

London's Murder of McKinley Launched a Century of Assassinations

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Anton Chaitkin

June 9—President William McKinley (1843-1901) was the last American President to have fought for the Union in the Civil War. He was the last of the Republican Party protectionists, and the last self-conscious proponent of the Hamiltonian American System of Political Economy.

McKinley's assassination on Sept. 6, 1901, less than six months after he was inaugurated for his second term as President of the United States, was a turning point in American history. McKinley's assassination brought Theodore Roosevelt into the Presidency, and ushered in a century of Anglo-American collusion, all to the detriment of the nation and the world.

McKinley's assassination also launched what can be fairly called a Century of Assassinations. Every outstanding American president of the Twentieth Century would be targeted for assassination, and in every instance, the evidence would lead to one and only one institution: The British Monarchy.

In the Cross-Hairs

President Franklin Roosevelt was targeted by the British and their Wall Street allies for assassination, even before his inauguration.¹ When the assassination attempt failed, Wall Street and London financed an attempted coup against FDR, which was thwarted by Gen. Smedley Butler, who blew the whistle on the plot which had been organized out of the Wall Street and London offices of JP Morgan.

John F. Kennedy was assassinated on Nov. 22, 1963 by an elaborate conspiracy that the late New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison traced, through Montreal, Canada, to a British intelligence front company, Permindex, which also financed repeated assassination attempts against French President Charles de Gaulle.

1. Steinberg, Jeffrey. "[FDR's 1932 Victory Over Lond's Wall Street Fascists](#)," *EIR*, April 4, 2008.



Library of Congress

President William McKinley gives his Inaugural address, March 4, 1897.

President Ronald Reagan was the victim of a nearly-successful assassination attempt within his first months in office. The parallels between the McKinley and Reagan assassination attempts are striking: Both McKinley and Reagan came under pressure from Wall Street factions of their own Republican Party to name known British sympathizers as their vice presidential running mates.

McKinley's assassination installed TR in the White House, and the failed assassination attempt against Reagan, which greatly weakened him, opened the door for George H.W. Bush to assume more and more Executive authorities, leading to his own one-term Presidency and the later election of his son, George W. Bush.

President Bill Clinton, who singled himself out as a dissenter from the Anglo-American "Special Relation-

ship,” and sought to replace it with a strategic partnership with Germany, under Chancellors Helmut Kohl and Gerhard Schroeder, was stalked by British agents, led by MI6 asset Ambrose Evans-Pritchard. When private airplanes were not crashing into the White House residency, British propagandists, led by Evans-Pritchard, were instigating rightwing militia violence against the President, and pressing Republicans in Congress to bring down his Presidency via impeachment.

President Clinton was betrayed by his own Vice President, Albert Gore, a close collaborator of British Royal Consort and notorious genocidalist, Prince Philip, who attempted to use the “Lewinsky affair” to force Clinton’s resignation.

President Clinton was in the process of launching a “new global financial architecture,” following the financial crisis of 1997-1998, and was brought down because of his plans to overhaul the British system of speculative finance.

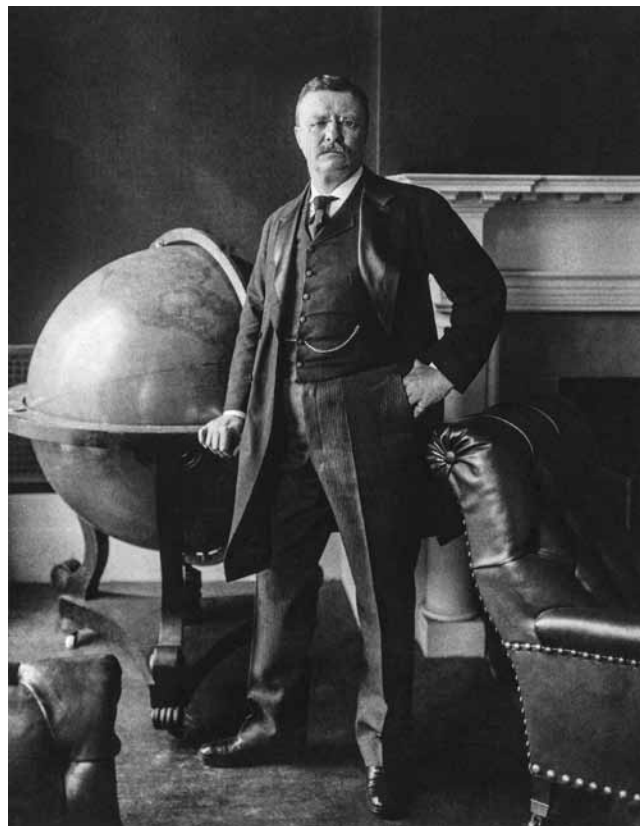
American Presidents were not the only leading American patriots who were targets of British-engineered assassins. Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was gunned down in 1968 at the point that he was broadening the agenda of the already powerful civil rights movement; and shortly after the MLK assassination, Robert F. Kennedy, the brother of the slain JFK and the leading Democratic Party candidate for the 1968 presidential nomination, was assassinated during a campaign appearance in Los Angeles.

