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The Toronto World

TWELVE PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 4 1915—TWELVE PAGES

DR. ROBINSON, TAMWORTH, TELLS OF BLANCHE YORKE'S DEATH

DOCTOR CHARGED WITH MURDER SAYS WOMAN DIED IN HIS ROOM

Dr. Robinson's Own Story Of Blanche Yorke's Death

His Mind a Blank After He Saw the Girl Was Dead and He Could Hardly Tell What Happened.

Blanche Yorke Died of Hemorrhage, Says Dr. Robinson in His Own Defence, and Then I Lost My Head and For a Time Didn't Know What Happened.—Tried to Cover It Up by Dissembling and Burning or Burning the Body.

Dr. Robinson's Own Story Of Blanche Yorke's Death

King Found Navy Eager To Meet Kaiser's Fleet

Three British Battleships Hit Before Guns of Fort No. 9 Were Silenced, But British Casualties Were Slight—Attack Progresses, Says Admiralty—Progress of Two Miles Thru Straits Reported—Seaplanes Located Mines.

By a Staff Reporter.

MONTREAL, March 3.—Dr. C. K. Robinson of Tamworth, charged with the murder of Miss Blanche Yorke last night in the witness box in his own defence here today and confessed that the woman died in his bedroom about 11.30 on the morning of July 31 that he subsequently lost control of himself, and after attempting to conceal all evidence of her death, cut off the legs and buried the body in the cellar of his house. Her death, he said, was the result of a hemorrhage. She came to his home at 815 bleeding and suffering from pain. He treated her and she died about 11.30. He said he was alone at the time and took the only possible means to attend her.

"I found complications which forced me to have recourse to immediate action, and in doing this he must have been from the inner lining, and the blood rushed forth like the overturning of a jug of water."

"I stayed alone with her, trying everything in my power to save her life, but she became unconscious and died in the night, stated the young doctor in the witness box."

"On July 31, did Blanche Yorke come to your office?"

"She came there about 8.15 p.m."

"Did you give her any treatment?"

"Yes, for stomach trouble."

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To Mr. Robinson's preliminary questions Dr. Robinson stated that he was 25 years of age when Blanche Yorke died, at his home in Tamworth, and that he graduated from Queen's University, Kingston, in 1912. Upon graduation he immediately entered a hospital in Ottawa, where he served four months. Next he went to the Kingston General Hospital, where he practiced for nine months. From Kingston he went to the Algoma district, and he put in six months in a lumber camp. He opened practice in Tamworth in the month of January, 1914. The doctor said he was married and had one child. On the night of the death of Miss Yorke his wife was in Kingston, where she was receiving treatment for an ailment.

"Do you know Blanche Yorke?" asked Mr. Robinson.

"Yes."

"Had she been to see you before July 31?"

"Twice before."

"Did you give her any treatment?"

"Yes, for stomach trouble."

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Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, March 3.—(11 p.m.)—King George, on his return from a visit to the fleet, sent a message to Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, in which he said:

"I have been on representative ships of all classes and am much impressed by the state of their efficiency and the splendid spirit which animates both officers and men. I have not the slightest doubt my navy will uphold its great traditions."

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Thursday, March 4.—12.25 a.m.—The admiralty late last night issued the following report, regarding the bombardment of the Turkish forts by the Anglo-French fleet:

"The operations in the Dardanelles were resumed at eleven o'clock Monday morning, when the Triumph, Ocean and Albion entered the straits and attacked Fort No. 8, and the batteries of Whitecliff. The fire was returned by the forts, and also by field guns and howitzers."

"An air reconnaissance made by naval seaplanes in the evening brought the report that several new guns were erected in them. The seaplanes located mines."

Casualties Slight.

"During Monday night a force of minesweepers, covered by destroyers, swept within a mile and a half of Cape Kephez and their work, which was carried out under fire, is reported to have been successful. The casualties sustained during the day were slight, amounting to only six wounded."

"Four of the French battleships operated on Bulair and bombarded the batteries and communications."

"The operations at the entrance of the straits already reported have resulted in the destruction of 14 guns, ranging from 6 to 11 inches, eleven guns below six inches, four Nordenfled guns and two searchlights. The magazines of forts 8 and 9 also have been demolished."

Three Ships Hit.

"A further report received states that on Tuesday the Canopus and Cornwallis engaged Fort No. 8. A heavy fire was opened by Fort No. 9, together with six batteries, and howitzer, and three ships were hit by the only casualty was one man slightly wounded."

"Seaplanes reconnaissance was impossible because of the weather; the mine-sweeping operations were continued throughout the day. The attack progresses."

"The Russian cruiser Askold, has joined the allied fleet off the Dardanelles."

Advanced Two Miles.

A despatch to the Russian Telegram Co. from Athens says: "The allied fleet today bombarded and reduced to silence the forts of Dardanelles Hamidiye and Tobanodji on the Asiatic side of the inside Dardanelles. The telegraph station at Beziak also was demolished."

"The bombardment was carried out by mine ships, which advanced two miles up the straits."

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