I do not dare to say it." YUAN said: "Why cannot you?" "I afraid of the President's blame." "You say it!" "I just saw that the one on the bed was not you, the great president." "Nonsense, who is it, if not me?" "It was ... was ... was a big golden dragon with five claws, with golden scales all over the body, sparkling. ..." YUAN listened, sat down, had no words, and then easily picked up a valuable thing on the table and handed it to the tea boy as reward and said: "Do not tell this thing to others."

Such a class of legends widely spread in the folks. People all knew that YUAN Shi-kai wants to be an emperor.

On the afternoon of August 24, the special military and police meeting was held in Beijing. At the meeting, DUAN Zhi-gui, YUAN Nai-kuan, LEI Zhen-chun, JIANG Zhao-zong and other military and police dignitaries spoke to support the monarchy system. At the same time, LIANG Shi-yi, ZHU Qi-ling, ZHOU Zi-qi and many central government officials established an association of "Citizen Petition Group" to support the monarchy system. Since then, Beijing had successively set up petition groups of the Chamber of Commerce, of rickshaw workers, of the Craftsman Association, of the beggars, of prostitutes, and other petition groups, to support the monarchy system. Various provinces had followed the suit. Seeing this, LIANG Shi-yi initiated the establishment of the "National Petition Federation". Then, the federation, led by LIANG Shi-yi and YANG Du, submitted a petition to the Senate for three times, requiring the implementation of the monarchy system. During this period, both the Japanese Prime Minister Okuma Shigenobu and the British Ambassador to China ZHU Er Dian expressed, on behalf of their government, that they endorsed YUAN Shi-kai becoming an emperor.

In mid-September, various places all over the country urged YUAN Shi-kai to please order the convening of a national meeting to discuss and resolve the political system of the country. In October, the elected provincial representatives came to Beijing successively, and ready to vote. On the morning of December 11, the Senate collected the provincial votes. As the result, there were a total of 1,993 provincial representatives, and all of them favored the constitutional monarchy system, not one vote
less. The secretary general of the Senate, LIN Chang-min, then read out the petition letter that had been already prepared in advance, to support YUAN assuming emperorship. The petition was unanimously adopted by the method of standing up for support; and as the result, no one did not stand up.

After receiving Senate's petition, YUAN refused it and said: "This President had sworn to the Senate for carrying forward the republic system at the beginning time of the Republic of China. If I would carry out the monarchy system, it is to abandon the oath and makes me having no way to talk about faith." So, the Senate met again, and discussed and passed the second letter supporting YUAN to assume emperorship, which praised YUAN "has a contribution more meritorious than all the emperors in the history, and moral lasting forever". The letter was presented to YUAN. In the morning of December 12, YUAN issued a statement, announcing acceptance of the Senate petition, and ordering to change the country name to "The Chinese Empire" and calling the year of 1916 as "Hong-xian Year 1". On December 19, he ordered to establish the "Preparatory office for the inauguration ceremony". On December 23, he specially conferred 128 people the ranks of Gong, Hou, Bo, Zi and Nan; the 76th generation of Confucius, KONG Ling-yi, as "Yansheng Gong" as before but plus the title of nobility; and the Qing royal family member PU Lun as the Dean of the Political Yuan.

At this time, the mission of the provincial representatives to vote on the political system had been completed. Therefore, a demobilization of the representatives was carried out, presided over by SUN Yu-jun: each representative will receive 100 silver dollars, and representatives of the provinces far away from Beijing 200 silver dollars. Delegates strongly rejected the offer and said it is to use only 100 silver dollars to send them away. They followed SUN Yu-jun and arrived at his residence, screamed and scolded aloud, and then smashed furniture in his home. SUN called the police and gendarmerie. These representatives said: "Police? Even if divine troops descending from Heaven, they have to pay additional money!" SUN was helpless and agreed to pay 200 silver dollars more to each delegate. As so, the things were settled down.

On December 11, 1915, YUAN Shi-kai ascended the throne as the emperor of the Chinese Empire. This was immediately and resolutely opposed by SUN Zhong-shan, LIANG Qi-chao and others, even the generals of the Beiyang Army, DUAN Qi-rui and FENG Guo-zhang, also expressed dissatisfaction.

There was a General named CAI E, who was previously the governor of Yunnan, and later YUAN transferred him to Beijing and appointed him as vice director of the Compiling Office of the Army Ministry. After coming to Beijing, CAI pretended as a man without any ambition, a debauchee, often visiting brothels and tavern, eating and drinking, and having a particularly good relationship with a prostitute name Xiaochengxian. At the end of 1915, he fled Beijing under the cover of Xiaofengxian, via Tianjin and Japan, and returned to Kunming City of Yunnan Province. On December 23, CAI telegraphed YUAN, requiring immediate and unconditional cancellation of the monarchy system, to severely punish
YANG Du, SUN Yu-jun, YAN Fu and others in order to "show the whole country", and requesting a reply within 24 hours. YUAN ignored it. On December 25, CAI issued an open telegram to all the provinces, announcing the establishment of the "Provisional Constitution Protection Army", and crusading YUAN. YUAN talked with CAI's old bosses LI Jing-xi and XIONG Xi-ling, asking them to mediate. After the mediation's failure, YUAN sent CAO Kun to lead the army and attack CAI's army. But CAI's army had gone from strength to strength, and their impact extended to provinces of Guizhou, Sichuan and Hunan. YUAN then sent troops to these provinces. At this point, General LU Rong-ting, to whom YUAN had relied on heavily, also rebelled him, announcing Guangxi Province's independency of YUAN.

On the day of the Lantern Festival in 1916, YUAN' nine concubines quarreled again in front of him about their ranks. YUAN sighed and said: "You should not continue to fight! You will have to go back to Changde (his hometown). You should wait to send my coffin to go back, with you all together!"

After a few days, a service girl of the YUAN family bought back a big bag of "Spiced crisp beans", wrapped by the whole of the newspaper "Shuntian Times". A daughter of YUAN Shi-kai, Jing-xue, noted that this "Shuntian Times" was full of news on denunciation of YUAN assuming the emperorship, which was exactly opposite to the arguments published in the "Shuntian Times" she and other family members had often seen. She compared the two newspapers of the same day, and only to learn that the newspaper actually had two completely different versions. In that night, she showed her father the newspaper full of articles against YUAN' assuming emperorship. After reading the newspaper, the father asked the daughter where the newspaper came from. She replied truthfully. The father's brow was wrinkled, but did not say a word. In the next morning, he called his eldest son Ke-ding in and asked him what was going on? The son had to admit that he played the tricks, and kneeled on the ground, begging for mercy. The father beat the son with a whip. While beating, the father scolded the son "cheating father and doing harm to the country."

