
New Light on the Prelude to the 20th Century

President Garfield's total war on the British/Wall Street axis

by Anton Chaitkin

An outline of one aspect of work in progress toward a book on the catastrophe of the 20th century.

Foreword by the U.S. Democratic Party's Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Anton Chaitkin's sketch of part of the material to be included in his forthcoming book, is of such urgently timely relevance, that I insisted it must be published in that form now, for the information of not only U.S. citizens, but also other readers in Europe. I have used my authority as chief executive officer of *Executive Intelligence Review*, Chaitkin's publisher, to push this sketch of a crucial page from world history into publication now, when the lessons it contains must be foremost in the political thinking of statesmen in Europe and the U.S.A. itself. I have edited this piece very lightly, and that only for literary purposes.

Otherwise, the timeliness and other relevance of this piece speaks for itself.

Chaitkin's report: The Garfield story

The nomination, election, and brief 1881 administration of U.S. President James A. Garfield was the occasion for a global showdown on all fronts between the American nationalists versus the British Empire and their Wall Street colony. Though many *particular aspects* of this spectacular political war were headline news at that time, and are very well documented historically, the war as such has apparently never been reported.

As the American leaders crushed Wall Street's political machine and set in motion revolutionary world war against Britain, the American ally Czar Alexander II and President Garfield were murdered in rapid succession.

This violent conflict had lasting positive and negative effects for world civilization. It has interesting implications for today's strategic showdown involving the United States,

Russia, and the British; the question of the U.S. Presidency; and the LaRouche campaign.

To expedite a very preliminary report of our findings so far, I will set this down in sketchy chronological form, admittedly not the best conceptual framework for analysis.

1867: Following an unsuccessful assassination attempt against Czar Alexander II, the United States (still mourning for the assassinated President Lincoln) showed respect for its ally Russia by dispatching to Russia a Navy fleet, featuring an ocean-going version of the formidable *Monitor* warship. The fleet made a "courtesy call" warning stop in England on the way as a demonstration of potential force against Britain.

In that era, control of U.S. relations with Russia lay with Henry C. Carey, the Philadelphia-based American nationalist economist and Lincoln adviser. Markers of Carey's leadership role regarding Russia include his influential pro-Russia writings during the 1854-56 Crimean War (Britain/France vs. Russia); U.S. Ambassador Cassius Clay's proselytizing for Carey in Russia during the American Civil War; and Carey's 1869 private sendoff dinner for Pennsylvania Gov. Andrew Curtin as Ambassador, where it was proposed that the U.S.A. and Russia should impose world peace through a railroad development alliance.

1878: Carey's publisher, the magazine owner and banker Wharton Barker, built warships for Russia in Philadelphia's shipyard.

1878-80: Barker organized planning for industrial transformation of southern Russia: iron, coal and factories.

1878: Carey apostle (and Wharton Barker confidant) William Carroll, a Philadelphia physician, made an underground tour of the British Isles to unite all factions of Irish revolutionaries. Carroll became executive director of the Clan-na-Gael/Irish Republican Brotherhood.

October 1879: Henry Carey died; the political apparatus of his personal associates persisted.

December-January 1879-80: Wharton Barker proposed the "dark horse" Presidential candidacy of Congressman James A. Garfield, a Civil War Union general.

None of the three main Republican Party candidates—nationalist Congressman James Blaine, Treasury Secretary John Sherman, and former President U.S. Grant—had enough



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support to achieve nomination. The Wall Street financiers' "Stalwart" Republican political machine, run by U.S. Senator from New York Roscoe Conkling, had fixed on and controlled a revived Grant candidacy (after Grant's two terms and the intervening Hayes Presidency). Conkling and American System advocate Blaine were bitter enemies.

January 1880: Inventor Thomas A. Edison (backed by the Philadelphia-based business/political forces of Carey and advised by the Careyites' science associates assembled by Alexander Dallas Bache) filed for a patent for the electric light.

January 1880: The nephew of Henry Carey, historian Henry Charles Lea, on Barker's request, convened at Lea's house a meeting of prominent Philadelphians. Their manifesto, signed by 200 Philadelphia leaders, started the National Republican League to break the New York-Wall Street hold on the Republican Party. This League became the national backbone for Garfield.

