

**ENGLAND'S ARCH-ENEMY, A  
COLLECTION OF ESSAYS  
FORMING AN INDICTMENT OF  
GERMAN POLICY DURING THE  
LAST SIXTEEN YEARS**

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England's arch-enemy, a collection of essays forming an indictment of German policy during the last sixteen years by Demetrius C. Boulger

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**DEMETRIUS C. BOULGER**

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# ENGLAND'S ARCH - ENEMY

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS FORMING AN  
INDICTMENT OF GERMAN POLICY DURING  
THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS

BY

DEMETRIUS C. BOULGER  
AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF BELGIUM," ETC.

"That State inclines to its fall which treats Home Politics as of greater importance than Foreign Policy."—EMILE DARBONN (Belgian Philosopher)

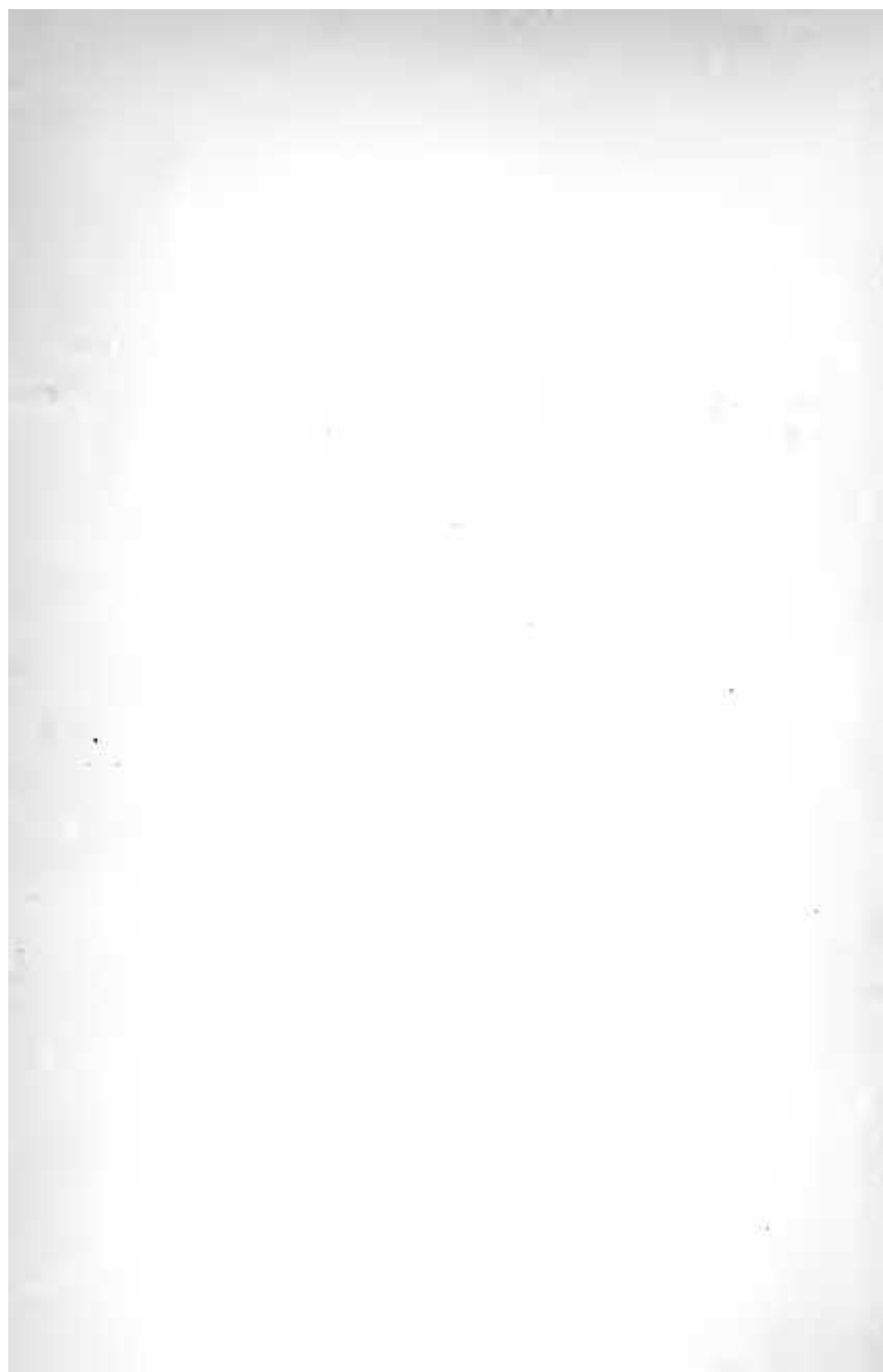
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## CONTENTS

