

# 軍閥的結局

## The End of the Warlords



### 馮國璋

1918 年下野後，馮國璋與家人由北京退居河間原籍，經營實業，其後返回北京居住，1919 年 12 月因肺病逝世，享年 62 歲。

### Feng Guozhang

After his fall from power in 1918, Feng Guozhang returned from Beijing to his hometown in Hejian with his family and operated a business. He subsequently moved back to Beijing. Feng died in December 1919 from lung disease at the age of 62.

### 段祺瑞

1926 年下野後，段祺瑞退居在袁世凱贈送、在日租界魏宗翰的公館。1933 年受蔣介石邀請移居上海，每月由蔣介石贈送一萬元生活費。段祺瑞潛心佛學，閒時以圍棋作消遣，至 1936 年因胃病發作在上海逝世，享年 72 歲。

### Duan Qirui

After his fall from power in 1926, Duan Qirui lived in the mansion of Wei Zonghan in the Japanese concession presented by Yuan Shikai. In 1933, Chiang Kai-shek invited Duan to spend his twilight years in Shanghai and gave him a monthly allowance of 10,000 yuan. Duan devoted his time and efforts to studying Buddhist scriptures and enjoyed playing Go as a hobby. He died in 1936 from a gastric condition in Shanghai at the age of 72.







### 曹錕

1926 年軟禁獲釋後，曹錕投靠吳佩孚，1927 年由河南移居天津英租界內。1937 年日本佔領天津後，邀請曹錕協助組織親日政府，但遭拒絕。曹錕閒時畫畫、練書法，晚年信佛。1938 年因肺炎在天津寓所病逝，享年 76 歲。

### Cao Kun

Upon his release from house arrest in 1926, Cao Kun sought help from Wu Peifu and moved to the British concession in Tianjin from Henan in 1927. After the fall of Tianjin to Japan in 1937, Cao was asked by the Japanese forces to help establish a pro-Japanese government, but he refused. Cao devoted his spare time to painting and calligraphy, and practised Buddhism in his twilight years. He died in 1938 from pneumonia at his Tianjin home at the age of 76.

### 吳佩孚

1926 年被國民革命軍打敗後，吳佩孚逃入四川，1931 年定居北平。吳佩孚晚年較迷信，由道教改信佛教後，終日念經扶乩。1937 年日本侵華期間，吳佩孚曾在偽華北臨時政府擔任「特高顧問」。其後雖獲汪精衛與日軍邀請合作，吳佩孚都予以拒絕。吳佩孚於 1939 年病逝，享年 65 歲。

### Wu Peifu

Following his defeat by the National Revolutionary Army in 1926, Wu Peifu fled to Sichuan. He moved to Beiping (Beijing) in 1931. In his twilight years, Wu became superstitious after converting from Taoism to Buddhism, spending most of his time chanting prayers and practising *fuji* (spirit writing). In 1937, during the Japanese occupation of China, Wu served as “Special Advisor” to the puppet Provisional Government of Northern China. Subsequently, Wang Jingwei and the Japanese forces asked Wu to work with them, but he repeatedly refused. He died in 1939 from an illness at the age of 65.







### 張學良

1936年12月12日，張學良與西北軍楊虎城發動「西安事變」，扣押蔣介石，逼蔣停止剿共，對外抗日。年底張學良受軍事法庭審判，最終被判刑及軟禁，期間受洗成為基督徒。1961年解禁後定居台北，1993年移居夏威夷，2001年在夏威夷逝世，享年100歲。

### **Zhang Xueliang**

On 12 December 1936, Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng of the Northwest Army instigated the Xi'an Incident. Chiang Kai-shek was detained and pressured into stopping the purge of the communists and focussing on the resistance campaign against Japan. At the end of the year, Zhang was tried in a court martial, convicted and sentenced to house arrest. During that time, he was baptised and became Christian. Following his release in 1961, he moved to Taipei, and in 1993, he relocated to Hawaii. He died in Hawaii in 2001 at the age of 100.