

BERLIN, June 3, (by Wireless from a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—The first naval battle on a grand scale during the present war has been attended by results which, according to the information received here, are highly satisfactory to the Germans, not only in respect of the comparative losses of the two fleets, but in the fact that the Germans maintained the field after the battle. This is shown, German commentators assert, by the rescue of British survivors.

The full German high sea fleet was engaged, under personal command of Vice Admiral Scheer, the energetic German commander who succeeded Admiral von Pohl. The British fleet is now said to have been approximately twice as strong in guns and ships as that under Admiral Scheer.

Detailed reports have not yet been received, but the main engagement apparently occurred about 125 miles south-southwest of the southern extremity of Norway and 150 miles off the Danish coast. The battle was divided into two sections. The day engagement began at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until dark, or about 9 o'clock. This was followed by a series of separate engagements through the night.

The exact ranges and courses of the day fight have not been ascertained. It is assumed the ranges of the day engagement were not extreme, possibly at a distance of about eight miles, as the weather was hazy.

The German torpedo boats and de-

German Dreadnought Westfalen

destroyers were more effective than the British, accounting to a considerable extent for the successes of the Germans against an overwhelmingly superior force. It is understood the Queen Mary and the Indefatigable were both sunk in the day battle. It has not been learned when the Warspite and the other British warships went down. (The loss of the Warspite is denied officially by the British.)

All the German warships except those mentioned in the official report reached Wilhelmshaven safely. Thus far nothing has been reported regarding the extent to which any of these vessels were damaged. It is stated at the Admiralty that at least thirty-four British capital ships were engaged, and that the British torpedo flotillas were severely handled. The battleship Westfalen alone sank six torpedo boats during night encounters.

German personnel and material alike stood the test brilliantly, and the damage sustained by the German fleet is small in comparison with the British losses. The battleship Pommern, which was sunk, was commanded by Captain Boelken.

Entire Fleets in Action.

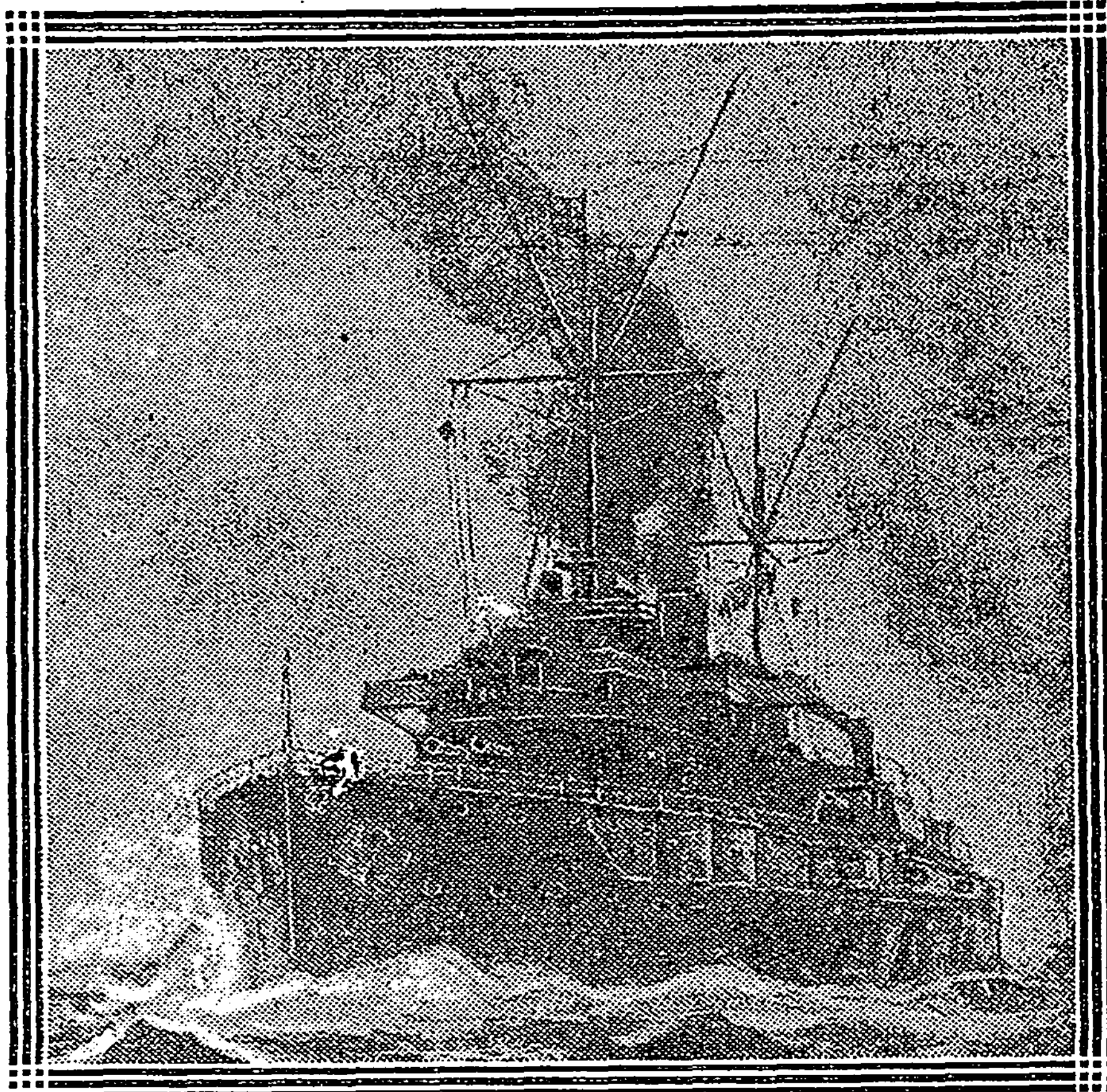
"Supplementing the official report of the Admiralty," says the Overseas News Agency, "it is stated by a competent authority that in the North Sea battle the Germans had in action the High Seas Fleet, with dreadnoughts and older battleships, battle cruisers, and also light sea forces, including torpedo boat and submarine flotillas. The Germans faced the greater part of the modern British Navy.

"The German reconnoitring forces were commanded by Rear Admiral Hipper. These forces first entered into combat with the enemy's battle cruisers and light cruisers at about 5 P. M. Later the main forces on both sides took part in the fight. During the day battle German torpedo boats several times entered into action successfully, one of them three times. The fight kept on until 9 o'clock in the evening.

"During the night both sides made violent attacks with torpedo boats and cruisers, in which there were further British losses. The leading German ship annihilated six modern British destroyers.

"All German reports emphasize the bravery shown by the British during the fight, which lasted almost without interruption for twelve hours.

"H. M. S. Frauenlob must be definitely considered lost. Apparently she sank during the night in one of the smaller engagements. Five German torpedo boats have not returned, but a large part of the men have been rescued. Although the weather was unfavorable for aerial reconnoitring during all the time of the engagement, naval airships and aeroplanes contributed considerably to the success of the German sea forces by



Now Reported Sunk in the Jutland Battle.

reconnoitring and by the speed with which they acted."