The reason for YUAN Ke-ding to make the trick promoting the monarchy system was that he wanted to be the prince. Among the seventeen sons of YUAN Shi-kai, Ke-ding was the eldest, and the only son whom his wife had delivered. YUAN Shi-kai had been intended to cultivate the son, and as the results, the son not only learned profound knowledge, but also was quite good in German and English languages. When YUAN Shi-kai talked with foreigners, Ke-ding was often the translator.

Soon, YUAN Shi-kai received an open telegram from FENG Guo-zhang, LI Chun, and JIN Yun-peng and others, urging him to cancel the monarchy system. These people were promoted by YUAN and now had served in important posts. Then, YUAN's close friend XU Shi-chang also sent a letter to him, urging him to cancel the monarchy system. At this time, Britain, the United States, Japan, Germany, Italy and other countries also expressed opposition to YUAN's emperorship. Under this situation, YUAN convened a meeting at the Xinhua Palace on March 21, 1916. The meeting was gloomy, and no one had a good way to solve the current problems. YUAN said lightly: "This is my fault, and no one else should be blamed." Then he said: "Cancel the monarchy system." At the time, only NI Si-chong made a look of angry like King Kong and said: "I swear to swiftly sweep out whoever dares against the monarchy system." YUAN immediately stopped him. In the next day, YUAN issued a statement, announcing the abolition of the monarchy system, and resumption of presidency of the Republic of China, as well as restored the vice-presidency of LI Yuan-hong. At this point, the monarchy system ended after lasting for 102 days.

YUAN started to have health problem. At the beginning, it was just inhibited urine. But he refused to see a doctor practicing western medicine. Later, under the insistence of his son Ke-tong, he agreed to let a French doctor Beixiye come to his home to diagnose and provide treatment. Beishiye found that YUAN's disease was of bladder stones, and already had symptoms of uremia at the time. He suggested YUAN to go to the hospital for a surgery but was rejected by YUAN. As so, the doctor had to do catheterization in YUAN's bedroom, but the urine derived was hematuria already, indicating that his kidney may also have a problem. YUAN understood that he was not far from death, and therefore let XU Shi-chang and DUAN Qi-rui come to his residence. He handed the president seal to XU and said: "The president should have been LI Song-qing (Note: Song-qing is another given name of LI Yuan-
In his whole life, YUAN Shi-kai had a total of nine concubines in addition to his wife, and they gave birth to thirty-two children.

His wife YU was a daughter of a wealthy landlord in Henan Province, but illiterate. After she gave birth to his eldest son Ke-ting, YUAN was no longer sleep together with her, but only treated her as a housewife. He would sit in her room for a while every three to five days, talking casually. The Qing government gave her the rank of Mandade Madam of the First Class. In the New Year's Day of a year, ambassadors and their wives of various countries came to the presidential palace to give New Year greeting. An ambassador and his wife walked to YUAN's wife and the ambassador intended to shake hands with her for courtesy. Seeing this, she was panic, and immediately turned her body to a side and retreated her hands to her back. The ambassador was stiff there, and then had to go away with his wife. Since then, whenever YU needed to be present, YUAN Shi-kai always let his two daughters accompany YU, and answer questions on behalf of their mother.

The first concubine of YUAN had the surname of SHEN, originally a prostitute in Shanghai, and from Suzhou. When being twenty-two years old, YUAN tried to find a job but failed, and therefore visited a brothel to divert himself, and pointed SHEN. After becoming familiar to each other, SHEN initiated to financially support him to develop a carrier. When sending YUAN from Shanghai, she said to YUAN: After he left, she will ransom, move out of brothels, and hope YUAN to persuade his carrier and do not forget their affection. YUAN was moved very much, and then swore by taking the heaven and sun as witness, and said farewell while the tears ran down his cheeks. Later, YUAN became outstanding, and sure enough taking SHEN with him as his concubine.

The second, third and fourth concubines were all Koreans. When serving as the Qing's envoy in Korea, the Korean royal family gave KIM, who was a nephew of Princess LI, as YUAN's concubine. When marrying YUAN, KIM brought two dowry girls: MIN and WU. When meeting these three beautiful flower-like girls, YUAN immediately enjoyed with all of them. What made KIM even more angry was that YUAN let WU (of 17 years old) as the second concubine, KIM (of 16 years old) as the third concubine and MIN (also of 16 years old, but with birthday later than KIM) the forth concubine, according to the ages of the three girls. In other word, her two dowry girls not only were in the same rank as her, but also one of them was in front of her in the row. She had been unhappy about it lifelong. YUAN liked the three Korean girls very much, and let them sleep with him in turns, resulting that they gave him a lot of children: WU gave birth to six, KIM five and MIN four, a total of fifteen children, accounting almost half of the children of YUAN.

The fifth concubine YANG was born in a humble household in Tianjin City. She had a clever mind and was decisive when anything crops up. YUAN let her manage the entire house. All servants, service girls, YUAN's children had to obey her constraints, and she became "WANG Xi-feng" of the YUAN House. She controlled more strictly the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth concubines.

The sixth concubine YE was originally a prostitute in Nanjing. When going to Nanjing for business, YUAN Shi-kai's second son, Ke-wen, went to a brothel and met YE. After playing her, he was fascinated by her carcass, and said to marry her. After returning to Beijing, he reported to his father about the business. When kowtowing to his father, YE's photo slip out from the pocket and fell to the ground. The father asked what this is. The son said that he found a beautiful girl in Nanjing for you and brought back this photo to see if you like the girl. The father took the photo and had a look, and found she is really glamorous. He then sent someone to Nanjing and picked her back, and YE became the sixth house concubine.

The seventh concubine ZHANG was from Henan Province. YUAN liked her and took her as a concubine.

The eighth concubine GUO was originally a prostitute in Suzhou, and a gift from a person who wanted to lick YUAN's shoes, bought her from Suzhou, and presented her to YUAN respectively.

The ninth concubine LIU was originally a little service girl of the fifth concubine YANG. She was budding at the time while YUAN was more than 50-year-old, the age liking a little girl very much. One day, he enjoyed her. Afterward, he liked her incredibly. Though saying nothing, the fifth concubine was full of vinegar in heart, and once broke her head by using an excuse.
Among the nine concubines, the new comer was always younger than the others, of course. YUAN always actually called the youngest girls to sleep together. No matter whom he stayed at the night, the one to put on dress and to wait for everything in the morning was always the fifth concubine YANG.

Chapter 3  Warlord Rulings

After the death of YUAN Shi-kai, his Beiyang Army split into two factions: the Anhui Section headed by DUAN Qi-rui and controlling provinces of Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong and Shaanxi; the Hebei Section headed successively by FENG Guo-zhang, CAO Kun and WU Pei-fu, and controlling provinces of Hebei, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, and Hubei. In addition to these Beiyang warlords, there was Northeast Section headed by ZHANG Zuo-lin and controlling the three provinces in Northeastern China. These three warlord sections had wars with each other in order to be completely dominant in the country. In addition to the three big warlords, there were some provincial warlords: the Shanxi Section headed by YAN Xi-shan, the Yunnan Section headed by TANG Ji-rao, the Guangxi Section headed by LU Rong-ting’s, and so on. The warlords had melee in the land of China. Furthermore, SUN Zhong-shan and some other GMD people exiled abroad, or lived in concessions in Shanghai and other cities, where Chinese government had no jurisdiction and therefore a warlord could not go there to arrest them.