	PAGE
BRITISH DISTRUST OF GERMANY - - -	1
GERMANY'S ONE AND ONLY AIM - - -	16
THE GERMAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN AGAINST FRANCE	26
ENGLAND AND LITTLE STATES - - -	37
A POSSIBLE ADDITION TO THE DUAL ALLIANCE -	50
GERMANY AND BELGIUM - - - -	64
THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER - - -	74
THE ENTENTE BETWEEN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM -	90
THE MENACE OF ELSZEBORN - - - -	103
THE PEACE OF EUROPE - - - -	117
GERMANY'S PLAN OF ATTACK - - - -	129
THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM - - - -	137
AN OBJECT-LESSON IN GERMAN PLANS - - -	149
GERMANY AND HOLLAND - - - -	158
FLUSHING AND THE SCHERLDT - - - -	164
PEACE OF EUROPE (2) - - - -	174
THE KNELL OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE - - -	186
AN ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE - - - -	198
THE NEW SPIRIT IN BELGIUM - - - -	210
A FURTHER OBJECT-LESSON IN GERMAN PLANS -	223
GERMAN DESIGNS ON THE CONGO - - - -	235
ANTWERP AND THE SCHELDT - - - -	249
A GERMAN ENCROACHMENT ON THE LOWER EMS -	259
INDEX - - - - -	263





## FOREWORD

IN two articles published in the *Contemporary Review* in the year 1898, I denounced the German Emperor as "our arch-opponent" and "the arch-enemy of England." In a long succession of articles published in several other Reviews and magazines from that period down to the present day, I have done my best in exposing each German move on the political chessboard, and in calling attention to the fact that Germany's one aim throughout was to oust England from her command of the sea and thus dispossess her of some of her colonies and dependencies.

I do not think that any other public writer has tracked for so many years or with the same persistency the development of German policy, and the task was not easy and met with slight encouragement. The most friendly and considerate editor looked askance at what he termed the alarmist article, and many of these essays had adventures and wanderings before they found their haven in the accepted list for publication. But the most obstinate and deep-rooted prejudice I encountered was the general and widespread belief, diligently promoted by the most influential Germans resident among us, in the personal friendship of the Emperor William and in his pacific disposition. From many highly placed persons the following criticism often reached me:—"We daresay you may be right about the drift of German policy, but you are quite wrong about the German Emperor, as he is our friend and has no thought of war with us. We know this on the best authority." These authorities were generally the Cabinet Ministers, who trusted blindly to the pacific assurances of the potential enemy, and who never gave a thought to providing for the safety of their country. They can never hope to be regarded by posterity as anything

else than mere party men, actuated not by patriotism, but by love of office.

As I am not reproducing the two *Contemporary* articles, which related more especially to the Far Eastern question, I quote here the passages from them dealing with the Emperor personally, from which the title of this volume is taken.

1. "The Problem in the Far East" (*Contemporary Review* for February, 1898):

"The action of Germany at Kiaochow has at least the one advantage that it has compelled the British Government and the British public to concentrate their attention on the problem in the Far East. When we have to thank him least of all men, some recognition for providing that timely and salutary impulse is due to the Emperor William, our arch-opponent on the Continent, where he is credited, perhaps not figuratively, with concluding all his political correspondence in the words of Cato: "Hunc addio, Carthaginem esse delendam. . . ." The Emperor William must be judged by the acts he sanctions and not by the soothing expressions with which he would lull us into a sense of security or apathy. They may pass current in family circles, but they can be allowed no weight in the Councils of State. The violence of the speech at Kiel, when Germany was told to strike with her mailed fist decrepit China, had to be toned down by Prince Henry's visit to Osborne and by his frantic attempt, during that mysterious journey to London, to deliver a personal message to the Prince of Wales, which the latter's tact appears to have baffled. . . . When the Prince of Wales is pursued even to his private box in a theatre (it was the Duke of York's) so that he may have to listen to the Imperial explanation that braggadocio at Kiel does not signify a Belshazzar's warning for England, it is high time for the German ruler to take a lesson in manners as well as in the arcana of Far Eastern politics."

2. "The Arch-Enemy of England" (*Contemporary Review* for December, 1898):

"But while he lapses now and again into utterances of emotional tenderness towards the inhabitants of these islands, the settled purpose of his life remains. This is to make Germany the leading commercial and Colonial State of the world. . . . In the realisation of the German Emperor's designs England stood and stands in the way. Germany can only become the leading commercial and colonial Power by her downfall. The consummation of that catastrophe becomes therefore the first and the essential condition for the success of the Emperor's policy. . . . There is great reason to fear that there is misconception as to the real policy and objects of the German Emperor. The time has not come for him to display the whole of his hand, and in the meantime his representations are accepted and he is regarded as a possible ally."

The claim of these articles to be brought together and preserved in a more durable form than that of the monthly

periodical must be judged by the information they may have contained of permanent value on serious political and military matters, many of which are still of vital importance.

I have placed the three articles of the greatest topical interest first, but with those exceptions I have followed the chronological order of their publication. "The German Plan of Campaign" has been almost realised to the letter. As the *Belgique Militaire* said of it last August in its final issue before the German occupation of Brussels, "Mr. Boulger alone foretold exactly what the Germans intended to do in Belgium."

I have in conclusion to express my gratitude to the Editors of the various Reviews for a double obligation—first for having published my writings, and secondly for allowing me to republish them here.

DEMETRIUS C. BOULGER.