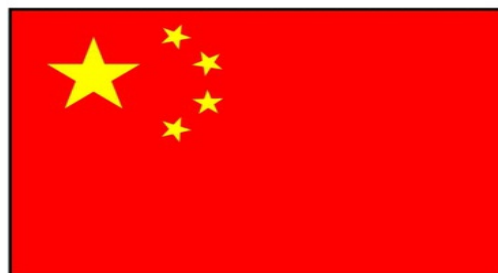
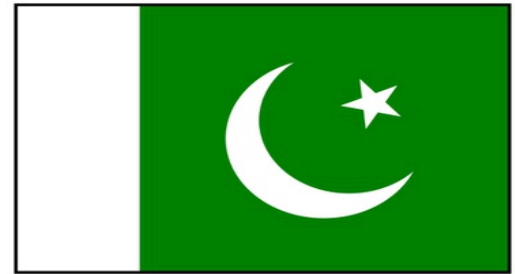
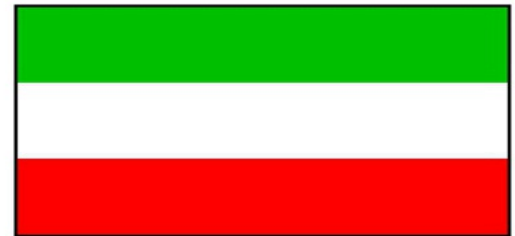
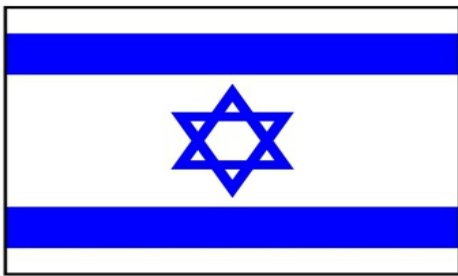
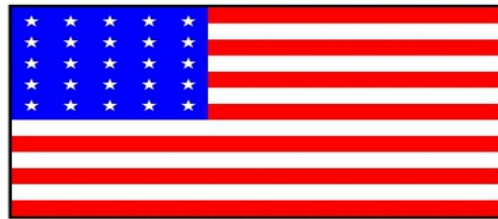


THE GREAT ASIAN WAR

A Novel

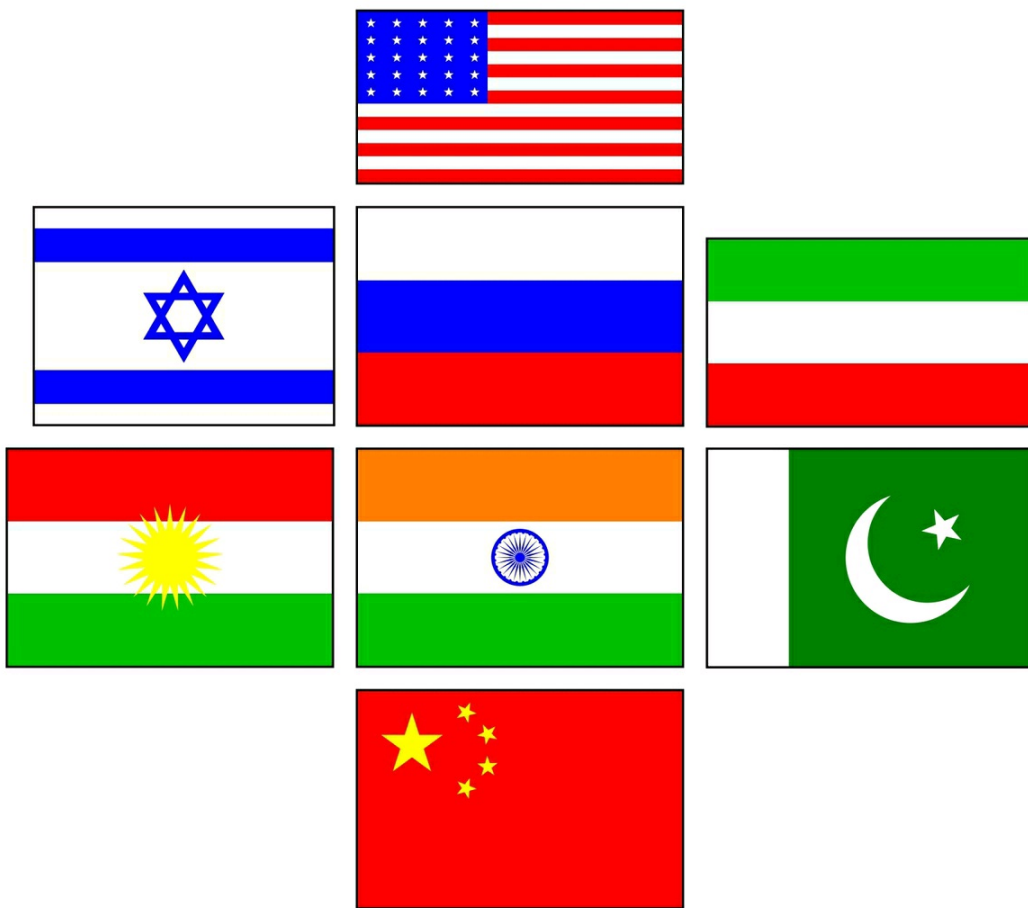


The World at War

James Lee

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A Novel



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The Great Asian War

Prologue

Mohammad “the Great”, Shah of Persia, deprived Saladin, Sultan of Kurdistan, of his kingdom; the Great Asian War grew out of this event, among others,—a very great war, full of changes to many nations and lasting many years. During this time, Russia had many tsars, succeeding each other at brief intervals, but they were all of the royal Romanov dynasty, and there were many dynastic civil wars in Russia and revolts against Russia by their subject nations. The Chinese, who had previously revolted against the rule of the Europeans and had gained their independence, seized Siberia and Central Asia, which had been subject to Russia. Much of Central Asia was then seized from the Chinese by Shivaji “the Great”, Emperor of India. India too had gained its independence after revolting against Europe. Shivaji had subdued many of his neighboring nations, which had kings of their own, and from these exploits, he had acquired the title of “King of Kings”. He attacked Russia because it would not acknowledge his supremacy. Russia was not able to withstand him, and Shivaji conquered all of Russia that was west of the Urals. He took Scandinavia at the same time (for this was also subject to Russia) and put one of his generals in command of all of these conquests; and the Romanovs were expelled from their kingdom of Russia by Shivaji.

1. As Mohammad was now at leisure, he subdued Pakistan and appointed Babur, one of his sons, as king over it. Then he fell upon the Europeans of the Caucasus, but he lost two divisions of his army, partly in battle, partly by the severity of the cold climate, and partly by stratagem. When he returned home, he sent ambassadors to America to renew a peace treaty. At the same time, Saladin, either of his own notion or at the prompting of others, sent ambassadors to America to complain that he had been deprived of Kurdistan by Mohammad. America commanded Mohammad to give up Kurdistan. He did so, and then he sent another embassy to renew the peace treaty. But now the American government had just transitioned to a new administration, which did not admit them. So Mohammad persuaded his son-in-law, Emperor Shivaji the Great of India, to make an incursion into Kurdistan as though it were on his own account. This artifice did not deceive the Americans, but the Indian Emperor surrounded Kurdistan and took about 300,000 people prisoners, whom he carried off to his own country and settled them, with others, in a certain place where he had first assumed the crown of India and which he had named after himself, Shivajipur, or the city of Shivaji.

2. While these things were taking place in Asia, Robert King, the American governor of Mexico, incited that territory and all of the neighboring country to rebel against America, and he selected from his associates a government that was in imitation of that of Washington, D.C., capital of America. A member of his faction, James Magic, proposed to Mohammad that he should ally himself with King, holding out to him the hope that he would acquire a large part of the territory of Israel and the neighboring nations. Mohammad fell in with this suggestion and sent ambassadors to King, who introduced them to his government and prided himself that his fame had extended to Persia, and that he could now besiege the American empire from both the east and the west. So he made a treaty with Mohammad to give him Israel, Iraq, Kurdistan, and the Arab Emirates, and sent Michael Jackson to him as a general and James Magic as a counselor. With their assistance, Mohammad began his third war against America.

3. Mohammad had been in collision with America so often that he knew that this war, above all, so inexcusably and hastily begun, would be an implacable one. He made every preparation with the thought that all would

now be at stake. The remainder of the summer and the whole of the winter he spent in collecting materials, building ships, and making weapons. He distributed grain along the coast. Besides his former forces, he had for allies Afghans, Indians, the Sikh Kingdom, Central Asians, Indochinese, Javanese, Mongolian tribes, Pakistanis, and some who occupy the territory around the Caucasus. These additions to his former strength were from Asia. Outside of Asia, he drew from Southeast Europeans and North Africans. Altogether, Mohammad had recruited a fighting force of about 140,000 infantry and 16,000 cavalry. A great number of road-makers, baggage-carriers, and sutlers followed.

4. At the beginning of spring, Mohammad tested his navy and prayed to God in the customary manner. Then he hastened against Iraq with his generals in command of his army. He made a speech to his soldiers, speaking proudly about his ancestors and boastfully about himself, telling how he had raised his kingdom to greatness from small beginnings, and how his army had never been defeated by the Americans when he was present. He accused the Americans of boundless greed and lust for power, “to such an extent”, he said, “that they have even enslaved America itself”. He accused them of bad faith respecting the last and still existing peace treaty, saying that they were not willing to renew it because they were waiting for an opportunity to wage war against Persia again. After thus setting forth the cause of the war, he dwelt upon the composition of his army and his apparatus and resources, upon the preoccupation of America, which was waging a difficult war with King in Mexico, and was torn with civil dissensions throughout, “for which reason”, he said, “America has allowed the sea to be overrun by pirates for a long time, and has not a single ally, nor any subjects who still obey it willingly”. “Do you not see”, he added, “some of its noblest citizens”, pointing to Jackson and Magic, “at war with their own country and allied with us?”.

5. When Mohammad had finished speaking and exciting his army, he invaded Iraq. Its king, Hussein, had lately died childless and had bequeathed his kingdom to America. Michael Rumsfeld, Iraq’s American governor, a man altogether unwarlike, fled to Kuwait with what forces he had, and thus Iraq again passed under the rule of Mohammad, and Americans fled from all directions to Rumsfeld at Kuwait. When Mohammad advanced to that place, Rumsfeld did not go out to meet him because he was inexperienced in

military affairs, but his naval admiral, William Rice, with a part of their army, occupied the strongest positions on the plain. Rice was driven out of it, however, and fled to the gates of Kuwait over many walls, which greatly obstructed his movement. There was a struggle at the gates among those Americans that were trying to gain entrance simultaneously, for which reason no artillery fire cast by their pursuers missed its mark. The guards that were at the gates, fearing for the city of Kuwait, closed the gates. Rice and some of the other officers were drawn up by ropes. The remainder perished between their friends and their foes, holding out their hands in entreaty to both. Mohammad made good use of his success. He moved his ships up to Kuwait's harbor on the same day, broke the brazen chain that closed the entrance, destroyed four of his enemy's ships, and towed the remaining sixty away, neither Rice nor Rumsfeld offering further resistance, for they remained shut up inside the walls. The American loss was about 3,000. Mohammad had lost twenty of his North Africans, who had been the first to break into the harbor. Then Mohammad invaded Israel and began to besiege its capital, Jerusalem.

A general, James Powell, who had served as admiral of the fleet during America's first war against Mohammad, was sent against Mohammad from America.

6. During Mohammad's first war against America, when Mohammad subdued the territory of Israel (the Americans being then pre-occupied with difficulties respecting Europe), he thought that he would not hold the territory for long, and accordingly he plundered it in all sorts of ways and sent pirates out onto the sea. In the beginning, they sailed around with a few small boats, harassing, worrying, and terrorizing people like robbers. As the war continued, they became more numerous and navigated larger ships. Relishing their large gains, they did not desist even when Mohammad was defeated, made peace, and retired. Having lost both livelihood and country because of the war and fallen into extreme destitution, they harvested the sea instead of the land, at first with small boats, then with large ships, sailing in squadrons under pirate chiefs, who were like generals of an army. They fell upon unfortified towns, and undermined or battered down the fortifications of others, or captured them by regular sieges, and plundered them, carrying off the wealthier citizens to their havens of refuge and holding them for ransom. They now scorned the name of robbers and called

their takings, “prizes of war”. They had ship-builders and weapon-makers chained to their tasks, building ships and making all kinds of weapons, and were continually bringing in materials. Being elated by their gains and determined not to change their mode of life, they now likened themselves to kings, rulers, and great armies, and they thought that if they all united and came together in the same place, they would be invincible. Their chief seat was at Scandinavia, which they had chosen as their common anchorage and encampment. They had forts and strongholds and desert islands and retreats everywhere, but they chose for their principal rendezvous the part of the coast of Scandinavia where it was rough and harborless and rose in high mountain peaks, for which reason they were all called by the common name of Scandinavians. Perhaps this evil had its beginning among the men of Scandinavia, but they were joined by men of Russian, Cyprian, Arabian, and Persian origin, and those of almost all of the Eastern nations, who, because of the severity and long continuance of America’s wars against Mohammad, preferred to do wrong rather than to suffer it, and for this purpose chose the sea instead of the land.

7. Thus, in a very short amount of time, they increased in number to tens of thousands. They now dominated not only the Eastern waters, but also the whole Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. They even vanquished some of the American generals and governors in naval engagements, including the American governor of the Caribbean on the Caribbean coast itself. No sea could be navigated in safety, and land remained untilld because of the lack of commercial activity. The cities of America felt this evil most keenly, their subjects being distressed and the cities themselves suffering grievously from hunger because of their own populousness. But it appeared to them to be a great and difficult task to destroy so large a force of seafaring men that were scattered every place on land and sea, with no fixed possessions to encumber their nimble escape, sallying out from no particular country or any known places, having no property, habitation, or anything of their own, but only what they might chance to come upon. Thus, both the greatness and the unprecedented nature of this war, which was subject to no laws and had nothing tangible or visible about it, caused perplexity and fear on all sides. James Schwarzkopf had attacked them, but he accomplished nothing worth mentioning, nor had William Franks, who succeeded him. And now the pirates contemptuously

attacked the very coasts of America, and they seized and carried off some women of upper-class families who were traveling, and also two high-ranking American government officials with their very insignia of office.

8. North Africa seemed to be favorably disposed towards Mohammad, Shah of Persia, from the beginning, and it was said that the North Africans furnished him mercenaries when he was at war with the Americans. It was also believed that, in order to gratify Mohammad, they supported the pirates who then infested the sea, and openly assisted them when they were pursued by Michael MacArthur, the American admiral. When MacArthur sent officers to them on this subject, they made light of the matter and gave him a disdainful answer. MacArthur immediately made war against them, and although he did not accomplish much, he gained the title “of Africa” for his work.

