

Abel Bentinck

THE EX-KAISER: IN EXILE



(Photo. Central News.)

THE EX-KAISER IN EXILE

The ex-Kaiser walking in the grounds at Amerongen, with his Adjutant-General! Dommes.

Par Ordre de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique
Lady Noel

est invitée à la

Soirée dansante à la Cour

Lundi, le 7 Février 1910, à 9 heures

*Les dames paraissent en robe décolletée, avec parure,
les officiers avec chapeau, casque, shako etc. les autres invités en habit.*

Servi par la "Botschafterstube"

*En cas d'empêchement on est prié d'en informer la Grand-Maitrise de la Cour (Département des Cérémonies)
le plus tôt possible*

INVITATION TO THE BAL-BEI-HOF IN VIENNA
(Showing the mistake made in the writing of my name).



1^{er} Walzer
1^{re} Quadrille
2^{er} Walzer
Lancier
Cotillon

SOUPER (5/12 Uhr)

3^{er} Walzer
2^{re} Quadrille
4^{er} Walzer
Schnellpolka

7. Februar 1910.

PROGRAMME OF THE DANCING
at the Bal-bei-Hof.



Souper du 7 Février 1910.

Bouillon. — Crème d'orge.
Dick à la gelée.
Zéphyr St. Hubert.
Chapons rôtis, salade, compote.
Charlotte aux pêches.
Dessert.

MENU OF THE SUPPER
At the Bal-bei-Hof in Vienna
at which I was present.

It is identical with that used during the reign of Maria-Theresa, the last of the Hapsburgs (1717-1780). Her father (Charles VI) it was who conferred a Countship on the Hon. William Bentinck on December 24th, 1732.

THE
EX-KAISER IN EXILE

BY
LADY NORAH BENTINCK

HODDER AND STOUGHTON
LIMITED LONDON

APPENDIX

I.—OUTSTANDING DATES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

4TH AUGUST 1914—9TH NOVEMBER 1918

1914

June	28	.	.	Archduke Franz Ferdinand shot at Sarajevo.
July	5	.	.	Kaiser's War Council at Potsdam.
"	28	.	.	Austria declared War on Servia.
"	30 or 31	.	.	Russia declared War on Germany.
Aug.	1	.	.	Germany declared War on Russia.
"	2	.	.	Germany's Ultimatum to Belgium.
"	3	.	.	Germany declared War on France.
"	4	.	.	Great Britain declared War on Germany.
"	16	.	.	British troops landed in France.
Sept.	16	.	.	First Battle of the Marne begun.
Dec.	24	.	.	First Air Raid on England (Sheringham).

1915

Feb.	18	.	.	"U" Boat blockade of England.
April	25	.	.	Allied landing in Gallipoli.
May	7	.	.	<i>Lusitania</i> sunk.
"	23	.	.	Italy declared War on Austria.
"	25	.	.	Coalition Cabinet formed.
Aug.	6	.	.	New landing at Suvla Bay.
Sept.	25	.	.	Battle of Loos.
Oct.	14	.	.	Bulgaria at War with Servia.
"	19	.	.	Lord Derby on the 49 Groups.
"	28	.	.	M. Briand, French Premier.
Dec.	15	.	.	Sir Douglas (now Earl) Haig, C.-in-C. in France.
"	19	.	.	Withdrawal from Gallipoli.
"	25	.	.	Turkish defeat at Kut.

1916

Feb.	21	.	.	Battle of Verdun begun.
April	29	.	.	Fall of Kut-el-Amara.
May	31	.	.	Battle of Jutland.
June	5	.	.	Lord Kitchener, Colonel Fitzgerald, and Mr. O'Byrne lost at sea on their way to Russia.
July	1	.	.	Battle of Somme begun.
Aug.	27	.	.	Rumania entered War.

1916 (continued)

Nov.	29	.	.	Grand Fleet under Sir David (now Earl) Beatty.
Dec.	5	.	.	Resignation of Mr. Asquith.
"	7	.	.	Mr. Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister.
"	12	.	.	German "Peace proposals."
"	20	.	.	President Wilson's Peace Note.