Warlords, from left: DUAN Qi-rui, WU Pei-fu and CAO Kun.

The Braid Army's Restoration of Qing Dynasty

After the death of YUAN Shi-kai, Vice President LI Yuan-hong succeeded the president of the Republic of China, while the Hebei warlord FENG Guo-zhang was elected vice president, and the Anhui warlord DUAN Qi-rui the prime minister and chief of the army. It was at the time of the First World War. DUAN advocated a war on Germany but was firmly opposed by LI and the Congress. As so, there was an "opposition between the President Palace and the State Council".

In the Xuzhou area of Jiangsu Province, there was a small warlord, named ZHANG Xun, whom both LI and DUAN wanted to win over. ZHANG had always wanted restoration of the Qing Dynasty. At this time, he pretended as a mediator between LI and DUAN, while preparing actively for the restoration, secretly. In late May 1917, LI learned that DUAN was secretly planning to overthrow him with force, and therefore ordered the removal of DUAN from the post of premier of the State Council. ZHANG said that China cannot engage in the republic system, as proved by the fight between LI and DUAN.

On June 7, ZHANG led his "Braid Army" (Note: ZHNAG's officers and soldiers had kept the former Qing's long braids behind head) and advanced northward. On June 14, the Braid Army arrived in Beijing. On June 30, ZHANG secretly entered the Qing Palace, discussed with people there, and determined to start action that night. At 1 AM of July 1, ZHANG, wearing the standard dress of the Qing officials
(blue gown, yellow coat and a red top of spirits), led KANG You-wei, LIU Ting-chen and generals of the Braids Army, a total of more than 50 people, and entered the palace by car. KANG You-wei had previously promoted the "Campaign of Reform and Change" but failed, and later organized "Imperialist Association" advocating open-minded despotism and against the republic system, and had been planning to let PU Yi restore emperornship. LIU Ting-chen was a former Qing official at the rank of Jinshi, and one of the main characters planning the restoration conspiracy. Around 3 AM in the morning, the deposed Qing emperor PU Yi received ZHANG and others in Yangxin Hall. ZHANG led the people saluted with "three kneeled-downs and nine kowtows" onto "Emperor" PU Yi. Then, ZHANG reported to PU Yi that he had something to say and said after the approval of the emperor: "The Empress Dowager Longyu issued the order to take the republic system because she could not bear suffering of the people due to a fight just for honor of a surname and the fate of the royal family. Unexpectedly, people have been destitute under the system. The republic system is not suitable to our national conditions, and the people can be saved only if the emperor reset in." The 12-year-old PU Yi responded: "I am too young, and have neither virtue nor talent, and therefore unable to take the task and responsibility." ZHANG said: "His Majesty, everybody knows that you are virtuous and talented. In the past, Emperor Shenzu assumed the duty when he was very young." PU Yi said: "Since it is so, I take the task, though reluctantly!" On the same day, PU Yi released the "Decree to ascend the throne", claiming "disintegration of the republic system, after all the remedies", declaring to personally govern and recover the emperor power. With the help of ZHANG and others, PU Yi had made a series of eight "encyclicals", appointing officials and awarding ranks, and restored the old system of the Qing Dynasty. Important personnel participating the restoration meeting were all awarded an important position: ZHANG Xun as the Minister of State and Minister of discussing governmental affairs, and so on. ZHANG then issued an open telegram to all provinces in the country, announcing that they "have asked the emperor to restore the position" and requesting all the provinces "to follow the official government and hang the dragon flag, the flag of the Qing Dynasty.

After the news spread out, it was immediately denounced by the whole nation. SUN Zhong-shan published "Declaration against the treason" in Shanghai. DUAN Qi-rui composed of "Crusading Treason Army", denouncing ZHANG's Braid Army. The defensive Braid Army, which was of very weak combat strength, collapsed after just a touch. With help from Germans (Note: Germany supported the restoration of the Qing Dynasty), ZHANG fled into the Dutch Embassy for protection. PU Yi had to announce abdication once again. On July 14, DUAN Qi-rui led his troops and entered Beijing. On August 1, LI Yuan-hong resigned from the presidency, and Vice President FENG Guo-zhang took the post of the acting president, DUAN Qi-rui restored as the Prime Minister and the Army chief.

The War between the Hebei Section and the Anhui Section

Soon after FENG Guo-zhang of the Hebei Section became the acting president, and DUAN Qi-rui of the Anhui Section became the Prime Minister, the two warlords immediately started to fight, fiercely. At the time, SUN Zhong-shan, together with the southwest warlords TANG Ji-yao and LU Rong-ting, formed a "Military Government Defending the Provisional Constitution" in Guangdong Province, confronting the Central Government in Beijing. In this regard, DUAN Qi-rui advocated sending troops to crusade, i.e. "unite the country by force", while FENG Guo-zhang advocated "peaceful reunification". In this way, the contradictions between the Anhui Section and the Hebei Section became open.

Soon after, DUAN announced that since the Republic of China has been interrupted, we must have another Congress and reconsider the Constitution, so to re-generate the Republic. As he wished, the newly elected Congress was held in August 1918. In the new Congress, members of the "Anfu Section" (an organization of congressmen supporting DUAN Qi-rui) held an absolute majority. The new Congress then elected XU Shi-chang (he does not belong to neither the Hebei Section nor the Anhui Section, but independent) to replace FENG as the president of the Republic of China. DUAN also resigned as prime minister. In this way, the independent XU Shi-chang became the president; and
FENG Guo-zhang of the Hebei Section and DUAN Qi-rui of the Anhui Section were both down on the surface, but were still active behind the scene and continued to control the situation.

XU Shi-chang was not stable in the position of the new president. At the beginning of 1920, the commander of the 3rd Division of the Hebei Section, WU Pei-fu, and the "Protecting the Country Army" in the south jointly formed the "Saving the Country Association Army". They planned to expel President XU, and to form a united government of the South and the North. At the end of May, WU Pei-fu led the 3rd Division and advanced from Southern Hunan to Hankou City, Hubei Province, and then, further to Henan Province, and finally stationed along the Beijing-Hankou Railway. At the same time, the head of the Hebei Section, CAO Kun (Note: the previous head FENG Guo-zhang had passed away due to illness), sent troops to Dezhou City in Shangdong Province, as the right wing to echo WU Pei-fu. On June 15, CAO Kun, WU Pei-fu and other generals of the Hebei Section held a secret military meeting in Baoding City, Hebei Province.