9. Powell, who had been chosen as the American general for the war against Mohammad, led one corps of soldiers from America, joined it with the Haywoodian corps (two veteran corps from the previous American wars against Mohammad that had been led by John Haywood), and added two other corps, making in all about 30,000 infantry and 1,600 cavalry, with which he pitched his camp near that of Mohammad at Jerusalem. When Powell learned from deserters that the Shah’s army contained about 300,000 men and that all of his supplies were furnished by foragers or came by sea, he said to those that were around him that he would at once reduce their enemy without fighting, and he told them to remember his promise. Seeing a mountain well suited for a camp, where he could readily obtain supplies, and could cut off those of his enemy, he moved forward to occupy it in order to gain a victory by that means without danger. There was only one narrow pass leading to it, and Mohammad held it with a strong guard, having been advised to do so by his officers. But James Magic, who had brought about the alliance between King and Mohammad, now that King was dead (having lost his life in Mexico), opened secret communications with Powell, and having secured pledges of pardons from him, Magic attempted to persuade Mohammad to allow the Americans to pass through and encamp where they pleased. “The two corps of Haywood”, he said, “want to desert, and will come over to you directly. What is the use of a battle and bloodshed when you can conquer our enemy without fighting?”. Mohammad assented to this advice heedlessly and without suspicion. He

allowed the Americans to go through the pass unmolested and to fortify the great hill on his front. When they had possessed themselves of it, they were able to draw supplies from their rear with security and without difficulty, while Mohammad, on the other hand, was cut off by lakes (the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea), by mountains, and by rivers, from all provisions on the landward side, except for an occasional supply that could be secured with difficulty; he had no easy way out and could no longer overcome Powell because of the impregnability of Powell's position, which Mohammad had overlooked or disregarded when he himself had been in possession of that ground. Moreover, winter was now approaching and would soon interrupt his supplies by sea. Powell, observing this situation, reminded his friends of his promise, and showed them that his prediction was practically accomplished.

10. Although Mohammad might, perhaps, even now have been able to break through his enemy's lines by force of numbers, he neglected to do so, and pressed the siege of Jerusalem with the apparatus that he had prepared, thinking that he would find a remedy in this way, both for the badness of his position and for his need of supplies. As he had plenty of soldiers, he pushed the siege in every possible way. He dug a trench and built a line of fortifications around the city. He stationed artillery. He constructed a siege tower, from which artillery fire could be discharged. Another tower of his had a bridge, which could be projected by a mechanical device upon a wall. When all was in readiness, he first sent up to the city 3,000 inhabitants of Israel whom he had taken as prisoners. These raised their hands toward the city's wall in supplication and besought their fellow-citizens to spare them in their dangerous position, but David, the Israelite general, proclaimed from the wall that as they were in their enemy's hands, they must meet their fate resolutely and bravely.

11. When this attempt had failed, Mohammad suddenly projected the bridge from the tower upon the wall, and four of his men ran across. The Israelites were at first dumbfounded by the novelty of the device and gave way somewhat, but as the rest of their enemy were slow in following, they plucked up their courage and thrust the four over the wall. Then they shot at the tower and compelled their enemy to withdraw. In this way, the Israelites had beaten off the initial invaders. On the same day, as a third resort, all of Mohammad's artillery were massed against the toiling Israelite citizens, who

fled this way and that way to meet the constantly shifting assault. They broke Mohammad's artillery with their own artillery. They extinguished their enemy's fire-bearing projectiles with water and vinegar. In short, they left nothing untried that was within the compass of human energy and zeal. Although they toiled most perseveringly, a portion of the wall that had been weakened by fire gave way toward evening; but because of the heat, nobody was in a hurry to dash in. The Israelites built another wall around it that night, and about this time, a tremendous wind came and broke the rest of the Shah's artillery.

Three times on that day, all of Mohammad's artillery had been massed against Jerusalem, but the Israelites had beat off the invaders for now.

12. It is said by some that the city of Jerusalem was given by God to the Israelites. Its inhabitants greatly venerated God; and a festival now came around, on which they are accustomed to sacrifice an animal to God, and as they had none, they made one of paste. Just then, an animal entered into the city, found her own way to the temple, and took her place by the altar. The Israelites sacrificed her with joyful hopes. Thereupon, the friends of Mohammad advised him to get away from the place since it was sacred, but he would not do so. He ascended the mountains which overhung the city, and built fortifications that extended from them to the city walls, at which he placed artillery, and, at the same time, he undermined the walls with tunnels. As his horses were not useful here, and were weak for want of food and had sore hoofs, he sent them by a roundabout way to Iraq. Powell fell upon them as they were crossing the River Jordan, killed a large number, and captured about 15,000 men, 6,000 horses, and a large amount of baggage-animals.

While these things were transpiring at Jerusalem, one of Mohammad's generals overran Arabia and killed a great many Americans, with their wives and children, and subjugated the region and also Egypt. Finally, Zayed, one of the emirs of the Arab Emirates, drove the marauder away and slew many of his men. Such was the course of events in and around Arabia.

13. When winter came, Mohammad was deprived of any supplies which came to him by sea, so that his whole army suffered from hunger, and many of them died. There were some who even ate entrails. Others were made sick by subsisting on herbs. Moreover, in addition to the famine, the corpses that were thrown out in the neighborhood unburied brought on a plague.

Nevertheless, Mohammad continued his efforts, hoping still to capture Jerusalem by means of his fortifications that extended from the mountains. But when the Israelites undermined them and destroyed the artillery that were at them, and made frequent sallies upon his forces, knowing that they were weakened by want of food, Mohammad began to think of fleeing. He fled by night, going with his army by land to Damascus, and his fleet going to the Red Sea. Many lost their lives in crossing the River Jordan, which was then greatly swollen, and where Powell attacked them. Thus the Israelites had escaped the vast siege preparations of the Shah because of their own bravery and because of the famine that Powell had brought upon their enemy. They instituted a festival in his honor, which they called the Powellian festival. Mohammad sent ships for those who had taken refuge in Gaza, where they were still being besieged by Powell, and carried them away, together with the citizens of Gaza themselves. Leaving 10,000 picked men and fifty ships under Jackson (the general that had been sent to him by King), and Gilgamesh the Mesopotamian, and a eunuch, he fled with the bulk of his army for Baghdad, Iraq. Storms came up in which many of both divisions perished.

14. When Powell had accomplished this result on land by starving his enemies, he collected a fleet from the territory of Israel and distributed it to the generals that were serving under him. One of them, John Jefferson, sailed to Beirut, captured it, and slew a great many of the inhabitants who had taken refuge in the mosques. Another general of Powell, Achilles Beard, took Damascus, which was situated at the base of a mountain, and occupied Babylon, Iraq, which had been abandoned by the Persian garrison. At a harbor of the Sinai Peninsula, Powell captured thirteen of his enemy's ships. He overtook Jackson and Gilgamesh and the eunuch on a nearby island, and sailed against them at full speed in a contemptuous manner. But they stoutly held their ground. As they resisted steadily, he stopped his ships and sent them by twos toward his enemy in order to entice them out to sea. As they declined the challenge and continued to defend themselves on land, he sent a part of his fleet around to another side of the island, disembarked a force of infantry, and drove his enemy to their ships. Still they did not venture out to sea, but defended themselves from the shore, because they were afraid of the army of Powell. Thus they were exposed to gunfire on both sides, landward and seaward, and received a great many wounds, and after heavy

slaughter, they fled. Jackson, Gilgamesh, and the eunuch were captured in a cave where they had concealed themselves. The eunuch drank poison which he had with him and immediately expired. Powell gave orders that Jackson be put to death, since he did not want to lead an American prisoner in his victory parade (for it did not seem good to do so), but he kept Gilgamesh for that purpose, to adorn his procession. Powell then sent letters of victory to America, and then he pressed forward to Iraq.

15. As Mohammad was fleeing to Persia, a second tempest overtook him and he lost about 10,000 men and many carriages, and the remainder were scattered wherever the wind blew them. His own carriage broke and he joined a small group of bandits, although his friends tried to dissuade him. The bandits escorted him safely to Tehran, Persia. From that place, he went to Mohammadabad, Persia, which Mohammad had named after himself and where he had fixed the royal residence, whence he sent appeals to his son-in-law, Shivaji the Indian, and his son, Babur, the ruler of Pakistan, that they should hasten to his assistance. He ordered an envoy to take a large quantity of gold and other presents to the neighboring Central Asians, but the envoy took the gold and the presents and deserted to Powell. After his victory, Powell moved forward boldly to the front with prestige, subduing everything in his path and subsisting on the country. Powell laid siege to Mohammadabad and also to the fortress which Mohammad had built alongside of Mohammadabad. Mohammad regarded it as his seat of empire. With another army, Powell besieged Semiramis, Persia, which was named after one of the Assyrian queens. The besiegers of this place brought artillery, built fortifications, and dug tunnels so large that great subterranean battles were fought in them. The inhabitants of Semiramis cut openings into these tunnels from above and thrust bears and other wild animals and swarms of bees into them against the workers. Those who were besieging Mohammadabad suffered in other ways. Its inhabitants repelled them bravely, made frequent sallies, and often challenged them to single combat. Mohammad sent them plenty of supplies and weapons and soldiers from Persepolis, Persia, where he wintered and collected a new army. Here he brought together about 40,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry.

16. When spring came, Powell marched over the mountains against Mohammad, who had stationed advanced posts to hinder his approach, and to signal with beacons whenever anything important happened. He

appointed a member of the Persian royal family, named Simurgh, as commander of this advance guard. When Powell drew near, Simurgh gave the beacon-signal to Mohammad and then deserted to Powell with his forces. Powell now passed over the mountains without difficulty and came down to Persepolis, but he was beaten by Mohammad in a cavalry engagement, and so Powell retreated back to the mountains. Michael Lee, one of his lieutenants, was wounded and taken prisoner and brought to the presence of Mohammad. The Shah asked him what favor Lee could render him if his life were spared. Lee replied, "A most valuable favor if you make peace with Powell, but if you continue to be his enemy, I will not even consider your question". The Persians wanted to put him to death, but the Shah said that he would not do violence to bravery overtaken by misfortune. He drew out his forces for battle for several days in succession, but Powell would not come down and fight; so he looked around for some way to reach him by ascending the mountains. At this juncture, an Asian who had deserted to Powell some time before and had saved the lives of many in the recent cavalry fight, and for that reason was deemed worthy to share Powell's table, his confidence, and his secrets, came to Powell's tent while Powell was taking his noonday rest and tried to force his way in. He was wearing a short dagger in his belt, as was his custom. When he was prevented from entering, he became angry and said that there was a pressing need that the general should be aroused. Powell's servants replied that there was nothing more needful to Powell than his safety. Thereupon, the Asian mounted his horse and went immediately to Mohammad, either because he had plotted against Powell and now thought that he was suspected, or because he considered himself insulted and was angry on that account. He exposed to Mohammad another Asian who was meditating deserting to Powell, and this Asian who was about to desert was accordingly arrested.

17. Powell hesitated about going down directly into the plain since his enemy was so much superior in cavalry, nor could he discover any way around, but he found a hunter in a cave who was familiar with the mountain paths. With him as a guide, he made a circuitous descent by rugged paths over Mohammad's head. On this occasion too, he avoided the plain because of Mohammad's cavalry, and came down and chose a place for his camp where he had a mountain stream on his front. As he was short of supplies, he sent to Kurdistan for grain, and in the meantime, he skirmished

frequently with his enemy until one day, when the Persian forces were routed, Mohammad came running to them from his camp and, with reproachful words, rallied them, and so terrified the Americans that they fled up the mountain side with such swiftness that they did not know for a long time that the hostile Persian force had desisted from the pursuit, each American thinking that the fleeing comrade behind him was an enemy. So great was the panic that had overtaken them. Mohammad sent bulletins everywhere announcing this victory. He then sent a large detachment composed of the bravest of his cavalry to intercept the convoy that was bringing supplies from Kurdistan to Powell, hoping to bring upon him the same kind of scarcity of provisions from which he had himself suffered at Jerusalem.

18. Mohammad's objective, to cut off Powell's supplies, which were drawn from Kurdistan alone, was an excellent idea, and when the Shah's cavalry came upon the advance guard of the convoy in a narrow pass, they did not wait until their enemies had reached the open country. Consequently, their horses were useless in the narrow space, where the Americans hastily put their marching column into a line for battle across the road. Aided, as foot-soldiers would naturally be, by the difficulties of the ground, they killed some of the Shah's troops, drove others over cliffs, and scattered the rest in retreat. A few of them, having escaped, arrived at their camp by night, and said that they were the only survivors, so that a rumor magnified the calamity, which was indeed sufficiently great. Mohammad heard of this affair before Powell did, and he expected that Powell would take advantage of so great a slaughter of his horsemen to attack him immediately. Accordingly, he fell into a panic and began to contemplate fleeing, and he at once communicated his purpose to his friends in his tent. They did not wait for the signal to be given, but while it was still night, each one hastily sent his own baggage out of the camp, which made a great crush of pack animals around the gates. When the soldiers perceived the commotion, and saw what the baggage-carriers were doing, they imagined every sort of absurdity. Filled with terror, mingled with anger that the signal had not been given to them also, they ran and demolished their own fortification and scattered, helter-skelter, in every direction over the plain, without orders from the commanding general or any other officer. When Mohammad perceived the hurried and disorderly rush, he dashed out of his tent among them and

attempted to say something, but nobody would listen to him. He was caught in the crowd and knocked from his horse, but he remounted and was transported to the mountains with a few followers.

19. When Powell heard of the success of his provision train and observed that his enemy was fleeing, he sent out a large force of cavalry in pursuit of the fugitives. Those who were still collecting baggage in the camp he surrounded with his infantry, whom he ordered for the time to abstain from plunder, and to kill indiscriminately. But his soldiers, seeing vessels of gold and of silver in abundance and much costly clothing, disregarded the order. Those who overtook Mohammad himself cut open the pack saddle of a mule that was loaded with gold, which fell out, and while they were busy with it, he escaped. He fled to Shivaji with 2,000 horsemen. Shivaji did not admit him to his presence, but ordered that royal entertainment be provided for him on his estates. Mohammad, in utter despair of his kingdom, sent a eunuch to his palace to put his sisters, wives, and concubines to death in any way that he could. Some of them, with astonishing devotion, destroyed themselves with daggers, pistols, poison, and ropes. Others were stabbed, shot, poisoned, and hanged, lamenting their fate, but when the garrison commanders of Mohammad saw these things, they went over to Powell in large numbers, all but a few. Powell marched to these towns and regulated them. He also sent his fleet among the cities on the Persian coast and captured some cities.

20. Tehran continued to resist him vigorously, and the inhabitants fought him not without success, but when they were besieged, they went away secretly. Powell at once made it a free city. After Tehran, Powell restored to their homes the citizens of Mohammadabad, who had fled in a like manner, because he learned that they had been compelled to serve the shahs of Persia. Powell sympathized with them, and he gave the city its freedom and recalled the citizens with all haste. After thus desolating and repopulating both Tehran and Mohammadabad, Powell entered into friendly relations with Babur, the son of Mohammad and ruler of Pakistan, who had sent him a crown of gold, and Powell demanded the surrender of Mohammad from Shivaji. Then he went back in person to the territory of Israel, which still owed part of a fine that had been imposed by America. When the installment of the fine became due, he imposed on it a twenty-five per cent tax on harvested crops, and taxes on slaves and house-property. He prayed

to God to bring the war to a successful end.

21. When the Americans declared war against the North Africans, the North Africans sent an embassy to America to negotiate for a peace treaty. The Americans ordered them to surrender Aidid the Somali and Gaddafi the Berber, the leaders who had carried on war against MacArthur, and to deliver up all of their pirate ships and all of the American prisoners that were in their hands, together with 300 hostages, and to pay a fine.

As the North Africans would not accept these conditions, Robert Morgan was chosen as the American general against them. Morgan accordingly set out for North Africa. He gained a victory over Aidid at Tripoli. Aidid fled to Mogadishu, and Gaddafi surrendered Tripoli to Morgan on condition of his own safety. While Morgan was besieging Mogadishu, Aidid set fire to his own house there, which he had filled with money, and escaped from the place.

