What do modern Chinese people think of Emperor Puyi?

1. I’ve already discussed the cowardly胆怯 emperor Puyi and his self-indulgent沉溺于/放纵 empress Wan Rong in my previous之前的 posts网上的帖子, whose之前两个人 accounts叙述 have been embellished装饰/添油加醋 and fully充分的 exploited开发/利用 by writers and directors导演. So, today, I’m going to narrate叙述 the heroic英勇的 deeds功绩 of his concubine妃子/妾, Wen Xiu, whose miserable悲惨的 life is reflective表现了 of **the ebb退潮 and flow涨潮 of this dynasty王朝兴衰**.
2. Wen Xiu is of the Bannerman八旗 descent血统, but her family was on the decline衰落, when she was 14. So, her mercenary唯利试图 uncle arrange安排 for her matchmaking相亲 of the 16-year-old empress by submitting上交 her picture to the court宫廷, without her parents’ consent同意. Unlike the love-at-first-sight一见钟情 stories, the emperor left her alone in the bedroom at night, after she kowtowed磕头 to him. Wen Xiu is aesthetically美学的 challenged挑战 in modern Chinese’s eyes, if如果不是 not hideous极丑·, but whether her physical appeal吸引力 is the main contributing factor原因 is unknown, because the empress was treated被对待 the same way. But this urbane文质彬彬 teenager relished喜欢做 her days in the Forbidden City because the emperor hired her an English tutor家教.
3. After the emperor’s imperial皇帝 title头衔 was abolished by the warlord军阀 who sought seek寻求 legitimacy合法性 in 1924, he was expelled驱逐 from the Forbidden City and slipped偷偷溜进 into the Japanese legation公使馆 one day under the auspices of the Japanophiles亲日派, who later relocated移居 his royal family to the Japanese Concession租界. In this interim在此期间, Wenxiu attempted to steer引向 her husband in the right direction by hammering锤子/不断灌输 into him the danger of collaborating合作 with Japanese. This turned结果却是 out to be a thankless费力不讨好 bid尝试/投标, since因为 the emperor has a preoccupation执着 with the Japanese’s power to restore恢复 his House of Qin. Besieged烦扰/围绕 with her advice, the emperor steered clear of避开 her even at the mealtimes. In the royal family, a person’s treatment待遇 was contingent取决于 on the emperor’s attitude. As a result, the courtiers侍从 and maids女仆 blatantly公然的 humiliated羞辱 her. Piqued by her feud积怨，世仇 with the overbearing傲慢的 empress皇后 and the infighting勾心斗角 with the servants仆人, she mulled反复思考 her destiny and was eager to find a quick way out.
4. When she tied herself陷入困境 up in knots结, her liaison联络 with a more dominating强势的 cousin表兄妹 was instrumental重要作用 in her determination决心 to break分开 up with the emperor, after she confided向。。吐露 to her sister. When this occurred发生, the emperor indulged沉溺于 himself in hedonism享乐主义 and the empress was in an opium daze鸦片茫然 and therefore nobody was oblivious没意识到 of her change. One day, she left the Serenity宁静 Garden with her sister with the emperor’s approval批准, followed by a eunuch太监. After she arrived in a hotel, she gave the eunuch a letter, claiming that she was going to file诉讼 for a divorce. Outwardly外表上 manageable顺从, her abrupt突然的 behavior appalled appal震惊 not only the emperor, but also the public. In a fit爆发情绪 of rage, the emperor hired three lawyers, but the ill-fated命运多舛 concubine妃子 won over赢得支持 the public, who greeted her bravery勇敢 with enthusiasm热情. As a result, the emperor had to agree to the divorce and paid 500,000 yuan alimony赡养费.
5. But the dispute争论 didn't end, her half brother published a letter on the newspaper, reprimanding谴责 her behaviour. She made明确指出 it plain that the emperor had been reduced贬为 to a private citizen and therefore she was entitled有权利获得 to equality平等 in the marriage rather than physical and mental abuse虐待 in her reply.
6. She couldn't find a bolthole避难所 in the subsequent随之而来 period时期, because by then那时 her mother had passed away去世 and the family house was sold by a relative. Her identity stymied妨碍 her career in a primary小学 school, which was oftentimes经常 teeming充满 with journalists and the local people prying打听 into her privacy隐私 and spreading rumors谣言 about her life.
7. At the same time, a cohort一群人 of opportunists+机会主义者 ranging范围从 from the officials官员 to the businessmen began to visit her for her "wealth".
8. Then the July 7th Incident事变 broke out, the police officers and those fawning拍马屁 over the Japanese blackmailed her, which has resulted导致 in her impoverished贫困的 life. To subsist, she relied依赖 on menial体力 jobs including selling the cigarettes along the streets.
9. In 1945, she worked as a proofreader校对员 for the Huabei Daily, whose employer introduced a Kuomingtang major少校 to her out of sympathy同情 and appreciation欣赏. The two got married two years later.
10. Striving努力做 to lead过 a austere朴实 and thrifty节约的 life after the founding of the PRC, Wenxiu gradually逐渐的 faded消失 from the public sight. She died at 44, from a heart disease, without any descendants子孙. Fortunately, her husband, by then a cleaner, was by her side.

文绣颇有文学才华，溥仪在《我的前半生》中提到文绣的一篇文章《哀苑鹿》，

1. 其文笔秀雅，立意不凡：“春光明媚，红绿满园。余偶散步其中，游目骋怀，信可乐也……然野畜不畜于家，如此鹿于囿内不得其自行，犹狱内之犯人，非遇赦不得出也。庄子云：宁其生而曳尾于涂中，不愿其死为骨为贵也。
2. 而文绣也不甘示弱地回了一封信给文绮：“妹与兄不同父，不同祖，素无来往，妹入宫九载未曾与兄相见一次，今我兄竟肯以族兄关系，不顾中华民国刑法第二百九十九条及三百二十五条之规定，而在各报纸上公然教妹耐死。又公然诽谤三妹，如此忠勇殊堪钦佩。惟妹所受祖宗遗训，以守法为立身之本：如为清朝民，即守清朝法；如为民国民，即守民国法。逊帝前被逐出宫，曾声明不愿为民国国民，故妹袖藏利剪，预备随逊帝殉清。嗣因逊帝来津，做民国国民一分子，妹又岂敢不随？既为民国国民，自应遵守民国法律。查民国宪法第六条，民国国民无男女、种族、宗教、阶级之区别，在法律上一律平等。妹因九年独居，未受过平等待遇，故委托律师商榷别居办法，此不过要求逊帝根据民国法律施以人道之待遇，不使父母遗体受法外凌辱致死而已。不料我族兄竟一再诬妹逃亡也、离异也、诈财也、违背祖宗遗训也、被一般小人所骗也、为他人作拍卖品也... ...种种自残之语不一而足，岂知妹不堪在和解未破裂以前不能说出之苦，委托律师要求受人道待遇，终必受法律之保护。若吾兄教人耐死，系犯公诉罪。检察官见报，恐有检举之危险。理合函请我兄嗣后多读法律书，向谨言慎行上作工夫，以免触犯民国法律，是为至盼。”