The McKinley Assassination

William McKinley was a leading American protectionist, who served in the U.S. Congress and as Governor of Ohio, before being elected President in 1896.

In 1882, McKinley, then a Republican Congressman from Ohio, delivered a powerful rebuke of free trade on the floor of the House of Representatives. Noting that there was no American support for free trade, he asked, rhetorically, who did favor free trade? “England wants it, demands it—not for our good but for hers; for she is more anxious to maintain her old position of supremacy than she is to promote the interests and welfare of the people of this republic, and a great party in this country voices her interest. . . . She would manufacture for us, and permit us to raise wheat and corn for her. We are satisfied to do the latter, but unwilling to concede to her the monopoly of the former.”

McKinley polemicised:



President Theodore Roosevelt.

Free trade may be suitable to Great Britain and its peculiar social and political structure, but it has no place in this republic, where classes are unknown, and where caste has long since been banished; where equality is a rule; where labor is dignified and honorable; where education and improvement are the individual striving of every citizen, no matter what may be the accident of his birth, or the poverty of his early surroundings. Here the mechanic of today is the manufacturer of a few years hence. Under such conditions, free trade can have no abiding place here.

True to his words, McKinley pushed through a tariff law, the McKinley Tariff, in 1890, which was augmented by then-Secretary of State James Blaine, who initiated treaties of “reciprocity” with countries of South America and Mexico, to enhance trade, while maintaining common protection against Britain’s free trade policies.

The British diplomat Sir Cecil Spring-Rice wrote back to London that the combined impact of the McKin-

ley Tariff and Blaine's reciprocity policy, effectively shut Britain out of the entirety of the West Indies and South America. Within a few years, Spring-Rice would be an intimate of Theodore Roosevelt.

Roosevelt was already an unabashed Anglophile, a trait he inherited from his "favorite uncle," James D. Bulloch, who ran the Confederate intelligence services out of London throughout the Civil War. In 1883, Bulloch published his Civil War espionage history, *The Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe*. Bulloch was directly implicated in the Lincoln assassination, through his pivotal role as liaison between the British intelligence services and the Confederacy.

McKinley posed a threat to British interests, and he was targeted for assassination for that crime against the Crown. But first, a proper successor to the Presidency had to be put in place.

When his vice president in his first term, Garrett Hobart, died in 1899, McKinley came under intense pressure from the Wall Street, pro-British faction of his own Republican Party to name TR as his Vice President. He and his closest political advisor, Sen. Marcus Alonzo Hanna, capitulated to the pressure and named Roosevelt to the ticket.

President McKinley was re-elected in 1900. He understood that he was a target of assassination, and his chief aide, Sen. Hanna, had written a memo, demanding that "proper safeguards be thrown around the person of the President." The memo reported that the U.S. government had been informed that

anarchists or Socialists through their various organizations resolved to rid the earth of a number of its rulers [starting with] the Empress Eugenie of Austria . . . the King of Italy . . . [and] then the President of the United States . . . and the first two calls . . . have come to pass as predicted.

The New York Police Department was aware, and warned McKinley that the Henry Street Settlement House was a hotbed of anarchist activity, and would be the location from which an assassination attempt against the President would most likely be launched.

During a visit to Buffalo, New York, McKinley was fatally shot by anarchist Leon Czolgosz, a disciple of Emma Goldman. Czolgosz confessed to having heard a Goldman lecture weeks before the killing, calling for



White House/Ralph Alswang
President William J. Clinton, target of British political assassination, at a White House Interfaith Breakfast.

the destruction of the American government. Goldman was temporarily arrested on charges of complicity in the McKinley assassination, but was later released.

But the real story behind Henry Street and the London-centered Fabian movement behind the New York anarchist safehouse traced directly to the British Crown. Henry Street Settlement House had been financed by Wall Street banker Jacob Schiff and his London partner Sir Ernst Cassell, the personal banker to the British Royal Family and to the British Fabian Society. Emma Goldman was a leading member of Britain's Neo-Malthusian League, and when she was expelled from the United States, fellow Neo-Malthusian League member, Lord Bertrand Russell sponsored her safe return to England.

The McKinley assassination was paradigmatic of the British assassination bureau that targeted American presidents and other leading American patriots for execution.

In every instance of such targeting of American leaders, *Executive Intelligence Review* has been able to establish a clear chain-of-command back to London. The only thing that has changed is the incredulousness of the American people, who have tolerated, for too long, the century of assassinations that have robbed the United States and the world of some of its most impassioned and patriotic leaders.