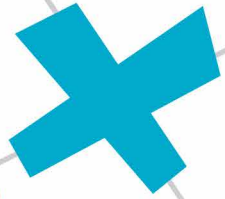




四川鎮壓

川漢鐵路於 1904 年開始興建時，股本除官本和可公開認購的股份外，更有「抽租之股」，凡有按糧納稅的四川農民皆成為股東。及至 1911 年，清政府計劃向英、法、德、美四國銀行團借款，把川漢鐵路贖回，收歸國有，結果反對聲音高漲，當中尤以四川百姓反應最大，掀起了「保路運動」，及後反抗風潮愈烈；清政府的四川軍隊展開武力鎮壓，最終釀成「成都慘案」。

革命派的崛起



Suppression in Sichuan

When construction on the Sichuan-Hankou railway commenced in 1904, the share capital consisted of government investment, publicly offered shares, and an element called “rental shares”, under which every tax-paying farmer in Sichuan was a shareholder. In 1911, the Qing government planned to borrow from a bank consortium from Britain, France, Germany and the U.S. to nationalise the Sichuan-Hankou railway. The plan drew strong opposition, especially from the common people of Sichuan, and gave rise to the “Railway Protection Movement”. Voices of opposition grew ever stronger, and the army of Sichuan eventually suppressed the protests with force at the order of the Qing government, resulting in bloodshed in Chengdu.

The Rise of the Revolutionists