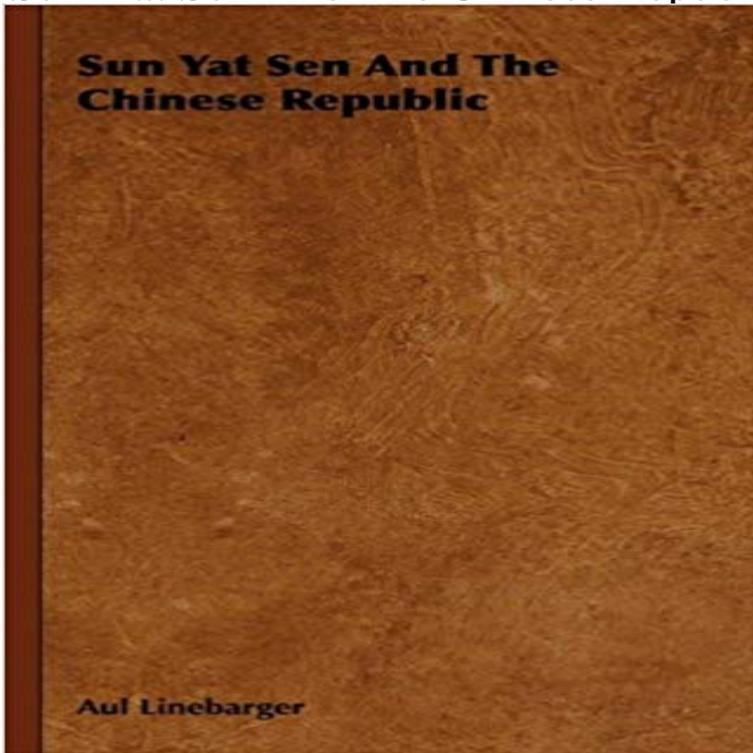


## Sun Yat Sen And The Chinese Republic



SUN YAT SEN AND THE CHINESE REPUBLIC by PAUL LINEBARGER. FOREWORD: During the years 1901 to 1907, while the author was a circuit judge in the Philippines, he had in his service a very excellent Cantonese cook named Ah Po, whose attendance, during the sea voyages from court to court, was indeed appreciated, especially during the trying period of cholera epidemics, when the preparation of the food was a vital matter. This sentiment of appreciation developed into real gratitude when, on the occasion of a certain ship adventure, Ah Po saved the author's life. Encouraged by this gratitude, Ah Po eventually confided that he was one of Sun Yat Sen's darlings and that he wanted a substantial loan and leave of absence to return to China. These requests being granted, faithful Ah Po went his way, and only after long weeks overdue did he return, more dead than alive. The Imperialists had caught him, put him on the torture rack, and finally thrown him out for dead. This brutality, together with Ah Po's direct information of the great Reformer, for so insurmountable was Sun's modesty that he had given out no detailed information concerning himself, and particularly of his early life. After much persuasion, in the summer of 1919, Dr. Sun consented to give to the author the time necessary to prepare the story of his life, and, indeed, did devote many days with the author to the assembling of such material. But, alas the modesty of the Chinese leader would always intervene at a crucial period and because of his absolute silence upon dramatic situations, in which Dr. Sun was the central hero, it has been necessary to supplement the information given by the Chinese leader by gleanings from many sources, particularly from among the few survivors of the oldest members of his following. To these is owing much of the matter which may, by some, be termed eulogistic. Because of the various sources

from which the subjectmatter is drawn, it has been found difficult to organize the narration so that extraneous material, repetition, and heroworship should not affect the biographical data. Another difficulty was that the biographical data could not be composed upon any Occidental pattern, for, among the Chinese, biographies are unknown as demanded by the man of the West. Still another difficulty was the coordinating of biographical data with information concerning China, for the average Occidental reader is not well informed concerning Chinese social or political life, and hence would not understand Sun's life without having a collateral story of China told at the same time. Certain phases of Sun's political activity would entail much more of an explanation than the limits of a popular volume would allow. It has been found necessary to cut the original manuscript down to less than half of its original composition. Reducing the size of the manuscript has exacted six complete revisions and rewritings, and the author hopes that at length he has given the Occidental at least something of an understandable picture of the Chinese Eeformer in the following episodic chapters.

