

# 李公煜堂

李公煜堂。原籍粵東台山東坑。後遷居同邑西關堡龍舟里。幼研經史帖括之學。抱來風破浪之志。慕伯叔先志。以貨殖遊美洲。心焉嚮往。年十八輟讀。附帆船偕行。留心考察商務。旁及遠西富強之術。在香港小為試展。設立



THE LATE MR. LEE YOK TONG

金利源永利源等藥材行。善於擇人任事。歲獲贏利。值清季甲午之後。公深慨列強陵暴。華風振蕩。益知興復之不容緩。遂斥資經營工商業。如廣州電力公司。及機器磨粉公司。泰山源出入口貨庄等。事屬草創。艱於圖始。成效雖未彰。而公志曾不稍餒。公又以保險事業。有裨民生。國人不知之。時皆母財外輸。滿厄貨鉅。乃首創香港聯益保險公司為舉。而

康年，聯泰，上海聯保，羊城各公司，雖其後。今仍與外商競逐。抵抗其經濟侵略。他如寧陽鐵路公司。香港廣東銀行。四邑輪船公司。粵航輪船公司。安樂園食品公司。上海新新百貨公司。漢口穗豐棉業打包公司。杭州西泠飯店等。或經手創。或任提倡。均被推為董事或主席。信乎其規矩從心。斯物老手。聲宏實大。聞望燭照。公雖身處閩閩。而目營八表。親

久。庚戌。廣州新軍起義。事敗。黨人為運者所伺。眾以為憂。公又以其舊業金利源藥材。為黨人集合中樞。自三月廿九日廣州一役。以連氏元國府成立。海內外軍需之出納。器械之貯藏。皆為金利源是賴。廣東光復。同志重公勳望。環請出長財政司。時軍需孔亟。一夕之頃。集款八十萬圓。士飽馬騰。散同接續。在任六月。以積勞引退。嗣後多致力於商務。倡

國事日非。知難新為急務。

○慨然加入同盟會。以副夙昔報國之志。乙巳。美政府佈華工入口禁。吾華舉國洶洶。本港僑胞以公負時望。相與策劃。咸拒約會。美商患之。請和解。卒成立十二條款。禁例猶弛。公與有力焉。丙午。吾人倚為喉舌之中國報。厄於倭呈黨之傾陷。業瀕於危。公徇陳少伯。馮自由。之請。出資承辦。自丙午迄辛亥。豆六年之

設香港廣東銀行。二十年來。苦心籌策。資本日增。分行廣及中外。詎值百業凋敝。行務中樞。屢集議規復。未知所定。公披露肝膽。開陳利害。各債權人咸為之感動。復業之議遂決。而公竟緣是發瘵成疾。至於不起。老成凋謝。國人咸具哀思。公生平秉性慷慨。言行不二。其詩人也。以孝悌忠信為本。且清而不介。儉而好施。旁以餘力。用之於公益教育慈善諸事業。如嶺南，執信，青年會，網紀快，各學校。及廣州公醫院。上海廣東醫院。南京兩廣迎賓館。哈爾濱廣東會館。台山男女青年會。北平台山會館等。無不普加資助提挈。其一生懿德。正為社會人士所共聞共見者也。其於國內機關團體充任要職。除粵省財政司長外。曾為大元帥府參議。總統府參議。廣東實業團董事。中央財政委員會委員。國難會議會員。公於歐戰後。為觀察列強從事發展工商事業。而謀復興之努力。周遊歐美各國。曾著『九國遊記』一書。用資國人借鏡。茲欲愛國愛家之心。老而益熾也。溯公生於民國紀元前六十年七月廿七日。終於民國二十五年一月一日。享壽八十有五。哲嗣凡十七人。男女各半。男公子自重，炳權，炳超，炳芬，炳根，炳彪，炳華，炳瑞，炳耀，女公子恭逢，自德，自平，少平，珍平，寶平，妙平，愛平，虎平。分赴日本美國或香港廣州內地各學校肄業。國民政府追念前徽。於民國二十五年八月十四日頒給獎詞。照錄於后。廣東省台山縣。李煜堂。振興實業。贊助革命。輸財濟餉。籌策匪時。歷歷平生。錄堪嘉尚。特題給獎詞。以昭激勵。



## THE LATE Mr. LEE YOK TONG.

The late Mr. Lee Yok Tong was a native of Toishan District, Kwangtung Province, born in 1851.