22. After Powell's prayer had been performed, Powell marched with two picked corps and 500 cavalry against Shivaji, who had refused to surrender Mohammad to him. Powell crossed the Indus River, and he only required the natives, through whose territory he passed, to furnish necessary supplies, since they did not want to fight, or to expose themselves to suffering by taking sides in the quarrel between Powell and Shivaji, and preferred to leave them to decide the issue by themselves. No one told Shivaji that Powell was advancing, for the first man who had brought such a report he had hanged, considering him a disturber of the good order of the cities. But when at last he learned that it was true, he sent Rama forward with 2,000 cavalry to hinder Powell's march. He entrusted Krishna with the defense of Shivajipur, which city, as has already been said, the Emperor had built in this region in honor of himself, and to which he had summoned the principal inhabitants of his country under penalty of confiscation of all of their goods that they did not transfer to it. He had surrounded it with fortifications, which were full of stables for horses. In the suburbs, he had built a palace and had laid out large parks, enclosures for wild animals, hunting-grounds, lakes, and fish-ponds. He had also erected a strong fortress nearby. All of these he put in the charge of Krishna, and then he went through the country to collect an army. Powell, at his first encounter with Rama, defeated him and put him into retreat. One of Powell's lieutenants, Ulysses Thompson, shut up Krishna in Shivajipur, plundered the palace,

which was outside of the fortifications and not fortified, drew a trench around the city and fortress, stationed artillery against them, and began to undermine the fortifications.

23. Powell at this time had defeated in battle the lords of Asia—Mohammad the Persian and Shivaji the Indian—and after having forced them to avoid a pitched battle, he proceeded to besiege Shivajipur. But the Indians did his army serious injury by means of their artillery. As a consequence, Shivaji recovered his courage.

While the Americans were besieging Shivajipur, Shivaji brought together some 250,000 infantry and 50,000 cavalry. He sent about 6,000 of his cavalry to Shivajipur, who broke through the American line to the city, and seized and brought away the Emperor's concubines. With the rest of his army, Shivaji marched forth, in person, against Powell. Mohammad, who was now for the first time admitted to his presence, advised him not to come to close quarters with the Americans, but to circle around them with his cavalry only, to devastate the country, and to reduce them by famine if possible, in the same way that he himself had been served by Powell at Jerusalem, where he had lost his army through exhaustion and without fighting. Shivaji derided such generalship, made preparations, and advanced ready for battle. Shivaji had a huge army of such strength that he even laughed heartily at the Americans that were present there. When he saw how small the American force was, he said jestingly, "If they are here as ambassadors, they are too many; if as enemies, altogether too few". Powell saw a hill that was favorably situated to the rear of Shivaji, and accordingly stationed his cavalry for a frontal attack against the Indians. He pushed his cavalry forward from his own front to harass his enemy and draw them upon himself, withdrawing voluntarily as they came up, so that the Indians would break their own ranks in the pursuit; and then he himself led his own infantry around to the hill and took possession of it unobserved. When he saw his enemy pursuing his cavalry as though they had won the fight, and scattered in all directions, with their entire baggage-train lying at the foot of the hill, he exclaimed, "Soldiers, we are victorious", and dashed first upon their baggage-carriers. These immediately fled in confusion and ran against their own infantry, and the infantry against the cavalry. In a moment, the rout was complete. After drawing their pursuer for a long distance, the American cavalry turned and destroyed them, and the Indian baggage-train,

in their confusion, came into collision with others tumultuously. And as they were all packed together in such a crowd, jostling each other, and did not know with any certainty from what quarter their discomfiture proceeded (because nobody could see clearly), there was a great slaughter. No Americans stopped to plunder, for Powell had forbidden it with threats of punishment, so that they passed by bracelets and necklaces on the road, and continued killing for a long distance until nightfall. Then they returned and betook themselves to plunder with the permission of Powell.

Shivaji's amusement had been of a short duration, and he had discovered how far courage and skill surpass any mere numbers. In his fear that his crown might lead to his recognition and capture, he pulled it off and threw it away. After his subsequent escape, the American soldiers found this ornament and gave it to Powell.

24. Powell did not immediately follow Shivaji, which allowed Shivaji to reach safety quite at his leisure. Because of this, Powell was charged by some of the American citizens, as well as by others, with prolonging the war, in order that he might retain his command for a longer time. Nevertheless, he did proceed to seize Shivajipur.

When Krishna beheld this defeat from Shivajipur, he disarmed all of his European mercenaries because he suspected them. They, in fear of arrest, walked around together and rested together with clubs in their hands. Krishna set upon them with his armed Indians. The European mercenaries fought their attackers courageously, killed some, and immediately shared with each other the rifles of all those that they killed. When they were sufficiently provided with weapons (as far as was possible), they seized some of the city's fortifications. Also, the foreigners that lived with the Indian natives in the city revolted against the Indians; for most of them were Scandinavians and Kurds who had once been carried off from their own land. During the night, the foreigners living in the city and the European mercenaries called to the Americans that were outside of the city and let them in, admitting the Americans when they came up. In this way was Shivajipur taken, and much wealth was plundered, the newly built city having immense wealth, being founded on an ambitious scale and populated by nobles.

Thereupon everything was plundered, except for what belonged to the Scandinavians, Kurds, other foreigners living in the city, and European

mercenaries; and Powell held many of the wives of the principal men, when they had been captured, free from outrage; and by this action, he won over their husbands also.

25. When Powell was pursuing Mohammad, who had taken refuge in the territory of Shivaji, the general that Shivaji had left in command of Russia went with his army to Shivaji's assistance. Thereupon Peter Romanov, the son of the deceased Tsar Peter "the Pious" Romanov of Russia, entered Russia clandestinely and assumed control of its government with the consent of its people. Powell, who had made war on Shivaji and had wrested his newly acquired territory from him, did not object to Peter exercising his ancestral authority.

26. While Powell was thus engaged, Shivaji and Mohammad traversed the country collecting a new army, the command of which was committed to Mohammad, because Shivaji thought that his disasters must have taught him some lessons.

Shivaji entrusted the supreme command to him because Mohammad had experienced both extremes of fortune. For after his many defeats and no fewer victories, he was believed to have become, in consequence, better versed in generalship. These two rulers, accordingly, set about making preparations themselves, as if they were then for the first time beginning the war, and they also sent messengers to solicit aid from their various neighbors, including Emperor Zhongshan of China (who had lately succeeded his father in the government of that country), although he was hostile to Shivaji because of some disputed territory. This they offered to yield to him, and they also proceeded to malign the Americans, declaring that the Americans, should they conquer their present antagonists while these were left to fight alone, would immediately make a campaign against him. For every victorious force was inherently insatiable of success and set no bound to its greed for acquisition; and the Americans, who had won the mastery over many, would not choose to leave him alone.

27. Powell received Genghis, Khan of Mongolia, and Timur, a Central Asian chieftain, and others who had made overtures to him, proposing peace.

Learning from them of the messengers that had been sent by Shivaji and Mohammad to Zhongshan, Powell, in his turn, sent to him some of his allies with threats, in case he should aid his foe, and promises, if he should choose

the American side instead. Powell also sent lieutenants to China asking that the Chinese should either help him or remain neutral. Zhongshan at that time, since he was still angry with Shivaji and felt no suspicion toward the Americans, sent back envoys to Powell, and established a friendship and an alliance. Later, when he saw Thompson (one of Powell's lieutenants), who had come to him as an envoy, he began to suspect that he was there to spy out the country and his power; it was for this reason, he thought, and not because of the alliance which had already been made that a man distinguished in warfare had been sent. Hence he no longer gave Powell and the Americans any aid. On the other hand, he made no opposition, and stood aloof from both parties, naturally wishing to make neither side strong; for he thought that an evenly-balanced struggle between them would ensure him the greatest chance of safety.

Zhongshan, having made secret agreements with both sides, was in no haste to help either of them. Mohammad manufactured weapons in every town and enrolled almost the whole eligible population of India; thus the soldiers that he had recruited were almost wholly Indians. From these, he selected the bravest, to the number of about 70,000 infantry and half that number of cavalry, and dismissed the rest. He divided them into squadrons, companies, and battalions as nearly as possible according to the American system, and turned them over to Persian officers to be trained.

Besides these achievements and transactions, Powell this year subdued many parts of India.

28. In the following year, Powell entered upon his campaign when summer was already at its height and half way through, since in the spring it had been impossible to invade his enemy's territory because of the cold. He devastated some of their land, attempting to draw the Indians and Persians imperceptibly into battle while defending it; but when even then he could not rouse them to battle, he marched against them at India's royal residence, Gandhipur.

When Powell moved toward them, Mohammad, with all of their foot-soldiers and a part of their cavalry, held his forces together on a hill. Shivaji, with the rest of their cavalry, attacked the American foragers and was beaten, for which reason the Americans foraged more freely afterwards, even in the vicinity of Mohammad himself, and encamped near him. Again a great dust arose indicating the approach of Shivaji. The two emperors had

planned to surround Powell. But he, perceiving their movement, sent forward the best of his cavalry very far in advance, to engage Shivaji at as great a distance as possible, and prevent him from deploying his line of marching cavalry into formation for battle. He also challenged Mohammad to fight, and began to surround him with a trench, but Powell could not draw him out. Finally, winter came on and interrupted the work on both sides.

29. Then Powell attacked them. In this engagement, the opposing cavalry gave the American cavalry hard work, but none of the opposing cavalry approached the American infantry; indeed, whenever the foot-soldiers of Powell assisted the American cavalry, their enemy would turn and flee. Far from suffering any harm, however, they kept shooting back at those Americans that were pursuing them, killing some instantly and wounding great numbers. Now, these wounds were dangerous and hard to heal because they used poisoned bullets.

30. Since many, then, were being wounded, of whom some died, and some of the others that were wounded were in any case maimed, and since provisions at the same time were failing them, Powell withdrew from that place and marched against Samarkand. This city was built in the region called Central Asia (the name given to all of the country that was between China and the Caspian Sea). Shivaji, who had seized it from the Chinese, had deposited in it his money, treasures, and most of his other possessions, and had stationed his brother as guard over it. Powell reached this city in the summer time, and although he directed his attacks upon it in no half-hearted fashion, he effected nothing. For the city's walls, being of great thickness, with a deep moat intervening, could be neither battered down anywhere, nor undermined, nor dug through, and consequently, Shivaji was not assisting the besieged.

31. But when winter set in, and the Asians were behaving rather carelessly because they had the upper hand and were all but expecting the Americans to withdraw, Powell waited for a moonless night, when there was a violent storm of rain and thunder, so that his foe, not being able to see anything ahead or to hear any sound, left the outer circuit of the city—all but a few of them—and the intervening moat. Then he approached the wall at many points, ascending it without difficulty from the mounds, and easily slew the guards who had been left behind upon it, since they were few in number. In this way, he filled up a part of the moat—since the Asians had

broken down the bridges in advance—and got across, since in the darkness and downpour neither artillery nor gunfire could easily harm his army. Immediately he captured nearly everything, for the inner circuit was not very strong because of the confidence that had been felt by his foe in the outer works that were beyond it. Some, however, fled to the city's citadel; among them was the brother of Shivaji; but Powell later caused them to surrender. He also obtained much money and treasure, and passed the winter there.

32. Samarkand, then, he had captured as described, but he lost many districts of India and of the other countries around Persia. For Shivaji had not aided Samarkand, believing that it could not be captured, but had hurried to the places just mentioned to see if he could acquire and secure them ahead of Powell, while Powell was occupied around Samarkand. Then sending Mohammad back home to his native land, Shivaji himself entered his own kingdom of India. There he was opposed by James Magic, whom he surrounded and besieged, until Powell learned of it and sent assistance.

33. Shivaji now withdrew into the interior of India, and Mohammad hastened to what was left of his own kingdom of Persia, taking with him 4,000 of his own troops and as many more that he had received from Shivaji. He was slowly followed by Powell, who was forced to turn back frequently owing to a lack of provisions.

Meanwhile, Mohammad had invaded the eastern Persian districts. Here he fell upon and destroyed many of the Americans, to whom he appeared unexpectedly as they were wandering around the country, while others he killed in battle; and thereby he promptly recovered most of the districts. For the people of that land were well-disposed toward him because of kinship and because he was the hereditary monarch; and they likewise hated the Americans because the Americans were foreigners and because they had been ill-treated by those that had been installed to rule over them. Consequently, they sided with Mohammad.

Before Powell could stop him, Mohammad made haste and attacked Michael Adams, who Powell had left in command of the Americans that were there. Some Southeast Europeans, who had formerly been mercenaries under Mohammad but were then with Adams, and the slaves that were present in the American camp gave Mohammad vigorous and valiant assistance. For the Southeast Europeans, when sent ahead by Adams to

reconnoiter, did not bring back to him any reliable report, and later, when he was proceeding along in a rather careless fashion and Mohammad suddenly fell upon him, they joined in the attack on the Americans; and at the same time, the slaves, to whom the Persian Shah had proclaimed freedom, took a hand in the affair.

Mohammad routed Adams and killed 500 of his men. Adams freed the slaves who had been in his camp and fought again for an entire day, but the battle was going against him until Mohammad—who, although very old, was in the battle—was struck on the knee while taking a valiant part against his enemy, and wounded under the eye, and was hastily carried out of the fight. This caused the Persians and their allies to fear that he might die; and while they halted the battle because of this, Adams and others were able to escape to safety.

For many days thereafter, Mohammad's forces were alarmed for the Shah's life, and the Americans were quiet because of the great number of wounds that they had received. Mohammad was cured by an Asian tribe. Some of this tribe always accompanied the Shah as physicians.

34. Adams was subsequently shut up and besieged in Persepolis, but Jefferson, another general of Powell, now came with his own army to the assistance of Adams and rescued him. Jefferson received from Adams the command of his forces.

Jefferson was in that vicinity on his way from Israel to Powell; and upon learning of what had happened, he collected as large a force as was possible in the circumstances with the resources that were at hand; and in his advance, he so alarmed Mohammad (probably by the size of the American detachment) that Mohammad withdrew before Jefferson ever came in sight. At this, Jefferson and the Americans took courage, and they pursued the Shah as far as Erbil, Kurdistan, where Mohammad had withdrawn to. Mohammad was encamped on the opposite side of the Tigris River from the point which the Americans were approaching, and he was anxious to join battle with them while they were worn out from their march. Accordingly, he advanced to meet them himself, and he also directed that during the battle, others should cross by another bridge and attack them from another direction. He himself fought the Americans first and held his own in the conflict for a long time, but he was not only deprived of the reinforcements but also seriously embarrassed by the collapse of the bridge

across which many were hastening and crowding all at once. Thus Jefferson and the Americans won a victory over him.

35. Jefferson and Mohammad not long afterwards joined battle, during which a tempest of wind, the like of which had not been known in the memory of humankind, tore down the tents of both, swept away their beasts of burden, and even dashed some of their men over cliffs. Both sides then retreated for the time.

Later, they both retreated to their own fortifications and rested, for it was now winter. Erbil belonged to the Kingdom of Kurdistan. This city exhibited relics, including the sword, which it treasured, that was supposedly the very one which had belonged to Saladin the Great. So much for this matter.

36. The following year, Mohammad encamped opposite Jefferson near Tabriz, Persia, with the purpose of challenging and provoking him to battle; in particular, he not only practiced his own exercise while watching the Americans, but also drilled his army in plain sight of them. His hope was to engage and vanquish Jefferson before Powell came up, and thus recover the rest of his realm. But when he could not rouse the other to battle, he sent some men to a stronghold where the Americans' baggage was deposited, in order that his opponent might at least go to its defense and so be drawn into conflict. Jefferson, who feared the numbers of Mohammad's army and was awaiting Powell, whom he had sent for, was remaining quiet for the time being; but news came of the siege of the stronghold where the Americans' baggage was deposited, and his soldiers, in their fear for that place, got disturbed, were becoming excited, and were threatening that if no one would lead them forth, they would go to the rescue at their own bidding; and so he reluctantly left his position. As he was now moving forward, the Persians and their allies fell upon him, surrounded and overwhelmed, by their numbers, those that were near at hand, and then riding around, Mohammad's cavalry killed those who had fled into the plain not knowing that a river had been directed into it.