1917

Feb.	1	.	.	Unrestricted "U" Boat warfare begun.
"	3	.	.	America breaks with Germany.
"	24	.	.	British take Kut-el-Amara.
March	11	.	.	British entered Baghdad.
"	12	.	.	Revolution in Russia.
"	15	.	.	Abdication of Czar.
April	6	.	.	America declared War on Germany.
"	9	.	.	Battle of Vimy Ridge begun.
June	12	.	.	Abdication of King of Greece.
July	14	.	.	Bethmann Hollweg (German Chancellor) dismissed.
"	17	.	.	British Royal House dropped their family name of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and adopted that of "Windsor."
Aug.	29	.	.	President Wilson's Note to the Pope (Benedict XIV.).
Oct.	24	.	.	Italian defeat at Caporetto.
Nov.	6	.	.	British stormed Passchendale Ridge.
"	7	.	.	British capture Gaza.
"	8	.	.	Bolshevist <i>Coup d'état</i> in Russia (a year before the German Revolution, which started at Kiel, Nov. 6, 1918).
"	18	.	.	General Maude (Coldstream Guards) died in Mesopotamia.
Dec.	9	.	.	British capture Jerusalem.
"	26	.	.	Sir Rosslyn Wemyss (now Lord Wester Wemyss), First Sea Lord.

1918

Feb.	9	.	.	First Brest Litvosk Treaty signed.
"	16	.	.	General Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of Staff.
"	21	.	.	British capture Jericho.
March	21	.	.	German offensive in the West.
April	14	.	.	General Foch becomes Allied Generalissimo.
"	22	.	.	Naval raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend.
May	27	.	.	Second German offensive.
"	31	.	.	Germans reach the Marne.
July	2	.	.	1,000,000 Americans shipped to France.
"	15	.	.	Third German offensive. Second Battle of Marne begun. (Beginning of the end for Germany.)
"	18	.	.	General Foch's counter-attack. ("If we can no longer defend, then we must attack." His words.)
Sept.	12	.	.	American attack on St. Mihiel.
"	15	.	.	Austrian Peace Note.
"	29	.	.	Hindenburg Line broken.
"	30	.	.	Fall of Damascus.

1918 (*continued*)

- Oct. 25 . . . General Ludendorff resigned.
 " 28 . . . Italians cross Piave.
 Nov. 1 . . . Versailles Conference opened.
 " 4 . . . Versailles Armistice agreed.
 " 5 . . . Full powers to deal with situation given to Marshal
 Foch. Mr. Wilson's last Note to Germany.
 " 6 . . . Revolution at Kiel.
 " 9 . . . Foch received German envoys.
 " 9 . . . Prince Max of Baden proclaims abdication of Kaiser.
 " 10 a.m. Kaiser arrives early morning at Eysden, Belgian
 Dutch frontier.
 " 10 p.m. Count Godard Bentinck asked to give him hospitality
 for three days.
 " 11 5 a.m. Armistice terms accepted.
 " 11 p.m. Kaiser arrives at Amerongen.
 " 16 . . . The *Echo de Paris* published an interview with
 Lord Robert Cecil, who said that "the ex-
 tradition of the Kaiser could not be legally
 demanded, but it might be requested as a
 favour."
 " 21 . . . The Hague (from *Times* special correspondent):
 "The Prime Minister to-day declared in refer-
 ence to the ex-Kaiser's stay, that the ex-Kaiser
 is a private person, and that it is at the Govern-
 ment's request that Count Godard Bentinck is
 giving him hospitality. This was nothing else
 than the customary national tradition rooted
 in the Dutch people's sense of freedom and
 toleration."
 " 28 . . . Kaiser abdicates at Amerongen. He remained
 here for eighteen months. In the summer of
 1920 he went to live at Doorn, near Utrecht.

1919

June 28, at 3.12 p.m. Peace was signed in the Galerie des Glaces, Ver-
 sailles, where, in 1871, the ex-Kaiser's grand-
 father had been declared German Emperor
 after the Franco-Prussian War which had been
 declared by Napoleon III. on July 18, 1870.
 On the same day Pius IX. confirmed the decree
 of Papal Infallibility. Italian troops took
 possession of Rome on September 20. The
 Pope prorogued the Vatican Council on October
 20, and it has never reassembled.