Giving the tit for tat, the head of the Anhui Section, DUAN Qi-rui, set up a "Stabilizing the Country Army" on July 8 in the Tuanhe, and self-appointed as its commander in chief, appointed XU Shu-zheng as chief of staff. He also appointed DUAN Zhi-gui as the commander of the First Route as well as the commander of the troops enforcing martial law in Beijing, QIU Tong-feng as the commander of the Second Route as well as the frontline commander, and WEI Zong-han as the commander of the 3rd Route. Furthermore, DUAN forced President XU to promulgate the order to punish CAO Kun, WU Pei-fu and other generals of the Hebei Section. Then, DUAN convened a joint meeting, participated by all the cabinet members in Beijing, and military and political personnel. The meeting decided to send troops to crusade CAO Kun and WU Pei-fu.

On the same day, the leaders of the Hebei Section, CAO Kun and WU Pei-fu, also convened an emergency meeting, participated by the representatives of the "Eight Provinces Alliance", as well as head of the Northeast Section, ZHANG Zuo-lin, who was neutral on the surface. In the next day, CAO Kun announced the establishment of "Crusading Treason Army" and appointed WU Pei-fu as the commander in chief of the frontline troops. After the meeting, ZHANG Zuo-lin returned to Shengyang and decided to send one brigade each from the 27th and 28th Divisions entering Northern China, with ZHANG Jing-hui as the commander, in the name of the protection of the Beijing-Shengyang Railway.

On the evening of July 14, 1920, the war between the Hebei Section and the Anhui Section broke out. The two sides started fight in both the east front and the west front.

The east front was along the Beijing-Shengyang Railway, where the XU Shu-zheng's troops of the Anhui Section confronted against the CAO Ying's troops of the Hebei Section. In the night of July 15, they started fight in Yang Village near Tianjin City. The defending troops of the Hebei Section were the Mixed 4th Brigade, the Infantry Team of the Hebai Guardian Corps, a total of about 20,000 people. The Anhui army attacking Yang Village was the Mixed 2nd Brigade and the Infantry 2nd Regiment of the Border Guard 3rd Division, a total of about 15,000 people. Defenders placed several cannons on both sides of the suspension bridge near the Yangcun Train Station. Nearby, there was a station of the Japanese army. Several Japanese officers came out to protest, requesting the Hebei Army to immediately move the cannons away, and claimed that no fight will be allowed within two miles of the railway. The Hebei Army had to retreat back, which made a gap in the defense line. The Anhui Army flocked through the gap. The Hebei Army had to retreat further, but still very orderly: the machine gun team retreated last, other troops retreat to the areas of Beichang and Lijiazui.

At this time, the Northeast Army arrived, which made the Hebei Army in high moral again. The Hebei Army and the Northeast Army jointly attacked the Anhui Army, making slam forward from Langfang. The Anhui Army was defeated, with casualties of more than a thousand people. By July 20, all Anhui troops along the Beijing-Shengyang Railroad had fled away. They fled in the direction toward the Mongolian border but were blocked by the commander of the Chahar Army, WANG Ting-zhen, and the commander of the Suiyuan Army, CAI Cheng-xun. After fled to Beijing, the commander of East Route of Anhui Army, XU Shu-zheng, hided here and there, living in the Six Country Hotel or the home of a foreigner, with a secret track.
The west frontline was along the Beijing-Wuhan Railway, and the DUAN Zhi-gui’s troop of the Anhui Section confronting against WU Bei-fu’s troop of the Hebei Army. The Hebei army was in the Gaopaidian area of Hebei Province, and Anhui army along the Zhuozhou,Gu’an-Laishui line. On the evening of July 14, the 1st Army of the Anhui Section let its 15th Division as the striker, attacking the 3rd division of the Hebei Section. The Hebei Army withdrew from Gaobeidian. Unexpectedly, the Hebei Army sent a battalion out flanking the rear of the Anhui Army in the midnight. The Hebei army attacked from both front and rear, and the Anhui Army was defeated and returned to the Liulihe area. At 10 PM of the next day, DUAN Zhi-gui of the Anhui Army ordered to attack the Hebei Army stationed in Gaobeidian, but his soldiers did not respond, and the two wings retreated first, and the troop in the front then retreated back for about 15 kilometers. On July 16, the two sides fought again, and the Anhui Army was defeated with heavy casualties. In the next morning, the two sides fought in the north of Zhuozhou, and a brigade commander of the Anhui Army, FAN Shang-pin, was killed, and the troop had countless casualties. In view that the whole army had lost combat ability, the division commander QU Tong-feng came out, waving a white flag and asking for peace. WU Pei-fu ordered them putting down ordnance first. QU Shi-chang then surrendered. WU Pei-fu refused to see QU but ordered immediately escorting him to Baoding and let CAO Kun to handle the matter. CAO Kun gave QU preferential treatment and advised him to follow the right side. QU then telegraphed all officers and soldiers of the Anhui Army, advising them to be consistent with CAO. At the time, the commander of the 15th Division of the Anhui Army, LIU Xun, fled, and all of his subordinates surrendered. The commander of the Anhui Army in the west frontline, DUAN Zhi-gui, was seriously injured, and fled to Beijing. As so, the Anhui Army in the west frontline had no commander, the soldiers were without fighting spirit, and surrendered or escaped whenever met a troop of the Hebei Army.

On July 19, the head of the Anhui Section, DUAN Qi-rui issued an open telegram to announce his resignation. In the afternoon of the next day, the Hebei Army arrived Changxindian in Beijing, and cleared all the remaining troops of the Anhui Army. On July 23, the vanguard of the Hebei-Northeast coalition forces entered the city of Beijing and received the Nanwan Military Camp and Beiwan Military Camp, respectively, while their main force staying outside the city as agreed upon between the Hebei Section and the Northeast Section. At this point, the war between the Hebei Army and the Anhui Army ended after the fight of only four days, and the Hebei Army won a complete victory. After the end of the war, the Hebei Section and the Northeast Section jointly controlled the governmental power in Beijing.

During the war between the Hebei Section and the Anhui Section, the commander-in-chief of the Guangdong Army, CHEN Jiong-ming, who was a GMD member, successfully expelled the Guizhou warlord and the Yunnan warlord out of Guangshou City. Later, SUN Zhong-shan came to Guangzhou, and decided to hold an extraordinary congress in Guangzhou to elect a president in order to confront with President XU Shi-chang in Beijing. On April 7, 1921, the extraordinary congress of a total of 222 people held a meeting to elect a president, under the auspices of Speaker LIN Sen. As the result, SUN Zhong-shan won 218 votes, CHEN Jiong-ming 3 votes, and 1 vote invalid. On May 5, SUN took the office and called himself an "Extraordinary President". He immediately issued a statement domestically and internationally, informing the event. He also wrote an open letter to XU Shi-chang, advising him to automatically leave from the post of president. He appointed CHEN Jiong-ming as Minister of the Army as well as Minister of the Internal Affairs, HU Han-min as General Director participating in policy-making discussion as well as and Chief officer, and TANG Shao-yi as Finance Minister. But CHEN and TANG had not taken the posts. This government had not been recognized by the international community either.