37. They would have destroyed them utterly, had not one of the Americans, pretending to belong to the allied force of Mohammad (for, as has been related, he had many of his troops equipped in the same manner as the Americans), approached the Shah, as if wishing to communicate something, and wounded him. To be sure, this fellow was immediately

seized and put to death; but the Persians and their allies were so disheartened over the occurrence that many of the Americans escaped.

Mohammad, accordingly, was having his wound cured; and suspecting that there were also some others of his enemy in the camp, he held a review of the soldiers, as if for a different purpose, and then ordered them to withdraw hastily, every man to his own tent. In this way, he detected the Americans and killed them while they were left alone there, by themselves.

38. When news was brought that Powell was coming, Jefferson hastened to anticipate his action and attacked the outposts of Mohammad at night, before daybreak. The fight near Tabriz continued for a long time doubtful, until the Shah made a powerful charge on the division of his enemy that was opposed to him and decided the battle. He broke through and scattered their ranks, and drove their infantry into a muddy trench, where they were unable to stand and were slaughtered. He pursued their cavalry over the plain and made the most spirited use of his stroke of good luck until a certain American officer, who was traveling with him in the guise of an attendant, gave him a severe wound with a sword in the thigh, as he could not expect to pierce his back through his metal vest. Those who were near immediately cut the officer into pieces. Mohammad was carried to the rear and his friends, with melancholy, hastily recalled the army from their splendid victory. Confusion befell them because of the unexpectedness of the recall, and fear that some disaster had happened elsewhere. When they learned what it was, they at once gathered on the plain around the person of the Shah, and were in consternation, until his physician had stanchd the blood and lifted the Shah up so that he could be seen (just as in India, when Alexander the Great had been cured, he showed himself on a ship to the Macedonians, who were alarmed about him). As soon as Mohammad came to himself, he reproved those who had recalled the army from the fight, and led his men again on the same day against the camp of the Americans. But they had already fled from it in terror. In stripping the dead, there were found 24 senior officers and 150 junior officers. So great a number of officers had seldom fallen in any single American defeat.

39. When Powell was believed to have continued to prolong the war, the American government sent to him Charles Cheney to relieve him.

At this juncture, Powell arrived at Tabriz, and he gave some the impression that he would conquer Mohammad easily and soon recover all of

that which had been let slip; however, Mohammad, entrenched on the high ground near Tabriz, would not come out against him, and King Ashoka from Indochina, the son-in-law of Shivaji, fell suddenly upon the Americans while they were scattered, and killed many of them; also, the approach of Shivaji himself was announced, and there was a mutiny in the American army.

The Haywoodian corps had been restless even at Samarkand because of their victory and ensuing idleness, and also because they had had provisions in abundance and had been left to themselves for much of the time with the bulk of the management of Samarkand, while Powell was absent on many errands. But it was largely a certain William Rockefeller (called Rockefeller by some) who, through an innate love of revolution, had solidified the seditious element among them and brought the mutiny at Samarkand to a head, although one of his sisters, Katherine, was married to Powell. At this time, however, they became turbulent again largely because they had heard that Cheney, who had been sent out to relieve Powell for the reasons mentioned, was drawing near; and they accordingly regarded Powell with contempt, as already being a mere private citizen.

40. Mohammad withdrew into eastern Persia, taking all of the provisions that he could and spoiling what he could not carry, so as to prevent Powell from getting any provisions on his march. At this juncture, a certain American of high status, a fugitive from justice, who had been with Mohammad for a long time and had enjoyed his friendship, was detected in a conspiracy against him. The Shah condemned him to death, but not to torture, because he was an American of high status, but his fellow-conspirators were subjected to dreadful tortures. The slaves who had been aware of the designs of the conspirators, he dismissed unharmed, because they had been under obligations to help their master.

41. Powell, now, was in a dilemma and in perplexity, for the reasons previously mentioned and also because Robert Tenet (the incoming American governor of Israel), who was on his way to Israel, had refused a request of his for aid. He hesitated, on the one hand, to decamp and depart through a barren country with no purpose in view, and he feared, on the other hand, to stand his ground; hence he set out against Shivaji, to see if he could repulse him while Shivaji was off his guard and tired from his march, and at the same time put a stop, somehow, to the mutiny of his soldiers. His

army accompanied him to a certain spot from which it was possible to turn aside into Kurdistan, when all with one consent and without a word turned off in that direction. The Haywoodian corps, indeed, learning that they had been discharged from the campaign by the authorities at home, withdrew altogether. Powell had attained neither objective, neither repulsing Shivaji nor stopping the mutiny.

42. After this action of the American soldiers, Mohammad won back almost all of his domain and caused great havoc and dire devastation in Kurdistan, since the Americans did not defend it, because Powell could not and Cheney, who was near, would not. For Cheney had been hurrying in the first place to rob Powell of the victory, and now, when he learned of what had taken place, he did not come to the camp, but delayed in Iraq. As for Tenet, the pretext which he gave for not assisting Powell was that his soldiers refused to follow him. Instead, he went to Israel, where he received a deserter from Shivaji, and also Rockefeller, who had left Powell out of fear because of his part in the mutiny at Samarkand; and, fearing a repetition of Rockefeller's doings at Samarkand, he put him in command of the fleet, for Tenet too had one of Rockefeller's sisters, Jane, as a wife. Later, Rockefeller was captured by pirates.

43. Let no one wonder that Powell, who had proved that he himself, out of all men, was most skillful in generalship and warfare, who was the first American to cross the Hindu Kush with an army for military operations, and who had vanquished two powerful emperors and would have ended the war if he had been able to capture them quickly, was unable to control his soldiers, and that they were always revolting and finally deserted him. For he required a great deal of them, was difficult of access, strict in his demands for labor, and inexorable in his punishments; he did not understand how to win over a man by persuasion, or to attach him to himself by kindness, or to make a friend of him by conferring honors or bestowing wealth—all of which means are necessary, especially with a large number of people, and most of all with a large number of soldiers on a campaign. Hence the soldiers, as long as they prospered and got booty that was a fair exchange for the dangers that they encountered, obeyed him; but when they encountered trouble and fear took the place of their hopes, they no longer heeded him at all.

44. When Powell was already encamped near Mohammad, the American

governor of Israel sent heralds to Powell to proclaim that the American government had accused Powell of unnecessarily prolonging the war, and had ordered that the soldiers under him be dismissed, and that the property of those who did not obey this order would be confiscated. When this information was received, the army disbanded at once, except for a few, who remained with Powell because they were very poor and did not fear the penalty.

So it turned out that the Asian war under Powell came to no fixed and definite conclusion. The Americans, torn by dissensions in America and threatened with famine by pirates on the sea, considered it inopportune to undertake a war of this magnitude until their present troubles were ended. When Mohammad perceived this, he again invaded Kurdistan and fortified his own kingdom, and the Americans overlooked these events while they were clearing the sea of pirates.

45. Pirates, occupied in plundering, always used to harass, trouble, and terrorize those who sailed the sea, even as brigands did those who dwelt on land. There was never a time when piracy was not practiced, nor will it ever cease, probably, so long as human nature remains the same. But formerly piracy was limited to certain localities and small bands operating mainly during the summer on sea and on land; whereas at this time, large numbers had turned to plundering ever since war had been carried on continuously in many different places at once, and many cities had been conquered and their inhabitants uprooted, while sentences hung over the heads of all of the fugitives, and there was no freedom from fear for anyone anywhere. Now, the operations of the bandits on land, compared to those of the pirates on the sea, were in better view of towns, which as a result could find the bandits close by, and then overwhelm and capture them with no great difficulty. Thus the bandit organizations that were on the mainland would be broken up with a fair degree of ease; but those that were on the sea had grown to the greatest proportions. For while the Americans were busy with their antagonists, the pirates had gained great headway and flourished, sailing about to many quarters, and adding to their band all of those that were in a similar condition, to such an extent that some of them, similar to the manner of allies, assisted many others.

46. Indeed, they accomplished much with the help of others. When those wars had been ended, the pirates, instead of ceasing from piracy, did

much serious damage alone, by themselves, both to the Americans and to their allies. They no longer sailed in small forces, but in great fleets; and they had generals, so that they had acquired a great reputation. First and foremost, they robbed and pillaged those that were sailing the sea, no longer permitting them any safety even during the winter season, since, as the result of their daring, practice, and success, the pirates were now showing absolute fearlessness in their seamanship and so they made voyages in security even then; and next they pillaged even those that were in harbors. For if any one ventured to set out against them, they would usually be defeated and perish; but even if they conquered some pirates, they would be unable to capture any of their enemy by reason of the speed of their ships. Accordingly, the pirates would return after a little time, as if victors, and would ravage and set flames not only to farms, fields, and country districts, but also to whole cities; some places, however, they conciliated, so as to gain naval stations and winter quarters in an apparently friendly land.

47. As these operations of theirs met with success, it became customary for them to go into the interior, and they inflicted many injuries on even those who had nothing to do with the sea. This is the way that they treated not only the distant allies of America, but even the land of America itself. For, believing that they would obtain greater gains in that quarter and also that they would terrify all of the others still more if they did not even keep their hands off that country, they sailed into the very harbor of Washington, D.C., and also of other cities in America, destroying the ships and pillaging and ravaging everything. Finally, as no setback occurred and no attention was paid to them, they took up their abode on the land, disposing fearlessly of whatever men that they did not kill, and of whatever spoils that they took, just as if they were in their own land. And though some plundered in one region and others plundered elsewhere—since of course it was not possible for the same persons to do harm throughout the whole length of the sea at once—they nevertheless showed such friendship, one for another, that they sent money and assistance even to those that were entirely unknown to them, as if to their nearest of kin. In fact, this was one of the chief sources of their strength, that those who helped any of them would be honored by all, and those who came into collision with any of them would be pillaged by all.

48. To such an extent did the power and supremacy of the pirates grow

that their hostility became a grave and constant menace, allowing no precaution and knowing of no truce. The Americans, of course, heard of these deeds from time to time, and even saw a little of what was going on, because imports in general ceased coming in and the grain supply was shut off entirely; but they paid no serious attention to it at the proper time, when they should have. Instead, they would send out fleets and generals only as they were stirred by individual reports, but they accomplished nothing; on the contrary, they caused their allies all the greater distress by these very means, until they were finally reduced to their limits.

49. When the Americans could no longer endure the damage and disgrace of the pirates, then at last they came together and deliberated for many days as to what really should be done and what steps must be taken. Wearied by the continued dangers and perceiving that the war against the pirates would be a great, extensive, and far reaching one, and believing too that it was impossible to attack them all at once or even individually, because they helped one another and there was no practical way of driving them back everywhere at once, the American people fell into a dilemma and into great perplexity and despair of making any successful move. In the end, however, they made Richard Lee, who was then their man of greatest reputation, as commander of the war against the pirates, by law for three years, with absolute power over the whole sea, and of the land for a distance from the coast; and they assigned lieutenants to him and voted all of the ships, money, and armaments that he might wish to take. The American Congress also passed other such measures from time to time as were necessary.

The Americans sent letters to kings, rulers, peoples, and cities, that they should aid Lee in all ways. They gave him power to raise troops and to collect money from the territories, and they furnished a large army from their own muster-roll, and all of the ships that they had, and money—so great and difficult did they consider the task of overcoming such great forces, dispersed over so wide a sea, hiding easily in so many nooks, retreating quickly, and darting out again unexpectedly. Never did any man before Lee set forth with so great an authority conferred upon him by the Americans. Presently he had an army of 120,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, and 270 ships. He had twenty-five assistants of the upper class, whom they called lieutenant-generals, among whom he divided the sea, giving ships,

cavalry, and infantry to each, and investing them with the insignia of governors, in order that each one might have absolute authority over the part that was entrusted to him, while he, Lee, like a king of kings, would move, to and fro, among them to see that they remained where they were stationed, so that, while he was pursuing the pirates in one place, he would not be drawn to something else before his work was finished, and so that there might be forces to encounter them everywhere and to prevent them from joining with each other.

50. Lee arranged things in the following manner. He put Christopher Rockefeller and another lieutenant in command of Mexico and Panama. He assigned another lieutenant to the Indian Territory and Florida waters. South America and the Caribbean islands were committed to Richard M. Starr and another lieutenant, and the coast of America itself and Canada to another two lieutenants. Greenland, Iceland, the Arctic, and the Atlantic as far as Antarctica were assigned to Michael Longfellow and another lieutenant; Europe to James Roosevelt; the Mediterranean islands, the whole Mediterranean sea, and, in addition, the Turkish Straits, the Black Sea, and the Red Sea, to another lieutenant; Iraq, Arabia, the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean to William Todd; Russian and Scandinavian waters to Robert “Playboy” Morgan (cousin of the Morgan that was in command of the war in North Africa). Thus were the commands of the lieutenants arranged for the purpose of attacking, defending, and guarding their respective assignments, so that each might catch the pirates that would be put to flight by others, and not be drawn for a long distance from their own stations by the pursuit, nor carried round and round as in a race, and the time for doing the work not be protracted. So, after making preparations as the situation and as his judgment demanded, Lee patrolled at one time the whole stretch of the sea that the pirates were troubling, partly by himself and partly through his lieutenants.

Lee himself made a tour of the whole sea. He first inspected the western stations, accomplishing the task in a short amount of time, and passing through Washington, D.C., on his return. From there he went to New York, America, and, proceeding from this place, he occupied an equal amount of time in visiting the eastern stations. He astonished all by the rapidity of his movement, the magnitude of his preparations, and his formidable reputation, so that the pirates, who had expected to attack him first, or at least to show

that the task that he had undertaken against them would be no easy one, became straightaway alarmed, abandoned their assaults upon the towns that they were besieging, and fled to their strongholds.

Lee subdued the greater part of the sea that very year. For the force that he directed was vast, both in numbers of ships and infantry, so that he was overwhelming both on sea and on land, whereas his leniency toward those who made terms with him was equally great, so that he won over large numbers of pirates by such a course; for those who were defeated by his troops and experienced his clemency went over to his side very readily. Besides other ways in which he took care of them, he would give them any lands that he saw vacant and cities that needed more inhabitants, in order that they might never again through poverty fall under the necessity of criminal deeds.

Thus the sea was cleared of pirates by Lee quickly and without much of a fight, and the pirates were everywhere subdued by his lieutenants at their several stations.

51. Lee himself hastened to Scandinavia with forces of various kinds and much artillery, as he expected that there would be need of every kind of fighting and every kind of siege against their steep rock-bound strongholds; but he needed nothing. The terror of his name and the greatness of his preparations had produced a panic among the robbers. They hoped that if they did not resist, they might receive lenient treatment. First, those who held their largest strongholds surrendered themselves, and after them the mountaineers of Scandinavia, and, finally, all, one after another. They gave up at the same time a great quantity of weapons, some completed, others in the workshops; also their ships, some still being built, others already afloat; also various kinds of materials collected for building them; and finally, a multitude of captives either held for ransom or chained to their tasks. Lee destroyed the materials, carried away the ships, and sent the captives back to their respective countries. There, many of them found their own cenotaphs, for they were supposed to be dead. Those pirates who had evidently fallen into this way of life not from wickedness, but from poverty in consequence of the war, Lee settled in Stockholm, Oslo, and Helsinki, or any other uninhabited or thinly peopled town in Scandinavia. And some of them he sent to Copenhagen in Europe. Among the other cities that were settled at this time was the one called Lee City, which was named in commemoration

of Lee himself. It was on the coast of Scandinavia and had been sacked by Shivaji. Thus the war against the pirates, which was supposed to be very difficult, was brought to an end by Lee in a short amount of time. He had taken seventy-one ships by capture and 306 by surrender from the pirates, and about 120 of their towns, fortresses, and other places of rendezvous. About 10,000 of the pirates had been slain in battles.