Spring 1880: Barker was campaign manager and floor manager for the (initially unannounced) Garfield candidacy at the Republican national convention. Barker later confessed in print in hilarious detail, about his cheerleading of crowd and delegates, and management of Garfield. As soon as Barker got the "fix" in for Garfield's "surprise" nomination, Barker left the ongoing convention and sailed immediately to Russia to meet with the Czar; a new world strategic geometry was being shaped.

To keep the Republican Party together, the Vice Presidential candidacy was given to Chester Arthur, notorious as a stooge of New York/Wall Street Republican political boss Roscoe Conkling.

July 6, 1880: In a letter to Russia's Foreign Ministry, Barker wrote of "the common work of the Russia and America, namely the dismemberment of the British Empire."

October 1880: To effect a final election victory for Gar-

field's Republicans over the pro-free-trade opposition Democrats, Philadelphian William Carroll brought two heroes of the Irish revolution, famous within the Irish-American diaspora, with him to a Philadelphia meeting with Garfield's campaign manager Barker. They proposed that a manifesto on behalf of Garfield be addressed to the traditionally Democratic Irish-American voters. The project was agreed to by Garfield and Blaine, and rejected by Chester Arthur.

Robert Ellis Thompson, editor of Carey's later works for Barker's magazine, first dean of the Wharton School, and a leader of the Irish revolutionary underground, wrote the manifesto. It was published in New York newspapers and broadsided across the country, telling Irishmen not to back British free trade, which had destroyed Ireland and would wreck American workers. The Irish vote swung in Garfield's direction; Garfield won a plurality by less than 8,000 votes nationally, and took the decisive states of New York and Indiana because of it. The British credited the Irish-American vote with Garfield's election.

Garfield chose nationalist leader James Blaine as Secretary of State. For counterbalance, "Stalwart" faction boss Conkling demanded that his ally, New York banker Levi P. Morton, be named Treasury Secretary. Morton's firm, led by its British partner Sir John Rose, was part of the international syndicate (with Morgan and Rothschild) which had taken over U.S. bond financing after the 1873 smashing of Philadelphia nationalist banker Jay Cooke. Garfield himself, in 1878 and 1879, had declared in Congress his opposition to financing through the syndicate, calling for Cooke-style sale of government bonds to the people.

Garfield rejected Morton for Treasury Secretary, saying he wanted no Wall Street banker in that post.

Wayne MacVeigh, counsel to the Pennsylvania railroad (who, as ambassador to Turkey, had opened the way to archeologist Heinrich Schliemann to dig for Troy), and Barker's lieutenant managing the Garfield forces at the GOP convention, was named U.S. Attorney General.

Robert Lincoln, son of the President murdered in 1865, was named Secretary of War.

March 4, 1881: Garfield was inaugurated President.

March 10, 1881: A telegram informed Barker that the Czar had agreed to Barker's southern-Russia industrialization program.

March 13, 1881: Czar Alexander II was assassinated by anarchist bombing. Nevertheless, two years later, Edison's partner Emil Rathenau of Germany set up the first Russian electric power station, in St. Petersburg.

Throughout 1881: In the War of the Pacific, the United States aided Peru to resist a British-run invasion from Chile—a desperate situation in many ways comparable to today's struggle for national survival against terrorism in Latin America. President Garfield and Secretary of State Blaine were both actively responsible for the pro-nationalist, anti-British policy in South America.

Around May 1, 1881: The *Fenian Ram*, the world's first

practical submarine war vessel, designed to destroy Britain's Navy, was test-launched from the New Jersey side of New York harbor. Inventor John Holland was entirely financed by the Irish revolutionary command led by William Carroll and other Carey allies such as Knights of Labor leader Terance Powderly.

May 18, 1881: After a titanic struggle in the Senate and throughout U.S. politics, despite anti-Garfield blackmail, Garfield's nominee of Blaine-ite William Robertson to be Collector of the Port of New York was approved by the U.S. Senate. That Collector post managed 90% of U.S. government revenues, and could dominate New York finances.

Roscoe Conkling and his underling Thomas C. Platt, the other New York senator, resigned from the Senate, disgraced and demoralized. Conkling, like traitor Aaron Burr long before him, was finished politically, but went on to become a rich Wall Street lawyer.