The first War between the Hebei Section and The Northeast Section

Soon after the Hebei Section and the Northeast Section jointly defeated the Anhui Section, the two sections started to conflict with each other. In early January 1922, the Hebei warlord WU Pei-fu joined the military and political leaders of the six provinces, and issued an open telegram condemning the
LIANG Shi-yi cabinet as of a pro-Japan traitor. (LIANG became the Prime Minister under the support of the head of the Northeast Section, ZHANG Zuo-lin.) On January 5, LIANG was forced to take a leave and left Beijing. Since then, the contradictions between the Hebei Section and the Northeast Section had intensified.

At the end of April, ZHANG led the troops of 120,000 people entered Northern China via Shanhaiguan. After arriving in Juliangcheng of Tianjin City, he self-appointed the commander in chief of the "Zhengwui Army", and issued an order to attack the Hebei Army, and as so the war between the Hebei Section and the Northeast Section broke up. For the Hebei Army's side, WU Pei-fu led seven divisions and five brigades, a total of about 100,000. He divided the troops into two routes: The West Route consisting of WU Pei-fu's 3rd Division stationed in Luluhe, WANG Cheng-bin's 23rd Division stationed in Gu'an, and other forces; and the East Route consisting of ZHANG Guo-rong's 26th Division, ZHANG Fu-lai's 24th Division stationed in Machang Town, and other forces.

On April 29, the two sides fought in areas of Machang Town, Changxingdian and Ba County. WU Pei-fu sent troops bypassing the front enemy and suddenly appearing at the rear of the Northeast Army like from nowhere. The Northeast Army was attacked from both the front and the rear, and its 16th Division was defected, which made the whole army collapsed. On May 4, the Hebei Army occupied areas of Changxindian, Yongqing and Jinghai. Following the victory, the WU's troop chased the enemy, forcing ZHANG Zuo-lin retreated into Shanhaiguan. But the attack of the Hebei Army in Shanhaiguan was strongly resisted by the Northeast troops under the command of ZHANG Xue-liang and GUO Song-ling. On May 5, the war ended under mediation of foreign missionaries, and the two sides signed a truce agreement on the dock of a British warship anchored in the Qinhuangdao harbor. WU Pei-fu of the Hebei Army had defeated the Anhui Army previously and now drove the Northeast Army away, and therefore became famous.

The head of the Northeast Section, ZHANG Zuo-lin, herded pigs for someone in his young age. When being 12 years old, he secretly listened lectures given in a private school, but was discovered by the teacher. The teacher allowed him to attend the school for free of charge. He is very clever since childhood. At the age of 14, his father died, and he went, together with his mother, to his grandfather's home and depended on him. To make a living, he had sold buns, been a bangle seller, learned carpenter, and followed his stepfather to study veterinary and judging horse-fresh. In 1894, he killed the person who murdered his father, and fled to Yingkou Port. Coinciding with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, ZHANG joined the "Yi Army" stationed in Dianzhuangtai of Yingkoun Port. Later, he was promoted to be a guard of General SONG Qing, and then became leader of five soldiers. After China was defeated in the war, he returned to hometown and organized a bandsit force called the "Insurance Team", looting in the Zhaojiamiao area, south of the Black Mountain. In the New Year's Eve 1901, he was sneak-attacked by the bands of JIN Shou-shan colluding a Russian troop, suffered heavy losses, and finally only eight people left, and he escaped. He later joined ZHANG Jing-hui's force, and became the leader of a military training group in Bajiaotai. In 1902, his team was incorporated by the government, and he served as leader of a patrol cavalry team. In 1906, he served as the frontline leader of a patrol battalion stationed in the Liaoyuan area. Later he was promoted to Taonan Garrison Commander, based on his merit in suppressing bandits.

During the time of the Wuchang Uprising in 1911, ZHANG was called by the governor of Liaoning Province, ZHAO Zhi-xun, and led troops for pro-Qing activity, serving as the Vice Military Minister of the "Security Council of Shenyang Citizens". He suppressed the revolutionary forces and got an exceptional promotion by the Qing government and became the "Training minister in Liaoning Province", rewarded peacock feathers on his cap, and was appointed as the chief military officer of Liaoning Province. After YUAN Shi-kai became president, ZHANG Zuo-lin was appointed as the commander of the 27th Division, in the rank of lieutenant general. After YUAN became the emperor, ZHANG had the Viscount rank and became Shenggu General, supervising military and governmental affairs in Liaoning Province. After the death of YUAN, the Beijing regime appointed him as the governor of Liaoning Province. In September 1918, he was appointed as the envoy of the central government to the three northeastern provinces, and controlled, with the help of Japan, the three northeastern provinces of Liaoning, Jielin and Heilongjiang, and became the head of the Northeast Section.
How CAO Kun became President

Immediately after the end of the war between the Hebei Section and the Northeast Section, the head of the Hebei Section, CAO Kun, convened a meeting of the generals who just won the war, in Baoding City, Hebei Province. At the meeting, his cronies wanted to get rid of the incumbent president XU Shi-chang and support CAO to become president. But WU Pei-fu proposed a roundabout strategy: let LI Yuan-hong resume the president post so to get rid of XU Shi-chang first; and then let the Congress vote CAO Kun to the president post. Everybody thought it's a good idea. On May 14, 1942, WU Pei-fu secretly telegraphed generals of the Hebei Section who were serving as the military and political leader of a province, inquiring views on his roundabout strategy. In the same day, all leaders of the provinces of Jiangsu, Shandong and Hubei agreed WU Pei-fu's proposal. In the next day, SUN Chuan-fang, who was serving as the deputy commander of the military forces in Fujian Province, also agreed.

On May 27, WU Pei-fu secretly telegraphed XU Shi-chang, asking him to restore the original Congress, and said that more than ten provinces have agreed on it. XU Shi-chang pretended modest and said that WU's approach "is indeed legal". In the next day, SUN Chuan-fang issued an open telegram, asking both the president of the South, SUN Zhong-shan, and the president of the North, XU Shi-chang, please abdicate simultaneously. XU Shi-chang immediately published an open telegram, stating that the opinion of SUN Chuan-fang is "a sincere and earnest advice" and "agreeing with my opinion", and "when there is a proper opportunity, I will abdicate without any doubt."