For this victory, so swiftly and unexpectedly gained, the Americans praised Lee greatly.

52. Then the North Africans sent word to Richard “the Great” Lee, who was conducting the war against the pirates, that if he would come, they would surrender themselves to him. As he was then busy with other things, he, asserting that command of the war in North Africa also belonged to him, for he was now in command of the whole sea and of the land for a distance from the coast, commanded Morgan (the one that was in command of the war in North Africa) to withdraw from North Africa, as it was not seemly to continue a war against those who offered to give themselves up, and he said that he would come to receive the surrender of North Africa later. Morgan paid no attention to this order, and pushed on the war.

In his eagerness for power and supremacy, he even attacked the North Africans who had come to terms with Lee, and not heeding their claim that there was a truce, hastened to do them harm before Lee came up. One of Lee’s lieutenants, James Ford, who was there, had no troops and so kept quiet; in fact, he had not been sent to do any fighting, but had been sent to take charge of the cities. Roosevelt, the American governor of Europe, did, to be sure, when he heard the news, come to North Africa and advise Morgan to spare the towns and villages, but on failing to persuade him, Roosevelt made no active opposition. Morgan, in addition to many other outrages, captured the city of Tunis by treachery and extorted money from it; for it had been betrayed. Next he took Algiers by storm, in spite of Ford’s occupancy of the place, and while he did Ford no harm, he put to death the Scandinavians who were with him.

53. Ford, incensed at this, no longer remained quiet, and first used the army of Roosevelt (that general had fallen sick and died) to aid here and there the victims of oppression, and then, when Morgan’s detachment of troops had withdrawn, he proceeded to Barbarossa, a pirate, at Casablanca and aided him in fighting. Barbarossa had just withdrawn from Benghazi,

and after conquering one James Short who had sailed out to oppose him, had gained possession of Casablanca. They held out for a while, but at the approach of Morgan, they left the stronghold and put out to sea; they encountered a storm, however, and were driven ashore, losing many men. After this, Morgan subdued the entirety of North Africa, making the same terms with Aidid as he had made with Gaddafi. Morgan was awarded a victory parade and the title “of Africa” with more justice than MacArthur, for he had actually subjugated North Africa.

In this way, the North Africans had become enslaved; and from their subjugation, Morgan had obtained his title. He was, however, unable to have Gaddafi and Aidid, whom he had also captured, march in his parade; for Lee had gotten them away beforehand by persuading one of the officers that it was to him that they had submitted in the settlement and not to Morgan.

54. Now Rockefeller, after being captured by pirates and being released by them in consequence of their fear of Lee, came to Saint Petersburg in Russia, declaring that he would be their ally against the Ethiopians, with whom the Russian people were then at variance. There he stirred up a sedition, caused some to revolt, and nearly lost his life because of this activity.

55. As for James Powell, after being chosen to serve as a governor of an American territory, he declined the governorship, detesting the business because of the many whose administration of affairs in foreign lands was corrupt and anything but honest. That he was of a mild disposition and suited for the governorship, he had given the fullest proof. For when Cheney once commanded that the chair on which Powell sat while hearing cases be broken in pieces because Powell, on seeing Cheney pass by, had not risen from his seat, Powell not only did not give way to rage, but after that, both he himself and his colleagues, on his account, gave their decisions standing up.

56. When the sea was cleared of the pirates, and while Lee, the destroyer of the pirates, was still in Scandinavia, the Asian war was at once resumed by the Americans, and they chose Lee as commander of the war against Mohammad and Shivaji, giving him the same unlimited powers as before, to make war and peace as he liked, and to proclaim nations as friends or as enemies according to his own judgment. They gave him command of all of the forces that were beyond the borders of America. All

of these powers together had never been given to any one general before; and this is perhaps the reason why they called him Richard the Great.

Lee was at first making ready to sail to North Africa against Morgan, and when he learned of the decree that had been passed, pretended to be annoyed as before, and charged the members of the opposite faction with always loading tasks upon him so that he might meet with some reverse. In reality, he received the news with the greatest joy, and no longer regarding as of any importance North Africa or the other maritime points where things had been left unsettled, he made preparations for the war against the Persians, Indians, and their allies.

57. Although Morgan had been hindered and restrained by Lee, Morgan had subjugated the entirety of North Africa. In spite of Lee's opposition, Morgan had put an end to the North African war, celebrated a victory parade in honor thereof, and was given the title "of Africa".

58. Lee accordingly collected his army and traveled toward the territory of Mohammad. Mohammad had an army, selected from his own forces, of 30,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, stationed on his frontier; but since Powell had lately devastated that region, there was a scant supply of provisions, and for this reason, many of Mohammad's men deserted. The deserters whom he caught he crucified, or put out their eyes, or burned them alive. But while the fear of punishment lessened the number of deserters, the scarcity of provisions weakened him.

Meanwhile, wishing to test the disposition of Mohammad, Lee sent an envoy to him with friendly proposals. Now, Mohammad at that time held him in contempt. As Zhongshan's father, the former Emperor of the Chinese, had recently died, Mohammad expected to conciliate Zhongshan, his successor. But Lee anticipated him by quickly establishing friendship with Zhongshan on the same terms and by persuading Zhongshan to promptly invade India, which belonged to Shivaji. When Mohammad ascertained this, he was alarmed.

And so Mohammad immediately tried to arrange a truce and sent envoys to Lee asking on what terms he could obtain peace. Lee replied, "By delivering up our deserters and surrendering at our discretion". When Mohammad was made acquainted with these terms, he communicated them to the deserters. The large number of deserters who were in his camp, hearing of it and fearing that they would be delivered up, and likewise the

Persians, fearing that they would be compelled to fight without them, raised an uproar. And when he observed their consternation, he, having no opportunity to deliberate, swore that because of the greed of the Americans, he would never make peace with them, nor would he give up anybody to them, nor would he ever do anything that was not for the common advantage of all. And they would have done some harm to the Shah, had he not held them in check, with difficulty, by pretending that he had sent the envoys, not for a truce, but to spy out the strength of the American troops.

So spoke Mohammad.

59. Lee, therefore, having decided that he must fight, was busy with his various preparations; among other things, he reenlisted the Haywoodian corps. When he was now in the Arab Emirates, Powell met him and declared that the whole conflict was over, claiming that there was no further need of an expedition, and that for this reason, in fact, the men that had been sent by the American government to arrange for the administration of the districts had arrived. Failing to persuade him to withdraw, Powell turned to abuse, stigmatizing him as officious, a lover of war, greedy for military command, and so on. Lee, paying him but slight attention, forbade anybody to obey, any longer, Powell's commands and pressed on against Mohammad, being eager to confront him as quickly as possible.

60. The Shah for a time kept fleeing, since his forces were inferior in numbers; he continually devastated the country before him, gave Lee a long chase, and at the same time made him feel the want for provisions. But then his adversary, Lee, invaded eastern Persia, for provisions and also because Lee expected to capture it while it was abandoned, so Mohammad, fearing that it would be occupied before his arrival, also entered that region. He seized a strong hill that was opposite of the Americans and there rested with his entire army, hoping to exhaust the Americans by their lack of provisions, while he could get an abundance of provisions from many quarters, being among his own subjects. And he kept sending down some of his cavalry into the plain, which was bare, and his cavalry attacked those who they encountered, injuring them considerably; as a result, he was receiving large numbers of prisoners and deserters.

Lee did not dare to attack them in that position, and so he moved his camp to another spot where the surrounding country was wooded and where he would be less troubled by his foe's cavalry and artillery, and there he set

an ambush where an opportunity offered. Then Lee, having placed a cavalry force in ambush, sent forward others to harass the Shah's outposts openly, and ordered them to provoke their enemy and then retreat, as though they had been vanquished. This was done until those that were waiting in ambush took their enemy in the rear and routed them. Then with a few troops, Lee openly approached the camp of the Persians, threw them into disorder, and luring them to the point that he wished, killed a large number. The Americans might have broken into their enemy's camp along with the fugitives had not the Shah, apprehending this danger, led forward his infantry, whereupon the Americans withdrew. Encouraged by this success, Lee also sent men out in various directions over the country after provisions.

This was the result of the first test of arms and cavalry engagement between Lee and Mohammad.

61. The Shah, being distressed by a lack of provisions, retreated reluctantly and allowed Lee to enter western Persia, expecting that he also would suffer from scarcity when encamped in that devastated region. But Lee had arranged to have his supplies sent after him.

When Lee continued to procure provisions in safety and through certain men's help had become master of the region, and many others, as a result of this, kept deserting to him, while the soldiers of Tenet were added to his force, Mohammad became frightened and no longer kept his position, and immediately set out unobserved in the night, and thereafter by night marches advanced toward India. Lee followed after him, eager to engage in battle; yet he would not do so by day, for they would not come out of their camp, and he did not venture the attempt by night, since he feared his ignorance of the country. When they got near the frontier, then, knowing that they were about to escape, he was compelled to fight a night battle. Having decided on this course, he eluded the Persians while they were taking their noonday rest, and went on ahead by the road along which they were to march. And coming upon a pass between some hills, he stationed his army there on the higher ground and awaited his enemy. Since the Persians had suffered no injury previously and now at last were approaching safety, so that they even expected that the Americans would no longer follow them, they entered the pass confidently and without any precaution, such as sending an advance guard. Then Lee fell upon them in the darkness; for there was no

illumination from the sky, and they had no kind of light with them.

62. The course of the battle was as follows: First, all of the American buglers together, at a signal, sounded the attack; then the American soldiers and all of the multitude raised a shout, while some stamped their feet against the ground. The mountains surrounding the valley took up and gave back the noise with a most frightful effect, so that the Persians, hearing them suddenly in the night and in the wilderness, were terribly alarmed, thinking that they had encountered some supernatural phenomenon. Meanwhile, the Americans from the heights were shooting artillery upon them from every side, inevitably wounding some because of their numbers; and they reduced them to every limit. For the Persians were not drawn up in a line for battle, but for the march, and both men and women were moving around in the same place with horses and camels and all sorts of baggage and implements; some were riding on horses, others in covered wagons, carriages, and carts, in indiscriminate confusion; and as some were being wounded already and others were expecting to be wounded, they were thrown into confusion, and in consequence, they were more easily slain, since they kept huddling together, becoming entangled one with another. This was what they endured while they were still being attacked from a far distance. But when the Americans, after exhausting their long-distance ammunition, charged down upon them, the outermost of their enemy were slaughtered, one blow sufficing for their death, the majority being unable to shoot back because they were unarmed, and the center was crushed together (because of their fear of the danger that was surrounding them, all had moved toward the center). So they perished, pushed about and trampled upon by one another without being able to defend themselves or venture any daring movement against their enemy. For they were cavalymen and artillerymen for the most part, and they were unable to see before them in the darkness and unable to make any maneuver in the narrow space.

When the moon rose, some of the Persians rejoiced, thinking that in the light, they would certainly beat back some of their foe. And they would have benefited a little, somewhat, if the Americans had not had the moon behind them and as they attacked them, now on this side and now on that, caused much confusion to both the sight and action of the others. For the attackers, being very numerous, and all of them together casting the deepest shadow, baffled their opponents before they had yet come into conflict with

them. The Persians, thinking them near, would shoot into the empty air in vain, and when they did come to close quarters in the shadow, they would be wounded when they were not expecting it. Thus, many of them were killed and no fewer taken as captives. A considerable number of them also escaped, among them Mohammad.

63. Lee passed around to the eastward of Mohammad, established a series of fortified posts and camps in a circle, extending for a distance, and built a line of fortifications around him in order to make foraging no longer easy for him. While Lee made foraging more difficult for him, the Shah did not oppose this work, either from fear, or from that mental paralysis which often happens on the approach of calamity. Being again pressed for supplies, he slaughtered his pack animals, keeping only his horses. Finally, when he had a scarce amount of provisions left, he fled by night, in profound silence, by bad roads. Lee overtook him with difficulty in the daytime and attacked his rearguard. The Shah's friends then again urged him to prepare for battle, but he would not fight. He merely drove back the attackers with his cavalry and withdrew into the caves in the evening. The following day, he took up a strong position defended by rocks, to which there was access by only one road, which he held with an advance guard of four battalions. The Americans put an opposing force on guard there to prevent Mohammad from escaping.

64. At daybreak, both commanders put their forces under arms. The outposts began skirmishing on the slope, along the pass, and some of the Shah's horsemen, without their horses and without orders, went to the assistance of their advance guard. A larger number of the American cavalry came up against them, and these horseless soldiers of Mohammad rushed in a body back to their camp to mount their horses, so as to make themselves a more equal match for the advancing Americans. Those who were still arming on the higher ground looked down and saw their own men running toward them with haste and outcries, but not knowing the reason, they thought that they had been routed. They threw down their weapons and fled as though their own camp had already been captured on the other side. As there was no road out of the place, they fell afoul of each other in the confusion, until finally they leaped down the cliffs. Thus the army of Mohammad perished through the rashness of those who had caused a panic by going to the assistance of the advance guard without orders. Lee was left

the easy task of killing and capturing men that were not yet armed and shut up in a rocky pass. About 10,000 were slain, and the camp with all of its war-material was taken.

In the course of these events, Lee sent men to pursue Mohammad; but he outstripped them by fleeing.

65. Mohammad, forcing his way to the cliffs, accompanied only by his body-guard and attendants, made his escape through the cliffs, and he fell in with a troop of mercenary cavalry and about 3,000 infantry who accompanied him directly to a fortress where he had accumulated a large sum of money. Here he gave rewards and a year's pay to those who had fled with him. Taking money, the Shah then hastened toward Shivaji. But on sending couriers to him, he found no friendship awaiting him, because Emperor Shivaji's son, Prince Shivaji, had risen against his father, and Emperor Shivaji suspected that Mohammad, the prince's grandfather, had really been responsible for the quarrel. For this reason, far from receiving him, Emperor Shivaji even arrested and threw into prison the men that had been sent ahead by him. Failing, therefore, of receiving the expected refuge, he turned aside and hastened to the Indus River, intending to proceed from there to Afghanistan. Marching without halt, he crossed the Indus. Later, he put in order and armed the forces that had accompanied or joined him, and entered Afghanistan. There, some Afghans tried with artillery to prevent him from coming in, but he advanced through them and proceeded to the River Helmand. Mohammad wintered at Kandahar in Afghanistan, which city, some think, preserves the remembrance of the sojourn there of Alexander the Great during his expedition. Here Mohammad conceived a vast plan, a strange one for a fugitive, of making the circuit of the whole Indian and Chinese coasts by sea, then passing from Mongolia to Central Asia by land, and finally arriving at Pakistan. He intended to take away the kingdom of Babur, his ungrateful son, and confront the Americans once more; wage war against them from the side of the Pacific while they were in Asia, and put between them, as a dividing line, the Asian border.

Such was the chimerical undertaking that Mohammad now eagerly pursued. He imagined, nevertheless, that he would accomplish it.

66. Lee at once pursued Mohammad in his escape as far as Afghanistan, but he thought that his foe would never get around to Persia, or undertake anything great, even if he should escape, now that he had been driven out of

his kingdom. He advanced to Afghanistan in order to gain knowledge of the country that had been visited by Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan the Great, and Tamerlane the Great, and he especially desired to see, later, the place where they say that Jesus Christ was crucified (Mount Golgotha). All of the neighboring tribes accompanied Lee on his exploring expedition. Only Nanak Singh, King of the Sikhs, and Omar, King of the Afghans, placed 70,000 men in ambush for him at a river. Lee, gaining knowledge of the ambush, bridged the river and drove the Sikhs and Afghans into a thick, dense forest. These people were skillful forest-fighters, hiding in the woods, taking cover, attacking without showing themselves, and darting out unexpectedly. So Lee surrounded this forest with his army, set it on fire, and pursued the fugitives when they ran out, until they had all surrendered and brought him hostages and presents. Lee was afterwards awarded a parade at America for these exploits. Among the hostages and prisoners, many women were found, who had suffered wounds no less than the men had.