He obtained his education at a school in his native village and when he was eighteen years of age, he followed his kinsmen to America, where he started his commercial practice. When he had acquired sufficient experience, he came to Hongkong and established the Kum Lee Yuen and Wing Lee Yuen, dealing in Chinese drugs.

After the Chinese Fleet was absolutely annihilated by the Japanese in 1894 the late Mr. Lee realized that it was difficult to restore the prosperity of our country besides the promotion of her industry and commerce. For this sake, he went to Canton and organized the Electrical Power Company; the Mechanical Flour Mill, and the Tai Sang Yuen Imports and Exports agent.

Later, he organized the Luen Yik Insurance Co., Ltd., in Hongkong. This is the first Chinese insurance enterprise in the Colony, and years later there are the Hong Lin Life Assurance Co., Ltd., the Luen Tai Insurance Co., Ltd., the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.; the Luen Po Insurance Co., Ltd.; and the Yeung Shing Insurance Co., Ltd., all of which are established with Chinese capital and are at present severe competitors of European insurance firms in Hongkong.

Besides the above mentioned, Mr. Lee is either a founder or a promoter of the following business firms: The Ningyang Railway Co., Ltd.; the bank of Canton; the Sze Yap Steamship Co., Ltd.; the Yuet Hong Steamship Co., Ltd.; the Sun-Sun Universal Providers, Shanghai; The Shui Fung Cotton Packing Co., Hankow; and the Sze Lang Hotel, Hangchow.

Mr. Lee is a zealous nationalist. He joined in the national party long ago and rendered great assistance to the revolution of China.

In 1905, when the government of the United States of America announced the restriction of Chinese immigration into that country, a meeting was held in Hongkong by those prominent merchants who had close connection with the American trade to respond to this matter. Mr. Lee was appointed one of the committees of that assemblance. Consequently, the Americans were afraid of this resistance to justice, so the restriction was far less rigorous.

Before the establishment of the Chinese Republic, Chinese were divided into two parties. The nationalists who achieved the revolution on one side and those who plotted restoration of a monarchical government on the other. It happened that the China Post, which belonged to the nationalists, was endangered by the latter, and the situation was very hazardous. Mr. Lee undertook the enterprise and preserved the dormant force of the former.

At that time, the Ch'ing Dynasty Government had put a rigorous search on the nationalists, but Mr. Lee, who was one of the members, made his own shop, the Kum Lee Yuen Drug Store, a concentrating centre for his comrades so as to avoid the views of the Ching detectives.

When the Republic of China was just established, Mr. Lee was appointed as Treasurer of the Kwangtung Province. Mr. Lee, raised \$300,000 in the shortest span of time for the purpose of supplying munition for the army. Six months later, he resigned from the post and came to Hongkong, where once more he set himself in the business sphere.

Mr. Lee was a man of broad sympathy, and every cause of good will finds him a willing supporter. He was in close connection with the following institutions:—The Lingnam University, Canton; the Chih Sin College, Canton; The Chinese Y.M.C.A., Canton; The Hong Kong Kong Kee Son School; the Public Hospital, Canton; the Kwong Shui Hospital, Canton; the Liang Kwang Association, Nanking; the Cantonese Guild, Harbin; The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., Toishan; and the Toishan Chamber of Commerce, Peiping.

Mr. Lee was a counsellor of the Commander-in-chief, China; counsellor of the President, China; Director of the Industry Guild, Canton; Committee of the Board of Finance, Nanking; and member of the Chinese National Calamity Convention.

Mr. Lee had a tour around the Western countries and had written a book "nine nations."

Mr. Lee died on January 1st, 1936, with a ripe old age of eighty-five. He had all of them are well educated. Mr. Lee Chi Chung, his eldest son, is the General Manager of the Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Hongkong.

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