On June 1, a total of 203 former Congressmen met in Tianjin, and issued a declaration, led by the former speakers WU Jing-lian and WAQNG Jia-xiang. The declaration accused XU Shi-chang in various aspects, called him a pseudo-president, and announced the Congress will exercise the presidential function from today. XU Shi-chang remained silent. In the next day, WU Pei-fu let his representative in Beijing, QIAN Shao-qing, telephoned the President Palace several times a day, asking when XU will leave Beijing. XU had to issue an open statement: "This president is sick now and declare resignation." He then returned to his private residence in British Concession in Tianjin City and had lived there since then.

Then, WU Pei-fu and CAO Kun intensified their efforts to ask LI Yuan-hong please resume the presidency. On June 2, Speaker WU Jing-lian and others went to LI's house, and asked LI please resume the president post. LI replied in a joking tone: "If you elected CAO Kun as president, then things will be much easier." On the same day, CAO Kun, WU Pei-fu and other generals issued an open telegram to "welcome Grand President LI resume presidency". They also sent their chiefs of staff, together with the representative of the cabinet, to go to Jianjin, welcoming LI.

More than nine years ago, LI Yuan-hong became vice president in October 19, 1912. In June 1918, he became acting president after YUAN Shi-kai passed away. In July of the following year, he was out from the president post after ZHANG Xun restored PU Yi's emperorship. Since then, he had locked himself behind the door and refused receiving any visitor and three years had already passed. Now, important personnel of the Hebei Section came again and again to ask him resume the presidency. Finally, LI agreed but said that this is because I have to "jump to the fire pit". On June 10, 1922, he issued an open telegram, announcing restoration of his presidency.

One year after resuming presidency, that is, in early June 1923, LI Yuan-hong let Congress hold a presidential election. CAO Kun and his followers believed that this move of LI is a try to continue his presidency, and therefore took measures to force LI resigning from the presidency. They let all the members of the State Council resign and then leave Beijing one after another, resulting in that there was no one responsible for the governmental affairs. Then, more than five hundred military men and policemen in Beijing marched to President Palace, asking for their pay that was not delivered after the resignation of the Cabinet. LI promised to raise 4 million Yuan in 12 days, and then the military men and policemen receded. CAO Kun also sent some ones to hire a group of hooligans, claiming to be of a "citizen group", and holding "National Assembly" in Tiananmen Square, asking LI to "abdicate and
yield the road for the virtuous”. On June 9, all policemen were on strike. In the next day, hundreds of policemen went to LI's private residence, asking for the pay, entangled until 3 PM when they dispersed. Then, there were about one thousand people of the “Citizen Petition Delegation” and the “National Assembly” came to LI’s residence, holding paper flags, on which there were words of “Transform politics”, “President abdication”, etc. with shock voice. At that night, the phone line in LI house was cut, and the water pipes were blocked. LI had to ask CAO Kun and WU Pei-fu for help, but did not get a response. On June 12, the Army Review Envoy FENG Yu-xiang, and Capital Garrison Commander WANG Huai-qing jointly asked for their resignation. LI ordered to retain them and returned their resignation letters. Both FENG and WANG refused to accept LI's retention. LI had invited GU Wei-jun and YAN Hui-qing, successively, to organize a cabinet, but were rejected. At this point, even the Secretary-General of President Palace, RAO Han-xiang, also asked for resignation. LI looked around, but "only heard the Chu songs". He believed that he could not exercise the presidency in Beijing, and decided to move the government to Tianjin, as the last resort. Before leaving for Tianjin, LI handed the President Stamps, a total of fifteen stamps, to his Ru-wife (Note: This is the respectful name for a concubine), and let her live in the French Hospital in Dongjiaomin Lane, accompanied by his Secretary QU Ying. On the afternoon of June 13, LI, under the cover of the American adviser Fukaisen and others, boarded the train going from Beijing to Tianjin, accompanied by a dozen retinues and more than 40 guards.

After LI left Beijing, State Council's Secretary-General ZHANG Ting-e went to the President Palace to search for the President stamps but found nothing. He then made a long distance call to WANG Chengu-bin, who was the Hebei Governor with the rank of Admiral, asking him search the train LI rode at the Tianjin Railway Station. WANG complied, and led Police Director YANG Yi-de and several policemen, and came to Yangcun Train Station, which is the last station before reaching Tianjin. At the station, he claimed that he came here to welcome President LI. After the train reached the station, YANG sent police officers to guard the train door, and he entered the train and asked LI why you carry the president stamps when leaving Beijing. LI replied that the stamps are actually in Beijing, and he did not carry them. WANG said: "You should be honest." LI angrily replied: "Even if I do not give you the stamps, what can you do to me?" WANG sneered and said: "Well, it is better for the president to go back to Beijing." He then left the train. After the train reached the New Railway Station in Tianjin City, WANG ordered to let the locomotive go away, and sent more than a thousand policemen to tightly surround the train, prohibiting anyone to get off. He himself entered the train and reminded LI to surrender the President stamps. LI ignored him. LI let the American adviser Simpson get off the train (Note: at that times, a policeman did not dare to stop a foreigner), go to the telegram station and publish an open telegram to the whole country, informing that the national president has lost freedom, and then go to the British and US Consulates, asking for assistance. After Simpson left, LI had tried to shoot suicide, but the pistol was pushed away by another US consultant Fukuoka and had injury of only a little bit of flesh. At 10 PM, LI was forced too much and finally told WANG the truth: the president stamps had been handed over to the Secretary QU Ying, and QU and the Ru-wife are now in the French Hospital in Beijing. WANG let LI call Qu and Ru-wife, asking them to hand the president stamps to the Congress. On June 14, the Ru-wife handed all the stamps out. After confirming by a phone call from Beijing, WANG entered the train again. He took out several letters drafted by them and forced LI to sign them. These letters were to the Congress, the State Council and the provinces, respectively, and read: "I have left Beijing for some reasons, delivered the letter for resignation of the presidency to Congress, and ordered the State Council to act on behalf of the President. All of my orders issued before leaving Beijing are all invalid anymore." LI could not do anything but to sign the letters. Then he was allowed to get off the train and go home in Tianjin. After reaching home, LI immediately published an open telegram, informing the situation when he was forced to submit the president stamps, and declaring all the letters he was forced to sign all invalid. There was no reaction in society, however.

After LI was ousted, the head of the Hebei Section, CAO Kun, provided 400,000 Yuan to the National Assembly Speaker WU Jing-lian, to be used in electing CAO president. So, WU proposed in an information meeting of the Congress: every congressman attending the president election session can
get an "attendance expense" of 100 Yuan. But the congressmen said that 100 Yuan is too little. As the result, only a few of congressmen attended when WU called a preparatory meeting for the presidential election, and the meeting actually did not hold.

After increasing the attendance reward to 500 Yuan per person, WU called the preparatory meeting again, ten days later. At this time, much more congressmen attended, reaching up to 422 people. However, the electoral law provided that for the formal election of the president, the number of congressmen attending should not less than 581 people, that is, WU needed 159 more people to attend the meeting. After more than 20 days of bargaining, WU finally agreed to increase the attendance reward to 5,000 Yuan. It was scheduled that the presidential election will be held on October 5.