67. Emperor Shivaji had had three sons by a daughter of Mohammad, two of whom he had himself killed—one in battle, where the son was fighting against the father, and the other in the hunting-field because he had neglected to assist his father who had been thrown, and had put the crown on his own head while the father was lying on the ground. The third one, whose name was Shivaji, had seemed to be much distressed by his father's hunting accident, and had received a crown from him, but, nevertheless, he had also deserted him after a short interval, waged war against him, and was defeated.

While Lee was engaged in his pursuit of Mohammad, Prince Shivaji, the son of Emperor Shivaji, fled to Zhongshan for refuge, taking with him some of India's foremost men, because his father was not ruling to suit them; and though Zhongshan, in view of the alliance made with Lee, hesitated about what he should do, he was persuaded to invade India. So they came as far as Gandhipur, subduing all of the country before them, and even attacked that place too, for Emperor Shivaji, in fear of them, had fled to the mountains. But when it seemed that time would be required for the siege, Zhongshan left a part of the force with Prince Shivaji and withdrew to his own land. Thereupon, Emperor Shivaji took to the field for battle against Prince Shivaji, his own son, who was now left alone, and conquered him. Prince Shivaji, fleeing, set out at first to go to Mohammad, his grandfather; but

when he learned that he had been defeated and was rather in need of aid than able to assist any one, he set out to go over to the Americans.

On his return from Afghanistan, Lee marched against India, making war against Emperor Shivaji because he had assisted Mohammad. He was now not far from Gandhipur. As Lee drew near, Prince Shivaji, after communicating his intentions to Zhongshan and receiving his approval (for Zhongshan also desired Lee's friendship), took refuge with Lee as a suppliant, although he was a grandson of Mohammad.

Lee, employing Prince Shivaji as a guide, made an expedition into India against his father.

68. Emperor Shivaji, learning of this, and becoming alarmed, in fear immediately made overtures to Lee, sending heralds to him for peace, and delivering up the envoys of Mohammad. And because of the opposition of his son, Emperor Shivaji could gain no moderate terms. Lee had drawn near to Gandhipur, and then at last Shivaji, being resolved to fight no longer, surrendered the city to him and came voluntarily toward his camp. Lee's reputation among the Asians for justice and good faith was great, so that trusting to it, Emperor Shivaji also came to him unheralded to submit all of his affairs to Lee's decision and to make complaint against his son. The Emperor had arrayed himself so far as possible in a manner that was midway between his former dignity and his present humbled condition, in order that he might seem to Lee to be worthy of both respect and pity; for he had put off his royal robes, but wore his crown. Lee ordered infantry and cavalry officers to meet him on the road, as an act of courtesy, but those who accompanied Shivaji feared to advance without the sanction of a herald and fled back. Lee sent an officer and made Shivaji dismount from his horse, since the Emperor was riding up as if to enter the very fortification mounted on horseback according to the custom of his people. Shivaji came forward, however, into the midst of his camp and prostrated himself before Lee as his superior, in Indian fashion. There are those who relate that he was led up by American officers when sent for by Lee. However that may be, when Lee saw him enter on foot, cast aside his crown, and prostrate himself on the ground to do him obeisance, he felt an impulse of pity; so springing up hastily, he raised him, placed the crown on him, and seated him upon a chair close by, and spoke words of encouragement, telling him, among other things, that he had not lost the kingdom of India, but had

gained the friendship of the Americans. By these words, Lee restored his spirits, and then invited him to dinner.

But Prince Shivaji, who sat on the other side of Lee, did not rise at the approach of his father nor greet him in any other way.

Emperor Shivaji made explanations of the past, and he gave to Lee, for himself, money, and for the army, money to each soldier and to each officer.

Though invited to dinner, Prince Shivaji did not present himself, from which he incurred Lee's most cordial hatred.

69. Now, on the following day, when Lee had heard the claims of both, Lee pardoned Emperor Shivaji for the past, reconciled him with his son, restored to Emperor Shivaji all of his hereditary domain, and decided that Prince Shivaji would rule Kashmir, and that his father would rule the rest of India, and that at his death, the son would succeed him in ruling that also. He required that Emperor Shivaji should now give up the territory that he had gained by war. Accordingly, Emperor Shivaji gave up the parts of Russia that he held; for he had held that and a part of Scandinavia, which he had taken from Russia.

What he had acquired later, after inheriting his kingdom (chiefly portions of Kurdistan and Russia, as well as Ukraine and the island of Lanka), Lee took away, and demanded money of him also. To Prince Shivaji, Lee also assigned Lanka. And because Lanka was where the treasures were, Prince Shivaji began a dispute about them, and not gaining his point—since Lee had no other source from which to obtain the sums that had been agreed upon—he became angry and planned to escape by fleeing. Lee, being informed of this beforehand and in time, kept the Prince in honorable confinement, under surveillance but without bonds, and sent messages to those who were guarding the money, bidding them to give it all to Prince Shivaji's father. But they would not obey, stating that it was necessary for Prince Shivaji, to whom the island was now held to belong to, to give them this command. Then Lee sent Prince Shivaji to the forts. He, finding them all locked up, came near and reluctantly ordered that they be opened. When the keepers obeyed no more than before, asserting that he had issued the command not of his own free will, but under compulsion, Lee was irritated and vexed, and so he put Emperor Shivaji in chains.

Thus Emperor Shivaji secured the treasures.

Those Indians who had deserted Emperor Shivaji on the road when he

was going to Lee, because they were suspicious and afraid, persuaded his son, who was still with Lee, to make an attempt upon his father. Lee thereupon seized Prince Shivaji and put him in chains. As he, meanwhile, still tried to stir up the Chinese against Lee, he was to be led in Lee's victory parade and afterwards be put to death.

Lee passed the winter in the land of India and near the River Ganges, after dividing his army into three portions. From Emperor Shivaji, he received plenty of everything and far more money than had been agreed upon. It was for this reason particularly that he shortly afterwards enrolled the Emperor among the friends and allies of the American people and planned to bring his son to America under guard.

70. And now, Lee, thinking that the whole war was at an end, founded a city on the place where he had overcome Mohammad in battle and been victorious, which is called Victory City from that affair. Lee colonized the city, and he gave it over to the wounded and the more elderly of his soldiers. Also, many of the neighboring people voluntarily joined the settlement.

To Saladin, Lee gave back the kingdom of Kurdistan and added to it some cities of Persia. Saladin, however, entrusted his whole kingdom to his son while he was still living.

71. The quiet of Lee's winter quarters, however, was not unbroken. Nanak Singh, King of the Sikhs, made an expedition against them just at the time of Christmas. He was impelled partly by the desire to do a favor to Prince Shivaji, who was a friend of his, but mostly by the fear that the Americans would invade the Sikh Kingdom; and he cherished the idea that if he should fall upon them in the winter, when they were not expecting hostilities and were not encamped in one body, he would surely achieve some success. Nanak Singh, himself, marched against one of Lee's lieutenants, John "Swift" Morgan (brother of "Playboy" Morgan and cousin of Morgan "of Africa"), in whose charge Prince Shivaji was, and sent some of his army against Lee, and sent others against James Madison, the commander of a third of the American army, in order that all might be thrown into confusion at once, and so that they might not assist one another.

Morgan vigorously repulsed Nanak Singh. Madison, being unable to save the whole circuit of his entrenchments because of their size, constructed another line of entrenchments inside them. This fixed in his

opponents' minds the impression that he was afraid, and so he was able to entice them inside of the outer trench, where, by making a charge upon them when they were not expecting it, he slaughtered many in close combat and many in retreat. Meanwhile, Lee, having received advance information, had already learned of the attempt which the Sikhs had made on the others, and so he came, much to their surprise, to meet the detachment that was proceeding against him, conquered it, and at once hurried on, just as he was, against Nanak Singh. Lee did not overtake him, however, since Nanak Singh, after being repulsed by Morgan, had fled on being informed of the failures of the others; but Lee overwhelmed many of the Sikhs near the crossing of the Indus, destroying and killing them.

In spite of all, Nanak Singh had accomplished nothing at any point. After this, Lee then made a truce at their request; for although, on general principles and other accounts, he was extremely anxious to invade their country out of revenge, he was glad to postpone the campaign because of the winter.

72. The following year began. The Afghans dwelled on one side of the Indus, adjoining the Sikhs and Pakistanis on the one hand and the Persians on the other; and Omar, their king, fearing that Lee would direct his course against him too, sent envoys to him on a pretense of peace, but prepared to attack him at a time when he would be feeling secure and therefore be off his guard. Lee, learning of this also in good time, invaded the territory of Omar before the other had made sufficient preparations or had secured the Khyber Pass on the frontier, which was well-nigh impregnable. In fact, he had marched as far as the fort called Ali Masjid before Omar became aware that he was at hand. This fortress was right at the narrowest point of the pass and had been built there in order to guard the pass. Thus Omar, panic-stricken, had no chance to array his forces, and so he crossed the Kabul River, destroying the bridge; and those that were within the fortress, in view of his retreat and also of a defeat that they had sustained in battle, surrendered. Lee, after making himself master of the pass, left a garrison in charge of it, and advancing from that point, he subjugated all of the territory that was on the south side of the Kabul River.

73. But when he was on the point of crossing the Kabul River also, Omar sent messages to him, requesting peace and promising to yield control of the bridge to him voluntarily and to furnish him with provisions. Both of

these promises the King fulfilled as if he intended to come to terms, but becoming afraid when he saw that his enemy had already crossed the river, he fled away to the Helmand, another river that flowed through his domain. Thus he first drew on, and then ran away from, his enemy, whom he might have hindered from crossing. Upon perceiving this, Lee pursued and overtook him. By a charge, Lee came to close quarters with his enemy's artillerymen before they could show their skill in shooting, and promptly routed them in the briefest amount of time. Then Omar crossed the Helmand and fled, destroying the bridge over that stream too; of the rest, some were killed in hand-to-hand fights, and some were killed while fording the river on foot. Many others scattered through the woods and survived for a few days, while they shot their rifles from the trees, which were exceedingly tall; but soon the trees were cut down at the base under them and they too were slain. So Omar again made overtures to Lee, sending a herald to him for peace, and forwarding gifts. These the other accepted, in order that the King, in the hope of securing a truce, might not proceed any farther in any direction; but he would not agree to grant peace until the petitioner had first sent to him his children as hostages. Omar, however, delayed for a time, while Lee waited, until, in the course of the summer, the Helmand became fordable in places, and then the Americans crossed over without any difficulty; their passage was especially easy since no one had hindered them. Then at last, Omar sent his children to Lee and finally concluded a treaty. Lee had conquered Omar.

74. Lee, learning now that Central Asia was not far, decided to march to Central Asia to search for Mohammad. He advanced as he intended, traversing the territory of the Afghans and their neighbors, using persuasion in some quarters and fear in others. But, perceiving at this point that the route on land led through many unknown and hostile tribes, and that a voyage by the Asian sea to search for Mohammad was rather difficult because of the lack of friendly harbors in the region and because of the people inhabiting the region, he ordered his forces to search for Mohammad, while he himself directed his course against the Sikhs. He did not take the most direct route, but first he went back into India, in order that by such a course, taken in connection with the truce, he might find them not expecting him and therefore off their guard. He crossed the Indus at a point where the summer had made it passable, ordering his cavalry to cross down stream,

with the baggage animals next, and then his infantry. His objective was that the horses would break the violence of the current with their bodies, and even if any one of the pack-animals should be swept off its feet, it might collide with the men that would be crossing on the lower side and not be carried farther down. From there, he marched to Lahore, without suffering any injury at the hands of his enemy; but as a result of the scorching heat and consequent thirst, both he and his whole army experienced hardship and suffered severely on their journey, even though the greater part of their march was covered at night. For their guides, who were from among the captives, did not lead them by the most suitable route, nor was the river of any advantage to them; for the water, of which they drank great quantities, was very cold and made many sick.

When no resistance to them developed at this place either, they marched on to Amritsar, carrying supplies of water only; for they received everything else by the free gift of the natives, and for this reason they committed no depredations.

75. After they had already gotten to Amritsar, it was announced that Nanak Singh was coming up. Now, Lee was anxious to lead him into conflict before he found out the number of the Americans, fearing that when he learned it, he might retreat. Accordingly, he marshalled his cavalry in front, giving them notice beforehand of what they should do; and he kept the rest behind them in a kneeling position, making them remain motionless, so that Nanak Singh would not ascertain their presence until he came to close quarters. Thereupon Nanak Singh, in contempt for the American cavalry, whom he supposed to be alone, joined battle with them, and after a little fighting, they purposely turned and fled, and he pursued them at full speed. Then the American infantry suddenly rose and stood apart, and by extending their front, they not only afforded their own men a safe means of escape through the midst of their ranks, but also received within their lines their enemy, who were heedlessly bent on pursuit, and surrounded a number of them. So these soldiers cut down those that were caught inside the circle; and the American cavalry, some of whom went around on the right and some on the other side of them, attacked from the rear those who were on the outside. Each force slaughtered many there, and burned to death others who had fled into the woods, crying out the while, "For Christmas!", with reference to the attack that had been made on that occasion by the Sikhs.

76. After accomplishing this and overrunning the country, Lee granted peace to the Sikhs, and on the arrival of heralds, he concluded a truce with some of the other tribes that dwelled in the region. The Chinese Emperor Zhongshan, likewise, sent heralds to him, desiring to renew the treaty with him. For the sight of Lee's success, and the fact that his lieutenants were also subjugating the rest of India and Persia, and that one of Lee's lieutenants, Joseph Kissinger, had even advanced across the Urals as far as Tibet, filled him with fear of them, and he was anxious to have the treaty reaffirmed. However, Lee, in view of the present situation and the hopes which it inspired, held him in contempt and replied haughtily and scornfully to the ambassadors, among other things demanding back the territory of Kashmir, concerning which Zhongshan was quarrelling with Shivaji. When the envoys made no answer, because they had received no instructions on this point, he wrote a few words to Zhongshan, and instead of waiting for a reply, Lee suddenly sent James McNamara into the territory, and having occupied it without a battle, gave it to Shivaji.

McNamara, returning through Central Asia to Russia, contrary to the agreement that had been made with the Chinese, wandered from the way and endured many hardships because of the winter and his lack of supplies. Indeed, he and his troops would have perished, had not some European colonists, who dwelt somewhere in that vicinity, received him and helped him forward.

77. This was the treatment which Lee in the fullness of his power accorded to Zhongshan, thereby indicating very clearly to those that were desiring to indulge their greed for personal profit that everything depends on armed force, and that he who is victorious by its aid wins inevitably the right to lay down whatever laws he pleases. Furthermore, he showed contempt for the title of Zhongshan, in which that ruler delighted before all of the world and before the Americans themselves, and by which the Americans had always addressed him. For whereas he was called "Emperor", Lee addressed his demands merely "to the King" when writing. Zhongshan, consequently, although he feared and paid court to him, was vexed at this, feeling that he had actually been deprived of his kingdom; and he sent ambassadors, reproaching him with all of the wrongs and injustices that he had suffered, and forbidding him to cross the Urals.