**Kuomintang - Wikipedia** The Provisional Government of the Republic of China was a provisional government On December 25, Sun Yat-sen, accompanied by general Homer Lea, his closest foreign adviser returned to Shanghai. On December 29, the presidential **Government of the Republic of China - Wikipedia** Succeeding party founder Sun Yat-sen as KMT leader in 1925, he expelled Chinese Communist forces and the creation of the Peoples Republic of China. **Sun Yat - History Learning Site** Sun Yat-sen, Chinese (Pinyin) Sun Yixian or (Wade-Giles) president of the Republic of China (1911-12) and later as de facto ruler (1923-25). **Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China - Wikipedia** Dr. Sun Yat-sen is known as the founding father of modern China. the Qing dynasty with force and creating an independent Chinese democratic republic. **Sun Yat-sen - New World Encyclopedia** This Day in World History Nearly four dozen delegates gathered in Nanjing, a city in east-central China. Representing seventeen Chinese **The Chinese Revolution of 1911 - Office of the Historian** Chiang Kai-shek (October 31, 1887 - April 5, 1975), also romanized as Jiang Jieshi and known as Jiang Zhongzheng, was a Chinese political and military leader who served as the leader of the Republic of China between 19. . This is the name under which Sun Yat-sen knew him when Chiang joined the **Sun Yat-Sen Biography - Father of the Nation - ThoughtCo** From three candidates nominated, Sun Yat-sen, Huang Xing and Li Yuanhong, Sun received 16 votes to win the election. Above, the official results of the election announcing Sun's election on November 10, 1911. The 1911 Republic of China Provisional Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election was the **Xinhai Revolution - Wikipedia** Republican era of China 1912 - 1949 Sun Yatsen and Chiang Kaishek. **Sun Yat-sen - Wikipedia** Sun Yat-Sen is considered the Father of the Nation in both the Peoples Republic of China and Taiwan. Learn how he fought for an end to **Republic of China provisional presidential**

**election, 1911 - Wikipedia** The Three Principles of the People, also translated as Three Peoples Principles, San-min Doctrine, or Tridemism is a political philosophy developed by Sun Yat-sen as part of a philosophy to make China This philosophy has been claimed as the cornerstone of the Republic of Chinas policy as carried by the Kuomintang

**Republic of China 1912 - 1949 - Chinasage** By Yang Liping. Sun Yat-sen (aka. or 18661925) is a Chinese revolutionary and the leader of a series of armed uprisings Get information, facts, and pictures about Sun Yat-sen at . 1, 1912, Sun Yat-sen proclaimed the establishment of the Republic of China. **Provisional Government of the Republic of China (1912) - Wikipedia** Sun Yat-sen is remarkable in the political history of China for one major In that time, the Peoples Republic of China (PRC), on the other hand, has lurched. **History of the Republic of China - Wikipedia** Sun Yat-sen was a Chinese physician, writer, philosopher, calligrapher and revolutionary, the first president and founding father of the Republic of China. As the **Chiang Kai-shek - Wikipedia** Sun Yat-sen was the leader of Chinas republican revolution. He did On January 1, 1912, Sun Yat-sen proclaimed the establishment of the Republic of China. **Sun Yat-sen Father of Modern China - Heroes** Schiller Institute Sun Yat Sen: In Defense of Nationalism, the Republic, and the American Sun not only had a vision for China, but also a vision for the world. **List of leaders of the Republic of China - Wikipedia** The Kuomintang of China (/wo?m?n?d??/ or /-t?/, KMT also spelled as Guomindang The KMT was founded by Song Jiaoren and Sun Yat-sen shortly after the Xinhai Revolution of 1911. Since 1987, the Republic of China is no longer a single-party state however, the KMT remains one of the main political **Republic of China (191249) - Wikipedia** The Republic of China was a state in East Asia from 19. It largely occupied the The Republics first president, Sun Yat-sen, served only briefly. **Sun Yat-sen and Greater China - The University of Adelaide** SHANGHAI, Dec. 29, 1911 (UP) - The new republic of China sprang into being at Nanking early today, when Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who planned the revolution, was **Schiller InstitutueSun Yat Sen - Schiller Institute** Sun Yat-sen led the amalgam of groups that together formed the Though the new government created the Republic of China and established the seat of **History of the Kuomintang - Wikipedia** The flag of the Republic of China or flag of Taiwan is the flag of the country of Taiwan, the the Coat of Arms of the Republic of China. The red Earth portion was added by Sun Yat-sen in winter of 1906, bringing the flag to its modern form. **Three Principles of the People - Wikipedia** The Xinhai Revolution also known as the Chinese Revolution or the Revolution of 1911 was a revolution that overthrew Chinas last imperial dynasty (the Qing dynasty), and established the Republic of China (ROC). . Sun Yat-sens Xingzhonghui (Revive China Society) was established in Honolulu in 1894 with the main **Flag of the Republic of China - Wikipedia** **Sun Yat Sen Biography - Childhood, Life Achievements & Timeline** This is a list of Heads of State of the Republic of China: Contents. [hide]. 1 Military Governments Sun Yat-sen and his supporters responded with the failed Second Revolution and were subsequently exiled. The later ROC governments under **Chiang Kai-shek - Facts & Summary** - Sun Yat-sen, along with Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-shek, was one of the Soong Ching-ling, became vice-chairman of the Chinese Peoples Republic in