On the morning of October 5, 1923, many gendarmes, military men and policemen lined up on the road leading to the parliament, and only members and authorized visitors could go through, but not any others. To the scheduled meeting time of 10 AM, the congressmen arrived were still not enough. By the noon, the number of the congressmen checked-in was still less than 500. WU was anxious, like an ant on the wok. He then sent trusted congressmen going out to pull the congressmen who are their fellows or of the same political party, to come for the election. He requested each of them to pull at least one person to come. Even some sick congressmen were also pulled in. By 1:20 PM, checked-in congressmen finally reached 593 people, so the bells rang, and the meeting started. The voting process was completed at 4 PM. WU reported that the total number of votes was 593, among which CAO Kun got 480 votes, more than three quarters of the total votes, and became the president of the Republic of China according to the electoral law. The congressmen applauded. On October 10, CAO Kun arrived in Beijing from Baoding, and became a president.

The Second War between the Hebei Section and the Northeast Section

After the head of the Hebei Section, CAO Kun, became president, the head of the Northeast Section, ZHANG Zuo-lin, was unhappy. On September 15, 1924, he led 150,000 troops, divided the troops into two routes, i.e. the Shanhaiguan Route and the Chifeng Route, and advanced toward Northern China. General WU Pei-fu of the Hebei Section self-appointed as the commander in chief of the "Crusading Rebel Army" and led 200,000 people to meet the enemy. On October 9, the Northeast Army captured Chifeng City. In Shanhaiguan, the two sides competed fiercely, and were at a stalemate.

On October 23, FENG Yu-xiang led his Northwest Army and entered Beijing. He ousted President CAO Kun and expelled the formal royal family of Qing Dynasty out of the Imperial Palace. Then he announced the establishment of the "National Army", and invited SUN Zhong-shan coming to the North, planning to let SUN Zhong-shan preside over the political affairs of the whole country, and the head of the Anhui Section, DUAN Qi-rui, preside over the military affairs of the whole country.

After hearing the news, WU Pei-fu led a troop marching from Shanhaiguan toward Beijing to save the Hebei Army there. He also urgently transferred the troops in Jiangsu, Zhejiang and other provinces rushing northward.

Taking the opportunity, the Northeast Army crossed the Great Wall at Lengkou, and cut off the posterior of the Hebei Army. Shanxi warlord YAN Xi-shan sent troops to the area along the Tianjin-Pukou Railway and the area along the Beijing-Wuhan Railway, to prevent the reinforcements of the Anhui Army advancing northward.

Under the attacks from various sections, the main forces of the Hebei Army under command of WU Pei-fu in the North were defeated completely. WU Pei-fu led the remnant troop of more than 2,000 people boarded ships at Tanggu Port and escaped by the sea. ZHANG Zuo-lin, FENG Yu-xiang and others in Beijing then held the "Aftermath Meeting" and let the Aftermath Meeting replace the Congress, established the "Executive Government" of the Republic of China, and chose the head of the Anhui Section, DUAN Qi-rui, as the temporary Executive Officer of the government that had authorities of both a president and a prime minister.
SUN Zhong-shan's Third Revolution

In 1917, the head of the Anhui Section, DUAN Qi-rui, who served as the temporary Executive Officer of the Republic of China, disbanded Congress and abolished the "Provisional Constitution". After the dissolution of the parliament, the parliamentarians went to Tianjin, Shanghai and other cities, planning to restore the Provisional Constitution. The South Government headed by SUN Zhong-shan invited them coming to Guangzhou city. On August 18, SUN invited 120 parliamentarians who had arrived in Guangzhou to have banquet in the Huangpu Park. By August 25, thirty more parliamentarians had arrived in Guangzhou, but it is still less than the number of participants required to have a legal parliament meeting. They still held an "Extraordinary Congress", however. On August 29, the extraordinary congress adopted the "Outlines of organization of extraordinary Congress" and decided to set up a military government. Two days later, it passed the "Outlines of organization of the military government of the Republic of China", providing that before the "Provisional Constitution" is fully restored, the governmental executive power will be presided by the Grand Marshal. SUN Zhong-shan was chosen to be the Grand Marshal.

The military government contained warlords in provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan. They were nominally obeyed SUN, but when being asked to send troops to somewhere, they always asked SUN to pay the soldier's pay and expenses for sending the troops out. However, SUN's financial resources were very much limited, and he was unable to provide the payments asked. One day, in order to let the Yunnan Army and the Guangxi Army set off to the frontline, SUN needed money. He let HU Han-min, in the name of Grand Marshal SUN, go to Guangzhou City Hall and withdraw 200,000 Yuan in cash for the soldier's pay. HU wrote a personal order in the name of the Grand Marshal, and sent his adjutant ZHANG Meng to the city hall, carrying the order and going to withdraw cash. ZHANG came to the city hall, but had to wait for more than two hours before the mayor SUN Ke, who is SUN Zhong-shan's only son, came to the workplace. When SUN Ke came finally, ZHANG Meng handed the order to SUN Ke. After glancing the order, SUN Ke said: "I am unable to print money. How can I have so much money?" Then, he immediately shredded the order, dropped the pieces into a wastebasket, and then took a car and went away. ZHANG returned to the presidential palace and reported the situation to SUN Zhong-shan. SUN was so angry that he was speechless for a long while. Then he telephoned his son, asking him to come over. Soon, the son came and was in front of his father. Before the son saying a word, the father snapped: "The military situation is so urgent, and there is an urgent need to pay the Yunnan Army and the Guangxi Army. You immediately allocate 200,000 Yuan. If you cannot do it, then you should not be the mayor!" The son could do nothing but to be a yes-man.

SUN Ke went to the second floor, looking for HU Han-min to give vent to his anger. He blamed HU guising the order and fomenting discord between the father and the son. HU angrily shouting: "This order has been written as your father told me to do. How can it be a 'guising order'?" SUN Ke raised his cane to hit HU. (Note: he was young and had no need for a cane, but at the times, some people pretended a civilized man by holding a cane like a westerner, and such a cane was called "civilization stick". SUN Zhong-shan and JIANG Jie-shi did the same.) HU dodged, and the stick fell on the glass plate of HU's desk, made a big sound of "bang". This disturbed SUN Zhong-shan on the third floor. SUN Zhong-shan came downstairs and saw the scene. He quickly took the pistol from a guard. SUN Ke hurriedly fled. SUN Zhong-shan chased, while cursing. He chased to the front door of the Marshal Palace, with slippers falling out. LI Lie-jun and ZHU Pei-de heard the sounds and came, persuading SUN Zhong-shan. SUN returned back to the office, sulking.

Soon after, the Guangxi Army and the Yunnan Army had gradually controlled the Military Government. In 1918, they reorganized the Military Government, and let seven chiefs replace the grand marshal, making SUN without foundation. SUN was forced to leave, and went to Shanghai.