Throughout the contest that lasted during the entire administration, Vice President Arthur lived in the rooms of Conkling in Washington and worked under Conkling's direction to actively sabotage the administration.

The night of Conkling's resignation, Charles J. Guiteau, a brainwashed armageddonist cult victim, "was inspired" to begin stalking the President for assassination (see Guiteau's autobiography, published during his trial).

Garfield was now in high gear, exercising the power of the Presidency to the fullest. He became wildly popular across the country in this battle against the financier-power. He allied himself with southern Negroes (see also his Inaugural Address, mainly on Black rights and the crucial role of education uplifting the illiterate mass of U.S. citizens), and with workers, farmers and U.S. manufacturers.

Early June 1881: The Irish revolution's diesel-powered *Fenian Ram*, now equipped with test torpedoes supplied by *Monitor*-designer John Ericsson, made the first successful submarine dive in New York harbor, to the spectators' amazement. Britain's Consul General initiated protests to the Garfield administration, and a request to surveil the submarine testers was sent to the U.S. government representative in New York, Collector of the Port William Robertson (whom Garfield had just forced into office against the Wall Street-British forces).

Historian Richard K. Morris, in *John P. Holland: Inventor of the Modern Submarine*, describes the result: "It appears that the British were more alarmed by the proceedings in the Basin [harbor] than were the officials in Washington. The American attitude was that an inventor merely wished to experiment with his creation, and there was no need to make an international incident of the affair. So the concern of officialdom subsided and Holland was free to continue his investigations." (In 1900 the U.S. administration of President William McKinley hired John Holland to design the Navy's first submarine.)

July 2, 1881: Charles J. Guiteau shot James Garfield

twice, as the President walked arm in arm with Secretary of State Blaine at the Washington train station. Guiteau shouted out, "I am a Stalwart. Chester Arthur is now President of the United States."

The assassin Guiteau was a mental prisoner of the Noyes sex-cult commune at Oneida, and the Tory-heritage Noyes was at the time of the assassination hiding out in Canada from rape charges in New York State. Guiteau had been recently associated with fundamentalist Dwight Moody in armageddonist preaching, and had only become immersed in "politics" during the 1880 electoral scramble.

Had Garfield died right away, there might have been an uncontrollable political crisis. But he lasted 80 days, giving the enemy time for damage control with the Vice President's image. Arthur took over when Garfield died on Sept. 19; Arthur fired Blaine and shut down America's anti-British initiatives.

Wharton Barker, in his 1916 article, "Secret History of Garfield's Nomination," wrote that Garfield had swung into a war with "Wall Street" at the point that Guiteau's bullets fatally wounded him.

President Arthur could not be renominated in 1884, Blaine taking the Republican nomination.

Conkling and young New York Republican Teddy Roosevelt refused to help their Party's nominee, Blaine. Democrat Grover Cleveland's campaign was run in New York by W.R. Grace, British immigrant, head of Britain's Chile/Peru-based South American cartel and repeated mayor of New York City. Blaine lost.

The Conklingite Thomas Platt came back into the U.S. Senate later, and was instrumental in getting Teddy Roosevelt on the electoral ticket as Vice President with McKinley in 1900. Soon after their 1901 inauguration, McKinley was murdered, and the Teddy Roosevelt machine, controlled personally by Britain's King Edward VII and Edward's agents Casel, Schiff, Warburg, and Harriman, et al., acted to consolidate the political power of Edward's Wall Street agents, leading into the U.S. alignment with the British monarchy in Edward VII's planning and preparations for what become World War I.

During 1878-80, the Careyites and their allies in Germany and the Vatican had succeeded in turning Otto von Bismarck to a protectionist form of all-out development policy. This de facto alliance of the U.S.A., with Germany, Russia, Japan, China and the Hamiltonian American System forces of Ibero-America, truly represented an immediate global threat to the existence of the British Empire. Ever since these developments, the British monarchy has reacted accordingly, up to the present day.

When these facts are taken into account, many influential and other figures of both Europe and the U.S.A. are forced to come to their senses, and to recognize at last where the true sovereign strategic interests of our respective nations lie.