

about and Jellicoe's battleships came into action. Ignoring the actual chart of the action thereafter, the 'explanation' presents a diagram¹ which places the German Fleet 'facing the whole of the English Fleet' upon the position where the main fleets first came into action, and dispersing it eastward and northward, instead of, as was the actual fact, *itself being chased south-westward!* The deliberate falsification of the battle chart has the greater significance because to that point the German diagrams tally closely with the chart provided by Sir John Jellicoe and printed here as Map II. The fact that the two charts generally agree to the point at which for the superior British Battle Fleet, the engagement really began, and become irreconcilable at that precise moment, is a clear guide to the relative credibility of the two versions.

During the night of May 31, while the British heavy ships were not attacked, the Destroyer Flotillas delivered gallant and successful attacks upon scattered units or bodies of the enemy, but not without serious loss, the *Tipperary* and *Ardent*, among other destroyers, being lost at this period. At daylight on June 1 the Grand Fleet was to the south-westward of Horn Reef, and remained in the proximity of the battlefield and near the line of approach to the German ports until eleven o'clock in the morning, 'in spite of the disadvantage of long distances from fleet bases and the danger incurred in waters adjacent to enemy coasts from submarines and torpedo craft.' A Zeppelin was sighted early in the morning, and the Fleet's position was known to the enemy.

But as the enemy 'made no sign', the Commander-

¹ See *infra*, p. 52. The chart is for 10 p.m., German summer time, i.e. 8.6 p.m., G. M. T.