In 1920, a General of the Guangdong Army, CHEN Jiong-ming successfully repel the Guangxi Army and the Yunnan Army out of the Guangzhou city. He invited SUN Zhong-shan please coming back to Guangzhou. At the end of the year, SUN returned to Guangzhou. In April of the following year, the Extraordinary Congress in Guangzhou canceled the Military Government, and changed the chief
system to the presidential system, and elected SUN as an Extraordinary Grand President. After the inauguration, SUN strongly advocated to a military Northern Expedition. At the end of the year, he established the base camp for the North Expedition in Guilin City, Guangxi Province. He planned to personally command the Guangdong Army, the Yunnan Army and the Guangxi Army, to conduct the Northern Expedition, eradicate the northern warlords and unify China.

However, CHEN Jiong-ming did not advocate the Northern Expedition. SUN was very angry on that CHEN did not listen to his words. He held a press conference on June 12, denouncing someone "against the Northern Expedition", so to exert pressure of public opinion on CHEN. Soon, CHEN led his troops returning to his original location in the Dongjiang area. In the second day, CHEN issued a secret order to the generals of the Guangdong Army, asking to attack SUN's guard team. On April 15, CHEN let YE Ju summon a meeting of brigade commanders and officers at higher rank in the headquarters of the Guangdong Army. The meeting decided to appoint Army Commander XIONG Lue as the commander of the troops attacking Guangzhou City. The meeting also decided to let HONG Zhao-lin's 2nd Division attack Yuexiu Building, which was the residence of SUN Zhong-shan, and Artillery Commander WANY Xing-an be responsible for shelling the presidential palace. Total strength assembled was of 25,000 people.

While deploying the troops, XIONG Lue unexpectedly sent Captain LU Zhong-yun secretly reporting to SUN Zhong-shan on the matter, and asking SUN to leave the Yuexiu Building for the sake of safety. But SUN mistakenly thought that it was only a bluff of the enemy, and refused to leave Yuexiu Building. In the night, Guangdong police chief LI An-bang and presidential palace adviser CHEN Shao-bai came to Yuexiu Building, reporting that the CHEN Jiong-ming forces had begun to surround the presidential palace, and persuading SUN to evacuate. In the morning of April 16, when SUN just went to the bed, the phone rang. This was a call from Guangdong coastal defense commander CHEN Che, reporting that CHEN Jiong-ming's troops had occupied streets of Guangzhou, and asking the President please quickly evacuate. While SUN was anxious, the presidential palace secretary LIN Zhi-mian, the army adviser LIN Shu-wei and the captain of the Transportation Company of the Northern Expeditionary Base, LU Zhi-yun, came in and said: "We even know enemy's password for tonight, 'eat enough food and kill the traitor to the people'. If not evacuating now, Grand President may be in a danger." But SUN did not immediately leave.

Around 2 AM in the morning, outside was noisy, shouting: "Kill SUN Wen!" LIN Zhi-mian and other personal guards entered the bedroom and tried to force SUN to evacuate. SUN angrily said: "When Jin-chen (Note: another given name of CHEN Jiong-ming) dares to rebel, then I am responsible for suppressing the rebellion. If I am not strong enough, I would like to die, so to thank our four hundred million compatriots." LIN and others ignored his words, and wore a linen robe on SUN, and put on sunglasses and a cap. SUN wanted his wife SONG Qing-ling withdrawing with him together, but SONG refused because for two of them to leave together would be a too big object. She asked SUN leaving first and said she will leave immediately after. So, SUN and SONG escaped separately, taking the advantage of darkness of the night. On June 18, SUN boarded Yongfeng Warships anchored in the Pearl River.

In addition to Yongfeng Warship, there were several warships supporting SUN. These warships formed a small fleet. SUN sent a telegram to JIANG Jie-shi, who was in his hometown of Xikou of Zhejiang Province at the time. (Note: JIANG was previously the director of the combat branch of the Guangdong Army's headquarters and then the commander of the second detachment of the Guangdong Army. Later, he was squeezed by Generals of the Guangdong Army, left from the post and returned to his hometown.) SUN's telegram requested: "Something urgent. Hope you come immediately." Before receiving this telegram of SUN, JIANG had already received telegrams from WANG Jing-wei and others, and therefore had known that CHEN Jiong-ming rebelled and SUN was in critical condition. He immediately went to Shanghai, a few days later boarded a ship going to Hong Kong, rented a boat immediately after arriving in Hong Kong, crossed the sea, entered the Pearl River, and went straightly to Yongfeng Warship. On June 29, JIANG met SUN in the Yongfeng Warship. SUN and JIANG firmly shook hands, and kept silent for a long while. Then, JIANG greeted: "Sir, you are frightened!" SUN replied: "I am assured since you come." SUN then handed the full power of the military command to
JIANG. SUN said to foreign journalists on the warship: "JIANG as one person coming here could be considered a reinforcement of as much as 20,000 people."

JIANG ordered Yongfeng Warship and other warships moved to Xinzhou River near Huangpu first. On July 10, he commanded Yongfeng, Chuyu, Yuzhang and other warships passing through artillery blockade of the CHEN Jiong-ming forces, while shelling the Chewai Fort. As persuaded by JIANG, SUN entered the bottom cabin for a rest, while JINAG still stood on the rudder upstairs, commanding the fleet advancing forward. Yongfeng Warship was injured by enemy's artillery fire, but finally broke through the fire blockade and parked in the White Swan Pond, waiting there for the North Expedition Army to come southward and rescue them. It was in the summer and was hot on the ship, and they lacked vegetables and fresh water. JIANG personally led a small team to land and find food on the risk. At night, he slept on the deck. Unfavorable news came one after another: three warships within the fleet rebelled and joined the enemy, the 1st Division of the North Expedition Army also joined the enemy later, and then the reinforcing "Punitive Army" led by XU Chong-zhi was resisted on their way. SUN on Yongfeng Warship was isolated and helpless. On August 9, SUN accepted JIANG's suggestion and left Guangdong for Shanghai, escorted by JIANG. JIANG had come and served SUN in the suffering for more than 40 days, which gave SUN a deep impression. He believed that JIANG is really listening to him. Afterwards, JIANG wrote a book entitled "A memory for Grand President SUN to suffer in Guangzhou". SUN wrote a preface for the book, which said: "During the rebellion of CHEN (Juong-ling), (JIANG) Jie-shi came to Guangzhou in the suffering time, entered the warship and waited me every day. His plans were usually successful, and he was happy to spend time with me, and with the Navy officers and soldiers, for co-existence."

SUN Zhong-shan's Third Revolution had failed again, and once again returned to the Shanghai concession.
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<td>Practice of Deng Xiao-ping</td>
<td>Marshal PENG De-huai</td>
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