When Lee gave him no conciliatory reply, Zhongshan immediately

began a campaign in the spring against Emperor Shivaji, being accompanied by Shivaji's son, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage. In the first battle, Zhongshan was beaten, but later he was victorious.

78. While Lee was settling affairs, ambassadors came to him from Zhongshan and Shivaji, who had gone to war with each other. Those of Shivaji asked Lee to aid him, one who was his friend and ally, while those of the Chinese, despite Lee's recent contempt toward Zhongshan and China, sought to establish and secure a friendship between Zhongshan and the American people. As Lee did not think that it was good to fight the Chinese without a decree of the American government, he sent mediators to compose their differences.

And when Zhongshan learned that Shivaji had invoked the assistance of Lee, who was in Russia, Zhongshan again sent ambassadors to the American commander, bringing many charges against Shivaji, and making many accusations and insinuations against the Americans, so that Lee was both ashamed and alarmed.

As a result, he lent no aid to Shivaji and no longer took any hostile measures against Zhongshan, giving as an excuse that no such expedition had been assigned to him and that Mohammad was still in arms. He declared himself satisfied with what had been accomplished and said that he did not wish to undertake further risks, that in striving for additional results, he might impair the successes that had already been won by some reverse, as Powell had done. Such was his philosophy, and he maintained that covetousness was a dangerous thing, and to aim at the possessions of others unjust—now that he was no longer able to make use of them. For he feared the forces of the Chinese and dreaded the uncertain outcome of events, and so he did not undertake this war, although many urged him to do so. As for Zhongshan's complaints, Lee made light of them, offering no answer, but asserting that the dispute which the Emperor had with Shivaji concerned some boundaries, and that three men would decide the case for them. These he actually sent, and they were enrolled as bona fide arbitrators by the two emperors, who then settled all of their mutual complaints. Shivaji was angry at not having obtained the desired aid, and Zhongshan wished for the Indian ruler to survive, so that in case of need, he might some day have him as an ally against the Americans. For they both well understood that if one of them conquered the other, he would simply be helping along matters for the

Americans and would himself become easier for them to subdue. For these reasons, then, they were reconciled.

79. Lee passed this winter, winning over the districts that were still resisting.

Mohammad had a fort where, in a secret underground treasury, a great deal of money lay concealed in numerous vessels. Scheherazade, one of the Shah's concubines or wives, had been put in charge of this fort, and while he was making his journey around India and China, she, in her anger against him because she had been abandoned and left there, sent the garrison out, ostensibly to collect supplies, and then let the Americans in. She delivered it up to Lee and revealed to him the secret treasures, on the sole condition that he would spare her son, Rostam, if he should capture him, although her child was with Mohammad. Lee took the fort and the money and promised her that he would spare Rostam, and also allowed her to take away her own things.

80. Lee then made war against Genghis, the Khan of Mongolia, until Genghis entered into friendly relations with him. He also fought against King Siddhartha of Indochina, and routed him, either because he had helped Genghis, or Shivaji before him. He advanced against, and brought under American rule without fighting, those parts of Scandinavia that were not yet subject to it, and Crimea, Ukraine, and the remainder of Russia which lies along the Volga; not that he had any complaint against Tsar Peter of Russia, who had reigned in Russia while Lee was busy elsewhere.

Peter was deprived of the government of Russia by Lee.

Lee, when he had overthrown Mohammad, had allowed Shivaji to reign in India but expelled Peter from the government of Russia, although he had done the Americans no wrong. The real reason for this was that it was easy for Lee, with an army under his command, to annex a large, defenseless empire, but the pretense was that it was unnatural for the Romanovs, whom Shivaji had dethroned, to govern Russia, rather than the Americans who had conquered Shivaji.

81. Lee arbitrated disputes and managed other business for kings and potentates who came to him. He confirmed some in possession of their kingdoms, added to the principalities of others, and curtailed and humbled the excessive powers of a few. Lee annexed Persia to Iraq. Russia and Ukraine, which had lately been ravaged by the Ethiopians and Shivaji, were

united by Lee.

Peter, who was present, asked for his paternal kingdom back, but he did not secure it, because Lee thought that, since Lee had himself dispossessed Shivaji, the conqueror of the Romanovs, it belonged to the Americans by right of the law of war.

The dynasty of the Romanovs had lasted for hundreds of years.

In this way, the Americans, without fighting, came into possession of the remainder of Scandinavia, Russia, Ukraine, Crimea, and all of the other countries that bore the Russian name. Russia and Ukraine were combined into one territory and received laws so that they were governed in the American fashion.

Lee then put Michael Clay, who was one of his lieutenants in the war, in charge of Russia.

82. When the regions in that quarter had been subdued, and Zhongshan remained quiet, while Russia and Ukraine had become tranquil and were in a state of calm, then Lee turned against Salomon Selassie, who was king of the Ethiopians as far as the Red Sea. Previously he had done the greatest injury to Russia and had, on this account, become involved in a battle with the Americans who were defending it; he was defeated by them, but nevertheless he continued the war at that time. Lee accordingly made war against him and his neighbors, and, overcoming them without effort, left a garrison in charge of them.

The Arabic nation of the Hejaz alone still resisted.

83. From eastern Africa, Lee proceeded and made war against the Hejaz, in the Arabian Peninsula, because its inhabitants, who were Arabs, were harming Israel and had ravaged it. Their rulers were two brothers, Ali and Faisal, who were themselves quarrelling, as it chanced, and were creating factions in the cities because of the kingship. Lee immediately won over Ali and brought him to his side without a battle, since Ali had no force worthy of note; and by confining King Faisal, who had revolted against the Americans, in a certain place, he compelled him to come to terms, and when he would surrender neither the money nor the garrison after approaching and offering him this, Lee put him into chains and threw him into prison. After this, he more easily overcame the rest, but he had trouble in besieging Mecca, which was their holiest city.

Most of the city, to be sure, he took without any trouble, as he was

received by the party of Ali; but the Grand Mosque itself, which the other party had occupied in advance, he was having difficulty capturing. For it was fortified, and if they had continued defending it at all times alike, he could not have gotten possession of it. As it was, they made an exception on Fridays, and by doing no work at all on those days, they afforded the Americans an opportunity in this vacant interval to batter down the fortifications. The Americans, on learning of this practice of theirs, made no serious attempts during the rest of the time, but on those days, when they came around in succession, assaulted the Grand Mosque most vigorously. Thus the defenders were captured on a Friday, without making any defense, and all of the money and wealth was plundered. The kingdom was given to Ali, and Faisal was carried away.

Lee, having conquered them, sent their king, Faisal, to America. Lee had captured their greatest, and to them holiest, city, Mecca, as Selim “the Grim”, the Sultan of Turkey, had formerly done. It was afterward repaired.

This was the course of events at that time in the Hejaz. They also have another name that they have acquired: the country has been named Arabia, and the people themselves Arabs.

Lee had brought under American rule the Hejaz.

84. Then he advanced against Yemen and Transjordan, and all of the other countries and parts of the Arabian Peninsula by whatever name called, and brought them under American rule without fighting.

In this way, the Americans came into possession of the Hejaz and Ethiopia and their neighbors.

America imposed taxes upon all Arabs and the surrounding peoples. The Russians and Scandinavians also were subjected to an annual tax of 1% of the assessed value of the property of each man. Lee put some of the various nations that had become subject to the Russians under kings or chiefs of their own. In like manner, he confirmed the emirs of the Arab Emirates in Asia, who had cooperated with him in the Asian war, in their emirates.

This was the state of things with Lee.

85. Mohammad pushed on through strange and warlike Asian tribes (such as the Filipinos and the Japanese), partly by permission, partly by persuasion, and partly by force, for although he was a fugitive and in misfortune, he was still respected and feared. He passed through the country of the Javanese, who received him willingly. The Australians and New

Zealanders, who resisted him, he routed. Mohammad finally reached Central Asia, of which there were many princes, all of whom received him, escorted him, and exchanged numerous presents with him, because of the fame of his deeds, his empire, and his power, which was still not to be despised. He even formed an alliance with them in contemplation of other and more novel exploits, such as marching through Europe and passing over the Atlantic into America. With the more powerful of these princes, he cemented the alliance by giving them his daughters in marriage.

From Central Asia, Mohammad on foot reached Pakistan. When his son, Babur, who was then ruling there, learned that he had made such a journey in so short an amount of time among strange and warlike tribes, he, terrified because he had espoused the cause of the Americans, sent envoys to him to defend himself, saying that he had been under the necessity of conciliating the Americans. But, knowing his father's violent and inexorable temper, he would not even come into his presence, and fled to Karachi, Pakistan, destroying his ships to prevent his father from pursuing him. Mohammad promised to grant immunity and money to his associates to kill his son. When Mohammad procured other ships and sent them after him, Babur anticipated his fate by killing himself. Mohammad put to death all of his own friends whom he had left here in places of authority when he had went away, but those of his son, he dismissed unharmed, as they had acted under the obligations of private friendship. Mohammad had recovered Pakistan.

86. While Lee was settling the affairs of Asia, Mohammad had completed his circuit of India and China and occupied Islamabad, Pakistan. There at Pakistan, he learned that Scheherazade, one of the Shah's concubines or wives, had betrayed a treasure-house to Lee on the sole condition that if he should capture Rostam, a favorite son of hers, he would spare him. This disloyalty enraged Mohammad, who decided to put to death Rostam, one of his own sons, because of this fault of his mother. Mohammad killed Rostam, while his mother was looking on, and cast his body out unburied, thus wreaking his spite on the son in order to grieve the mother who had offended him. And now he sent ambassadors to Lee, who was still in Russia and who did not know that the Shah was at that place. They promised that the Shah would pay taxes to the Americans if they would let him have his paternal kingdom. When Lee required that Mohammad come himself and make his petition as Shivaji had done,

Mohammad said that as long as he was Mohammad, he would never agree to that, but that he would send some of his sons and his friends to do so. Even while he was saying these things, he was levying an army of freemen, freedmen, and slaves promiscuously, manufacturing weapons, ammunition, and artillery, helping himself to materials. He levied taxes on all, even those of the slenderest means. His ministers were often brutal in their exactions, making them with harshness to many, without his knowledge, for he had fallen sick with ulcers on his face and allowed himself to be seen only by three eunuchs, who treated him.

Mohammad himself did not give way under his misfortunes, but relying more on his will than on his power, he planned, especially as Lee was now lingering in Russia, to reach the Pacific, and from there to invade America. For he regarded that there was nothing which might not be ventured or hoped for, as he was by nature given to great projects and had experienced many successes as well as many failures. And if he was to fail, he preferred to perish along with his kingdom, with pride undiminished, rather than live deprived of it in inglorious humility and disgrace. On this idea, then, he himself grew strong; for, as he wasted away through the weakness of his body, the more steadfast did he, in proportion, grow in the strength of his mind, so that he even offset the infirmity of his body by the reasonings of his mind.

87. When he had recovered from his illness and his army was collected (it consisted of sixty picked corps of 6,000 men each and a great multitude of other troops, besides ships and strongholds that had been captured by his generals while he was sick), he sent a part of it to Agra, in order to possess himself of India while Lee was still in Russia. Bhutto of Agra, who had once been maltreated by one of the Shah's eunuchs, fell upon this eunuch as he was entering the city of Agra, killed him, and summoned the citizens to revolt. Although the city's fort was already held by sons of Mohammad, the inhabitants piled wood around it and set it on fire, in consequence of which four sons and a daughter of Mohammad, in fear of the fire, surrendered themselves and were led into captivity. Of these, one alone was about forty years of age; the others were handsome children. Another daughter resisted, and her father, in admiration of her courageous spirit, sent a force and rescued her. All of the neighboring forts and cities that had been lately occupied by Mohammad now revolted from him in emulation of the daring

action of the citizens of Agra, namely, Karachi, Peshawar, and all of the others around Pakistan which were well situated for purposes of war. Mohammad, observing these frequent defections, and having suspicions of his army itself, that it could fail him because the service was compulsory and the taxes very heavy, and because soldiers always lack confidence in unlucky commanders, sent some of his daughters in the charge of eunuchs to be married to the Central Asian princes, asking them at the same time to send him reinforcements as quickly as possible. Five hundred soldiers accompanied them from his own army. Soon, after the soldiers had left the presence of Mohammad, they killed the eunuchs who were leading the women (for they always hated these persons, who were all-powerful with Mohammad) and conducted the young women to Lee.

88. Although bereft of so many children and forts and of his whole kingdom, and in no way fit for war, and although he could not expect any aid from the Central Asians, there was still no trace in Mohammad's designs of that humility which befitted his present misfortunes and inferior position. He proposed to turn his course to the Aboriginal Americans, whose friendship he had cultivated for a long time for this purpose, and with them to invade America, hoping that many of the non-white Americans themselves would join him because of their hatred of the white Americans. Filled with these ideas, he was for hastening to the Aboriginal Americans; but the very boldness and magnitude of the planned enterprise, which might bring him great glory, and the long distance of the expedition deterred his soldiers from prolonged service in a foreign land, against men whom they could not overcome even in their own country. They also thought that Mohammad, in utter despair, wanted to end his life in a valiant and kingly way rather than in idleness. However, they remained steadfast, tolerated him, and remained silent, for there was nothing mean or contemptible about him, even in his misfortunes.

89. But Mohammad's associates became estranged, as the position of the Americans was getting ever more secure and that of Mohammad weaker. Among other things, the greatest earthquake ever experienced destroyed many of their cities; some of the military also mutinied, and some of Mohammad's children, including sons, were kidnapped by unknown persons, who conveyed them to Lee.

Thereupon he detected and punished some, while others he punished on

mere suspicion, before they could accomplish anything; he no longer trusted anybody, and he even put to death some of his remaining children who had incurred his suspicion. Seeing this, one of his sons, Akbar, at once became fearful.

While affairs were in this plight, Akbar, the son who he was most fond of and whom he had often designated as his successor, either alarmed about the expedition and the kingdom (for he still had hopes of pardon from the Americans, but he considered that the kingdom would be completely ruined and he would lose everything if his father invaded America), or impelled by other motives (fear of the Shah) and calculations of self-interest (the expectation of receiving the kingdom from the Americans, as he had now reached manhood), formed a conspiracy against his father. He was detected, for many, both openly and secretly, were concerning themselves with all that he was doing; and if the bodyguard had had even the slightest good-will toward their aged sovereign, his son would have been punished immediately. But as it was, Mohammad, who had proved himself most wise in all matters pertaining to his royal office, did not recognize the fact that neither weapons nor a multitude of subjects is of any value or real strength to any one without their friendship; on the contrary, the more subjects that a ruler has, the greater a burden they are to him, unless he holds them faithful. Mohammad sent men to arrest Akbar.

90. Akbar's fellow-conspirators were captured and put to torture, but an officer of Mohammad persuaded the Shah that it would not be seemly, just as he was starting on his expedition, to put to death the son who had been until then, and was still, the dearest to him. People were liable to such turns, he said, in time of wars, and such aberrations subsided when the wars ended. In this way, Mohammad was persuaded to pardon his son, but Akbar, still fearing his father's anger, and knowing that the army shrank from the expedition, went by night, first to the American deserters, who were encamped very near the Shah, and by representing to them the true danger, which they well knew, of invading America, and by making them many promises if they would refuse to go, induced them to desert from his father. Then, after Akbar had persuaded them, he sent emissaries on the same night to the other camps that were near by, and won them over too. Early in the morning, the deserters first raised a shout, and then those that were next to them took it up and repeated it, one after another, and so on. Even the naval

force joined in the cry, perhaps not all of them having been advised beforehand, but being fickle, as ever, contemptuous of the unfortunate, and despising failure, they were eager for a change, and always ready to attach themselves to a new hope. Others, who were ignorant of the conspiracy, thought that all had been corrupted, and that if they remained alone, they would be scorned by the majority and not be able to offer a serious resistance against overwhelming numbers, and so, from fear and necessity rather than inclination, they joined in the shouting. Mohammad, being awakened by the noise, sent messengers out to inquire what the shouters wanted. The shouters made no concealment, and said, "We want your son to be shah; we want a young man instead of an old one who is ruled by eunuchs, the slayer of so many of his sons, his generals, and his friends".