A large number of delegates signed the Peace, the first signature
 being that of Hermann Müller, German Foreign Minister, then came
 Dr. Bell, then the five American delegates, and after them the English
 signed, of whom were Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour,
 Lord Milner, and Mr. Barnes, followed by the Dominion signatories.
 Then came the French, of whom was M. Clemenceau, the only man
 of all that company who had been present at the German Peace of 1870.
 Other allied delegates followed, ending with Czecho-Slovakia.

LIST OF KINGS WHO HAVE ABDICATED WITHIN THE LAST THOUSAND YEARS

ONLY THOSE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CHARACTER AND THE
GREATEST POLITICAL IMPORTANCE ARE GIVEN

1086	.	.	.	Henry IV. of Germany (Emperor).
1114	.	.	.	Stephen II. of Hungary.
1142	.	.	.	Albert of Saxony.
1200	.	.	.	Lestus V. of Poland.
1206	.	.	.	Vladislas III. of Poland.
1306	.	.	.	Baliol of Scotland.
1309	.	.	.	Otho of Hungary.
1439	.	.	.	Eric IX. of Denmark.
1441	.	.	.	Eric XIII. of Sweden.
1556	.	.	.	Charles V. (Emperor).
1654	.	.	.	Christina of Sweden.
1669	.	.	.	John Cosimer of Poland.
1688	.	.	.	James II. of England.
1704	.	.	.	Frederic Augustus II. of Poland.
1724	.	.	.	Philip V. of Spain.
1730	.	.	.	Victor of Sardinia.
1759	.	.	.	Charles of Naples.
1795	.	.	.	Stanislas of Poland.
1802	.	.	.	Victor of Sardinia.
1804	.	.	.	Francis II. of Germany (Emperor). End of "Holy Roman Empire." He becomes Emperor of Austria only.
1808	.	.	.	Charles IV. of Spain, in favour of his son.
1808	.	.	.	" " again abdicates in favour of Buonapartes.
1808	.	.	.	Joseph Buonaparte to take the crown of Spain.
1808	.	.	.	" " on flying before the British from Madrid.
1810	.	.	.	Louis of Holland (Buonaparte).
1813	.	.	.	Jerome of Westphalia (Buonaparte).
1814	.	.	.	Napoleon the Great.
1821	.	.	.	Emmanuel of Sardinia.
1826	.	.	.	Pedro of Portugal.
1830	.	.	.	Charles X. of France.
1831	.	.	.	Pedro of Brazil.
1834	.	.	.	Dom Miguel of Portugal (by leaving the country).
1840	.	.	.	William I. of Holland.
1840	.	.	.	Christina of Spain—Queen Dowager and Queen Regent.
1848	.	.	.	Louis-Philippe of France.
1848	.	.	.	Louis Charles of Bavaria.
1848	.	.	.	Ferdinand of Austria.
1849	.	.	.	Charles Albert of Sardinia.
1859	.	.	.	Leopold II. of Tuscany.
1866	.	.	.	Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen.

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1870, June	25	.	Isabella II. of Spain.
1873, Feb.	11	.	Amadeus of Spain.
1886, Sept.	7	.	Alexander of Bulgaria.
1889, March	9	.	Milan of Serbia.
1907, July	19	.	Emperor of Korea.
1909, April	27	.	Abdul Hamid II. (Turkey).
1909, July	16	.	Muhammed Ali Shah.
1910, Oct.	5	.	Manoel ¹ (Portugal).
1917, March	15	.	Nicholas II. (Russia).
1917, June 12, re- instated 1920			Constantine (Greece).
1918, Oct.	4	.	Ferdinand (Bulgaria).
1918, Nov. ²	9	.	WILLIAM II. (Germany).
1918, "	12	.	Charles (Austria).
1918, "	29	.	Nicholas (Montenegro). ³

¹ Deprived of throne by Revolutionary *coup d'état*.

