

# General Lu Yung-Ting

## 陆荣廷字幹卿

译自 *Who's Who in China* [在中国的谁是谁] 第 574-275 页 (中英对照)



General Lu Yung-Ting was born at Wu-Ming Hsien, Kuangsi Province in 1856. He was at one time a leader of outlaws but later reclaimed and took military service when Suu Yuan-Chun was Commander-in-chief of Kuangsi troops.

陆荣廷将军，1856年出生于广西省的武鸣县。他曾经是一名山大王，但后来改正为军人，在苏元春统领下的广西军服务。

In 1894 General Lu commander of an expedition against the bandits in Kuangsi during which he distinguished himself as a good fighter. He was gradually promoted to Brigade General of Tso-chiang Chen, Commander of the Defence Forces and Patriots of Lungchou; and Provincial Commander of Kuangsi.

1894年，陆将军在广西带领一支部队专责对付当地盗贼，并凸显出是一名骁勇善战者，后来逐步晋升为左江镇总兵，龙州边防军务督办，广西提督。

In 1911 General Lu was appointed Governor of Kuangsi, but prior to his departure for that province, the First Revolution broke out and he was elected Tutu of Kuangsi.

1911年，陆将军被任命为广西巡抚，但在他启程赴任前，第一次革命爆发（即武昌起义），他被起义军推举为广西都督。

In July 1912 General Lu was appointed Tutu of Kuangsi Province by the Central Government.

1912年7月，陆将军获中央政府（即中华民国临时政府）任命为广西都督。

In June 1914 he was made a Chiangchun with “Ning-Wu” as title, directing the Military Affairs of Kuangsi Province. General Lu Yung-Ting was given the rank of full general, and was appointed to act concurrently as civil governor of Kuangsi. In December of the same year, General Lu was made a first class duke by the late President Yuan. But he joined hands with the Yunnan troops under the leadership of General Tsai Ao and assisted in defeating the imperial troops.

1914年6月，他获颁“宁武”头衔（即宁武将军），督理广西军务。陆将军获晋升为陆军上将，特任广西督军兼民政长。同年12月，陆将军获袁世凯总统封为公爵（即古代公、侯、伯、子、男，五爵之第一等爵位）。但他却帮助由蔡锷将军统领的云南军，抗击中华帝国的军队。（时间点与史实不符，袁世凯于1916年才称帝，改国号为中华帝国。）

In February 1916, Kuangsi declared independence of the Central government, and the monarchists in Peking were greatly alarmed.

1916年2月，广西宣佈独立于中央政府之外，给远在北京的帝制者们敲起巨大的警钟。

In June 1916 the monarchical movement was abandoned with the death of its promoter and the Republic was restored. In July General Lu was transferred to Kuangtung as Tuchun and awarded by General Li Yuan-hung, who was then President of the Republic, the first order of Merit for the services he had rendered during the third revolution.

1916年6月，帝制运动在袁世凯去世後被遗弃，并重拾共和。陆将军于7月份获（民国政府）派到广东任督军，同时获即将出任共和国总统的黎元洪将军授予勋一位和一等大绶嘉禾章，表彰他在第三次革命期间的表现。（民国史上称之为护法二次革命，三次革命是1917年後的事。）

In April 1917, General Lu was appointed by the government Inspecting Commissioner of Kuangtung and Kuangsi, which appointment was consider a great honor. About the same time he took a trip to Peking to pay his respects to the president. During his visit to Peking he had an audience with his former master, ex-Emperor Hsunan Tung, to whom he was still loyal. Following the dissolution of the First Parliament which occurred in June 1917, the leaders of Kuangtung and Kuangsi declared self-government although General Lu, the Inspecting Commissioner of these provinces, did not approve of it. The following month saw the monarchical restoration by Chang Hsun. Being an old official of the Ching Dynasty, General Lu was appointed Viceroy of Kuangtung and Kuangsi. But owing to the short life of the restoration, he did not have time to make clear his attitude toward this appointment. Later, the southern provinces opposed to the dissolution of the Parliament refused to take instructions from Peking. General Lu joined the south in order to strengthen his position.

1917 年 7 月，陆将军获任命为两广巡阅使，这是一次充满荣誉的指派。在他前往北京谒见总统、表达谢意期间，也谒见了他的主子，一直还在效忠的前清废帝宣统。紧随着第一届国民议会在 1917 年 6 月解体之後，尽管身为两广巡阅使的陆将军没批准，两广的领袖们宣佈自治。接下来的一个月，张勋为清室复辟，委派身为清朝遗老的陆将军为两广总督，但因为复辟时期的短暂，他没时间为自己的立场清楚表态。不久之後，反对解散国民议会的南方各省，拒绝听令于北京，陆将军加入南方的阵营，用以强化自身的地位。

In November 1917 the Peking government removed him from the post of Inspecting Commissioner of Kuangtung and Kuangsi, made him a Shan Chiang-chun (Marshal), and ordered him to proceed to Peking which he did not obey.

1917 年 11 月，北京政府解除了他两广巡阅使的职务，封为上将军（即元帅），并召回北京，但他并不遵从。

In May 1918 the Extraordinary Parliament at Canton elected Marshal Lu one of the seven Directors of the Military government, the other six being Tang Shao-I, Tang Chi-Yao, Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ting-fung, Ding Pao-I and Tsen Chun-hsuan. At one time most of the Southern and the South-western provinces were in a revolt against Peking and in sympathy with Canton.

1918 年 5 月，陆元帅获广州非常国会推选为军政府七总裁之一，其他六人是唐绍仪、唐继尧、孙逸仙（即孙中山）、伍廷芳、林葆懌（误为丁葆懌）和岑春煊。一时间南部和西南部省份大都反抗北京（政府）和倾向广州（政府）。

In the summer of 1919, Sun Yat-sen and his associates were ousted from power by the Kuangsi faction under General Lu Yung-ting, and his nominee. Mo Jung-hsin, assumed control of Kuangtung.

1919 年夏季，孙中山和他的伙伴们被陆荣廷将军的广西派系排挤出权力中心，莫荣新重新掌控广东。

In the Autumn of 1920, Ch'enChiung-ming, Sun Yat-sen's nominee, with the slogan 'Kuangtung for the Kuangtungese' attacked and after a brief struggle drove out the Kuangsi faction. Marshal Lu Yung-ting left Canton in November for Kuangsi. In December he declared allegiance of Kuangsi to Peking again.

1920 年秋季，由孙中山所指派的陈炯明，以“广东人的广东”为口号，攻击广西派系，在短暂的交锋之後，陆荣廷元帅在 11 月撤出广州，回到广西。12 月，他宣佈广西重新归顺北京。

2012 年 5 月 15 日星期二

陸禮強 - 于澳洲雪梨

注：括弧内部分是译者所加。