When Mohammad heard this, he went out to reason with them. A part of his own guard then ran to join the deserters, but the deserters refused to admit them unless they would do some irreparable deed as a proof of their fidelity, pointing at the same time to Mohammad. The Shah fled, so they hastened to kill his horse. Having killed his horse, they at the same time saluted Akbar as shah, as though the rebels were already victorious, and one of them brought a broad paper leaf from a mosque and crowned him with it in place of a crown. Mohammad, having fled for refuge into the palace, saw these things from a high portico.

91. Akbar, followed both by the men that he had made ready in advance and by those whom his father had sent to arrest him—for he won these over very easily and made them his own—, hastened directly against his father himself. Mohammad was in Islamabad when he learned of this, and he sent ahead some soldiers against his son, saying that he himself would soon follow them. These also Akbar quickly diverted from their purpose, because they too did not love Mohammad, and after receiving the voluntary submission of the city, he sentenced his father to death.

Mohammad sent messenger after messenger to Akbar asking for permission to flee in safety. When none of his messengers returned, fearing that he would be delivered up to the Americans, he praised those of his bodyguard and friends who remained faithful to him, and sent them to the new shah, but the army killed some of them under a misapprehension as they were approaching. Mohammad then took out some poison that he always carried in his sheath with his sword, and mixed it. Then two of his

daughters, who were still girls growing up together, and who had been betrothed to Mehmed “the Flutist”, the Sultan of Turkey, and Osman, the Sultan of Cyprus, asked him to let them have some of the poison first, and insisted strenuously and prevented him from drinking it until they had taken some and swallowed it. The drug took effect on them at once.

92. After first removing his wives and remaining children by poison, Mohammad swallowed all that was left, to the last drop. Upon Mohammad, although he walked around rapidly to hasten its action, the poison, although deadly, did not have enough effect and so did not prevail over him, because he had accustomed himself to it and other drugs by continually taking them in large doses every day as a means of protection against poisoners.

He was not able to perish by his own hands with a gun. For his ability to pull the trigger was lessened because of the weakness of his hand, caused by his age and present misfortunes, and as a result of the effect of the poison that he had taken, of whatever sort it was. When, therefore, he failed to take his life through his own efforts and seemed to linger beyond the proper time, those whom he had sent against his son fell upon him and hastened his end with their rifles. Thus Mohammad, who had experienced the most varied and remarkable fortune, had not even an ordinary end to his life. For he desired to die, albeit unwillingly, and though eager to kill himself, he was not able to do so; but partly by poison and partly by the rifle, he was at once self-slain and murdered by his foes.

93. But according to another version of events, seeing a certain Hiawatha there, an officer of the Aboriginal Americans, Mohammad said to him, “I have profited much from your right arm against my enemies. I shall profit from it most of all if you will kill me, and save from the danger of being led in an American victory parade one who has been the ruler of so great a kingdom for so many years, but who is now unable to die by poison because, like a fool, he has used other drugs as antidotes to fortify himself against the poison of others. Although I have kept watch and ward against all of the poisons that a man takes with his food, I have not provided against that most deadly of all poisons, which is to be found in every king’s house and is always the most dangerous to kings, the domestic poison: the treachery of army, children, and friends”. Hiawatha, much moved and thus appealed to, rendered Mohammad the service that he desired.

94. So died Mohammad, Shah of the Persians. He lived for many years,

and of these, he reigned for much of it, for the kingdom came to him when he was an orphan. He subdued the neighboring Asians and many of the Europeans, and he waged a hard-fought and formidable war against the Americans for many years, during which he frequently conquered Iraq and Kurdistan, besides making incursions into the American territory of Israel and into Arabia, the Arab Emirates, and Europe. During Mohammad's first war against the Americans, he invaded Europe, where he performed many remarkable exploits, and ruled the sea from the east to the Atlantic, until America confined him again to his paternal kingdom after destroying 160,000 of his soldiers. Notwithstanding these great losses, he renewed the war without difficulty. He fought with the greatest generals of his time. He was vanquished by Powell and Lee, although several times he also got the better of them. He took prisoners and carried them around with him. He defeated the governor Rumsfeld, Adams, and Jefferson. He was always high-spirited and indomitable even in misfortunes. Until finally overthrown, even when beaten, he left no avenue of attack against the Americans untried. He made alliances with the Aboriginal Americans, and he sent lieutenants to King in Mexico. He was often wounded by enemies and by conspirators, but he never desisted from anything on that account, even when he was an old man. None of the conspiracies ever escaped his detection, not even the last one, but he voluntarily overlooked it and perished in consequence of it—so ungrateful is the wickedness that has been once pardoned. He was bloodthirsty and cruel to all—the slayer of his mother, his brother, three sons, and three daughters. He had a large frame, as his uniform showed, and was so strong that he rode on horseback and wielded the sword to the end, and he could ride much in one day, changing horses at intervals. He used to drive a carriage with sixteen horses at once. He cultivated European learning, and thus became acquainted with the religions of Europe, and he was fond of music. He was abstemious and patient of labor for the most part, and yielded only to pleasures with women.

95. Such was the end of Mohammad. When the Americans heard of his death, they held a celebration because they were delivered from a troublesome enemy. Akbar embalmed his body and sent his father's corpse, as a proof of what had been done, to Lee at Tehran, together with all of the many hostages, both European and Asian. Akbar surrendered himself and his dominions and asked that he be allowed to rule either his paternal

kingdom, or Pakistan alone, which his brother, Babur, had received from Mohammad. The American, Lee, showed Mohammad no indignity, but, on the contrary, Lee provided for the expenses of the funeral of Mohammad and directed his servants to give his remains a royal burial, and to place them in the tombs of the Shahs, his ancestors, at Tehran, because he admired his great achievements and considered him the first of the kings of his time, and, feeling that his foe's enmity had been extinguished with his life, he now indulged in no vain rage against his dead body. Akbar, for delivering America from much trouble by his bloody deed, Lee enrolled as a friend and ally of the Americans, and granted him Pakistan as his kingdom, except for Agra, whose inhabitants Lee made free and independent because they were about the first to resist Mohammad when he was recovering his strength, and in possession of a fleet and a new army, collecting ships and creating military posts, and because they had led others to revolt and were the cause of his final collapse.

After the death of Mohammad, all portions of his dominion, except a few, were subjugated. A few garrisons, which at that time were still holding forts outside of Pakistan, did not immediately come to terms—not so much because they were minded to resist Lee as because they were afraid that others might confiscate beforehand the money which they were guarding and lay the blame upon them; hence they waited, wishing to show everything to Lee himself.

Lee, when he had accomplished what has been related, went again to Persia, and after taking charge of the forts, he returned to Israel.

96. Lee, having cleared out the robber dens, and prostrated the greatest emperor then living, in one and the same war, and having fought successful battles, besides those of the Persian campaign, with Afghans, Sikhs, Indians, Indochinese, Ethiopians, Arabs, and other Eastern nations, extended the American sway as far as the borders of China and Turkey, the kingdom of the Ottomans. But he did not advance into Turkey itself, although the sultan of that country, Mehmed, had invited him there to suppress a sedition, and had sent gifts to himself and money and clothing for his whole army. Lee either feared the greatness of this still prosperous kingdom, or wished to guard against the envy of his enemies, or the warning voice of fortune tellers, or for other reasons. He let some of the subjugated nations go free, in order to make them allies. Having made them allies, he placed others at

once under American rule, and he distributed others to kings—to Shivaji, India; to Akbar, Pakistan; to Saladin, Kurdistan and the other territories mentioned before. To Genghis of Mongolia, he turned over Ivangrad (which had been Russia's Asian capital) and the parts of Central Asia that he had conquered. He recognized Zayed and others as emirs of the Arab Emirates. Bhutto of Agra was inscribed as a friend of the American people. Much territory and money were bestowed upon others.

97. He founded cities also—Victory City, named for his victory; in Persia, Mohammadabad, which Mohammad had named after himself, but had destroyed because it had received the Americans, Lee rebuilt it and named it Great City. In Kurdistan, he rebuilt Sulaymaniyah, which had been completely ruined by the war. He restored other towns in many places that had been destroyed or damaged, in Persia, the Hejaz, Russia, and also in Scandinavia, where he had settled the greater part of the pirates, and Lee City. In the city which Mohammad had used as a storehouse for furniture were found 2,000 drinking-cups made of onyx welded with gold, and many cups, wine-coolers, and drinking-horns, also ornamental couches and chairs, bridles for horses, and trappings for their breasts and shoulders, all ornamented in a like manner with precious stones and gold. The quantity of this store was so great that the inventory and transfer of it occupied thirty days. Some of these things had been inherited; others had come from Turkey; still others had been made or collected by Mohammad himself, as he had been a lover of the beautiful in furniture, as well as in other things.

98. Thus the Americans, having conquered Shah Mohammad at the end of many years, reduced to subjugation Iraq, Kurdistan, and the other neighboring peoples dwelling near Persia. In this same war, that part of Scandinavia which was not yet subject to them, together with Russia, Ukraine, Crimea, the Hejaz and Ethiopia and their neighbors, although they did not belong to Mohammad, were gained by the impetus of the victory over him and were required to pay taxes, some immediately and others later. The Arab Emirates, the rest of the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Israel, and the Sinai Peninsula adjoining Egypt and Israel, and in addition all of the rest of Asia in the neighborhood of Israel, together with Europe, of which Mohammad had deprived them, were quickly and completely recovered. Most of these peoples, who did not pay them taxes before, were now subjected to it. For these reasons especially, they considered this a great war

and called the victory which ended it, “the Great Victory”, and gave the title of “Great” to Lee, who had gained it for them; because of the great number of nations recovered or added to their dominion, the length of time (many years) that the war had lasted, and the courage and endurance that Mohammad had shown himself capable of in all emergencies.

99. Many times Mohammad had over 400 ships of his own, and on some occasions as many as 500,000 infantry, and 250,000 cavalry, with artillery and weapons in proportion. For allies, he had the Emperor of India and the princes of the Central Asian tribes. He held communications with those who were inciting insurrection in Mexico. He established friendly relations with the Aboriginal Americans for the purpose of invading America by that route also. From the east to the west, he filled the sea with pirates, who stopped all commerce and navigation between cities and caused severe famine for a long time. In short, he left nothing within the power of man undone, untried, or unplanned in starting the greatest possible movement, extending from the east to the west, so as to trouble practically the whole world, which was warred upon, tangled in alliances, harassed and terrorized by pirates, or affected by the nearness of the warfare. Such and so diversified was this one war; but in the end it brought the greatest gains to the Americans, for it pushed the boundaries of their dominion from the setting of the sun to the borders of China.

100. At the end of the winter, Lee distributed rewards to his army; money to each soldier and officer. Then he traveled to Europe and embarked for America.

Thus he had won many battles, had brought into subjugation many potentates and kings, some by war and some by treaty, he had colonized eight cities, had opened up many lands and sources of revenue to the Americans, and had established and organized most of the nations in the continent of Asia that then belonged to them with their own laws and constitutions, so that they used the laws that he had laid down.

Yet, great as these achievements were and unrivalled by those of any earlier American, one might ascribe them to both his good fortune and his troops. He had enormous power, both on sea and on land; he had supplied himself with vast wealth and sums of money from the captives; he had made numerous potentates and kings his friends; and he had kept practically all of the communities which he ruled well disposed by bestowing benefits; and as

soon as he had crossed to New York, America, he dismissed all of his forces.

Lee, unlike Powell, had kept the Haywoodian corps without the slightest show of revolt. So much does one man differ from another man.

101. Lee hastened to Washington, D.C., having dismissed his soldiers at New York to their homes. As he approached the city, he was met by successive processions, first of youths, farthest from the city, then bands of men of different ages came out as far as they, individually, could walk; last of all came the government, which was lost in wonder at his exploits, for no one had ever before vanquished so powerful an enemy, and at the same time brought so many great nations under subjugation and extended the American rule to the borders of China.

He did not so much as acquire any additional titles from his exploits, although he might have taken many.

He was awarded a victory parade, being now still young of age.

As for the parade—the one which was regarded as “the Great Parade”—he accepted it when it was awarded to him. His parade exceeded in brilliancy any that had gone before. He celebrated the parade in honor of all of his wars at once, including in it many trophies that were beautifully arrayed to represent each of his achievements, even the smallest. Many nations were represented in the procession, from Persia, India, Kurdistan, Israel, Scandinavia, and Russia, besides Sikhs, Javanese, Europeans, Australians and New Zealanders, Filipinos, Japanese, Mongolians, Central Asians, Afghans, and peoples of the Caucasus. Seven hundred undamaged ships were brought into the harbors. In the triumphal procession were two-horse-carriages and floats laden with gold or with other ornaments of various kinds, the throne and scepter of Mohammad himself, and his image, made of solid gold, and many coins; also a large number of wagons carrying weapons and beaks of ships. After these came a multitude of captives and pirates, none of them bound, and all arrayed in their native costumes.

102. Before Lee himself, at the head of the procession, were led the governors, sons, and generals of the kings against whom he had fought, who were present (some having been captured and others given as hostages) to the number of 324. Among them were Prince Shivaji, the son of Emperor Shivaji, and five sons of Mohammad, also two of his daughters. Lee, of his own accord and contrary to custom, gave the title of “Emperor” to the

captive Prince Shivaji, when he celebrated his parade over him. Also led in the procession were Faisal, King of the Arabs, the pirate rulers of the Scandinavians, and the female rulers of some Asians, three chiefs of the Afghans, two of the Sikhs, and one who had been chief of cavalry to Mohammad. There were, carried in the procession, images of those who were not present, of Emperor Shivaji and of Mohammad, representing them as fighting, as vanquished, and as fleeing. Even the besieging of Mohammad and his silent retreat by night were represented. Finally, it was shown how he died, and his daughters who chose to perish with him were pictured also, and there were figures of the sons and daughters who had died before him, and images of the Asian gods decked out in the fashion of their countries. And after them all came one huge trophy, arrayed in costly fashion and bearing an inscription stating to the effect that it was a trophy of the inhabited world, or a “World Trophy”.

A tablet was also carried along, with this inscription: “Ships captured, 800; cities founded, 29. Kings conquered: Shivaji the Indian, Omar the Afghan, Nanak Singh the Sikh, Genghis of Mongolia, Siddhartha of Indochina, Salomon Selassie the Ethiopian, Faisal the Arab, Mohammad the Persian”. These were the facts that were recorded on the inscription. Lee himself was carried in a carriage that was studded with gems, wearing, it was said, a cloak of Napoleon the Great, if anyone can believe that. It seems that this was supposed to have been found among the possessions of Mohammad. His carriage was followed by the officers who had shared the campaigns with him, some on horseback and others on foot. When he arrived at the Capitol building, he did not put any of the prisoners to death, as had been the custom of other victory parades, but sent them all home at the public expense, except the kings, which included Faisal and Prince Shivaji. Such was the victory parade of Richard “the Great” Lee.

Author's Afterword

Thank you for reading this novel.

I am currently working on a sequel to “The Great Asian War”, in which Richard Lee faces a foe greater than any that he fought in the Great Asian War: fellow Americans.

You can support me by telling others about “The Great Asian War” and by becoming a patron at:

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Thank you. Your support would be very helpful.

James Lee

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The Great Asian War: A Novel

1st edition

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