² IN REALITY, NOV. 28, AT AMERONGEN, HOLLAND.

³ Was deposed by the Congress Podgoritsa.

II—CASUALTIES OF THE GREAT WAR

* What millions died that

Countries.	Names of Reigning House (Pre-War), Showing how German families preponderated.	Dead, including died from Wounds and Sickness.	Missing.
America . .	President Wilson.	107,284	4,912
Austria . .	Loraine (Hapsburg female line only).	687,534	855,283
Belgium . .	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	267,000	10,000
Britain . .	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	851,117	142,057
Bulgaria . .	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.	101,224	10,825
France . .	President Poincaré.	1,039,600	245,900
Germany . .	Hohenzollern.	1,600,000	721,000
Greece . .	Slesvig-Holstein, Sonderburg-Glucksburg.	15,000	45,000
Italy . . .	Savoy.	462,391	569,216
Japan . . .		300	3
Portugal . .	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Braganza female line only).	8,367	...
Rumania . .	Hohenzollern.	32,000	116,000
Russia . .	Holstein-Gottorp (Romanov female line only).	1,700,000	2,500,000
Servia ² . .	Kara Georgovitch.	707,343	100,000
Turkey . .	Memalik-y-Osmaniye.	436,974	103,731
		8,016,134	5,424,027

¹ Exclusive of Greeks living in Turkey and Asia Minor.² Servia's post-war population, larger than her

AND SOME OTHER FIGURES

Cæsar might be great."—THOMAS CAMPBELL

Wounded.	Totals.	Population.	Notes.
191,000	303,196	150,253,300	Republic.
2,500,000	4,042,817	41,221,342	Austrian Empire since 1804, previously part of the "Empire."
140,000	417,000	7,423,784	Kingdom since 1831.
2,067,442	2,960,616	45,516,250	Style of King of England, first used by Egbert, A. D. 828.
1,152,399	1,264,448	4,337,513	Kingdom since 1887.
2,560,000	3,845,500	39,192,133	Republic (on and off) since 1793.
4,064,000	6,385,000	62,826,162	Empire since 1870.
40,000	100,000	2,631,952 ¹	Constitutional Monarch established 1830.
953,886	4,385,487	36,456,437	United in 1861.
907	1,210	79,058,090	Has had a reigning dynasty for more than 2571 years.
...	...	5,500,000	Republic since 1910.
200,000	648,000	7,509,009	Kingdom since 1881.
4,950,000	9,150,000	122,000,000 ²	Tsar: first definitely adopted for title of Russian rulers by Ivan the Terrible in 1547.
350,000	1,157,343	1,733,865	Kingdom since 1882.
407,772	948,477	18,053,404	Empire in Europe since 14th century.
19,577,406	35,609,094		

¹ In Europe without Poland.
pre-war one, is estimated at 4,690,733.

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING FIGURES ARE TAKEN FROM THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ARMY ISSUED SINCE THE WAR. THE DATE IS APRIL 1921.

The total number of men recruited in the three kingdoms from 4th August 1914 to 11th November 1918 was 4,970,902.

The contributions of the various countries and the percentage of enlistments to population were as follows :

	Numbers Recruited.	Percentage of	
		Total Population.	Male Population.
England . . .	4,006,158	11'57	24'02
Wales . . .	272,924	10'96	21'52
Scotland . . .	557,618	11'50	23'71
Ireland . . .	134,202	3'07	6'14

Out of the whole Army, 335 culprits were sentenced to death, 7338 sentenced to penal servitude—140 for life.

On 1st October 1918, including Territorial Force and excluding Dominion and Indian troops, the numbers were 3,838,265, of whom 147,738 were officers.

The maximum strength was attained at the beginning of 1918, when the total stood at 3,887,649—154,777 being officers, and 3,732,872 other ranks.

The casualties among officers were :

Killed	33,337
Wounded	74,082
Missing	9,362

“ We thank and bless Thee, Lord,
 For those the brave and true
 Who, eager at their country's call,
 Strong, undismayed, surrendered all.
 Grant them eternal rest.”