

J. GUY HAUGH  
DISAPPEARS  
WITH 2 SONS

Takes Them From Orphans' Home for Ride and Doesn't Return.

ECHOES DIVORCE TRIAL

J. Guy Haugh, former local haberdasher and hotel owner, has disappeared with his two sons, Roland, 7, and Guy, Jr., 3.

Taking them from the Indianapolis Orphans' home, 4107 East Washington street, where they were placed by court order for an automobile ride, he apparently was in flight or concealment with them today.

Mrs. Marguerite Haugh, his divorced wife, is frantically searching for the children.

She appealed to authorities to institute a nation-wide search, even to watching steamship lines, fearing that her former husband will seek to keep the children by taking them out of the country.

This climax of a long series of domestic difficulties between Haugh and his divorced wife, who is a native of France, occurred yesterday, when Haugh drove to the orphans' asylum to visit his children.

TOLD MATURE TO DRESS THEM WELL.

Asking the matron to dress them in their best clothes, he sped away with them in his car.

He had not returned this afternoon. At the Haugh home, where he has been living, it was said that he was out of the city and that his whereabouts were unknown.

No word had been received from him, it was claimed at the asylum.

Mrs. Haugh, after vainly seeking aid from many sources in Indianapolis, went to the police.

Judge Will M. Sparks of Rushville, who granted Haugh a divorce from his wife, issued an order last week making the children wards of Marion county.

She will seek to have a warrant issued, charging her former husband with kidnaping, she said before she left.

MOTHER NOT ALLOWED TO SEE CHILDREN.

Laura Williams, superintendent of the Orphans' home, said Haugh left the home with the children yesterday.

"Mr. Haugh was allowed to take them for a ride, and has not returned.

Mrs. Haugh was not allowed to see the children.

POLICE TAKE NO ACTION IN CASE.

After talking to Judge Sparks of Rushville on the long distance telephone, Mrs. Beggs said that the orphans' asylum would take no legal action to recover the children.

"They were simply placed in our care, and if any action is to be taken it must be taken by the court or the authorities," she said.

A dispatch from Rushville said Judge Sparks had left the matter entirely to the local authorities.

No initiative had been taken by local authorities this afternoon to apprehend Haugh.

Mrs. Haugh, who went to New York a few weeks ago, after she was released in criminal court, returned to Indianapolis to continue her fight for the children.

She has called at the orphans' home frequently, but has not seen the children at any time, it is said.

When she called this morning she was told they had disappeared with Mr. Haugh.

HAUGH MET ON BOARD STEAMER.

Mr. Haugh and his former wife first met on a steamship on their way to France about ten years ago.

Mrs. Haugh, who is said to come from a family of distinguished army officers and literary people in France, was then secretary to a literary man in New York.

Her romance with Haugh quickly budded, resulting in their marriage.

They returned to Indianapolis to live at Central avenue and Sixteenth street, in the Haugh home.

Their domestic difficulties culminated in the granting of the divorce by Judge Sparks of Rushville last year.

Mrs. Haugh's plea for her children was refused.

On May 10, last year, Mrs. Haugh was arrested on a charge of attempting to shoot her husband in the Horace Wood garage on Sixteenth street.

CLAW WOMEN COME TO HER ASSISTANCE.

She was arrested and, apparently being penniless, was released on bond furnished by Dr. Amelia Keller and Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson, prominent club women of the city.

She was taken into Mrs. Jameson's home, but later to St. Vincent's hospital, where she underwent a serious operation.

Dr. Keller took one of the children into her home and Otto Keller, a brother, took the other.

Mrs. Haugh became estranged from Dr. Amella Keller after she was released from the hospital, and went to New York to live, living, according to French.

She returned to Indianapolis to face trial in criminal court.

During the trial the state failed to produce the revolver with which she is said to have tried to shoot her husband.

Haugh freely admitted that he took the children to Indianapolis to Chicago, where he left it.

The court, holding that the defendant had the right to be confronted with the alleged weapon, which her attorneys said was not loaded with bullets which would cause death, dismissed the case.

BOTH APPARENTLY PLEASED AT OUTCOME.

Haugh, smiling, commented, "Mrs. Haugh, you're smiling and said: 'Thank you, Guy.'

After the trial Dr. Keller and Otto Keller asked to be relieved of the custody of the children.

Judge Sparks, refusing to definitely award custody of the children to either of the parents, made them wards of Marion county.

According to the order, Haugh was not required to pay anything for their support.

The order did not say whether either parent should be forbidden to see the children.

Mrs. Haugh, after learning of the disappearance, first called on juvenile court authorities to help her.

She then called the police and was told she must file an affidavit regarding kidnapping before the police could seek out Haugh.

DECLARAS SHELL NEVER END FIGHT.

Mrs. Haugh has declared she will end her fight for the custody of her children.

Some time ago she appealed to Haugh to allow her to take the children to France and rear them among her relatives.

She wanted to go back to her own

(Continued on Page Eight.)

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## What's What In Indianapolis

"Know Your Own Home Town"

(By the Reference Department, Indianapolis Public Library, C. E. Rush, Librarian)

When and by whom was Indianapolis named?

At the meeting of the legislature in January, 1821, Judge Jeremiah Sullivan of Jefferson gave the capital, hitherto unnamed on the records, the name of "Indianapolis." At first much was made of the suggestion, but finally it was adopted through the support of Samuel Merrill, a member of the legislature.

In this memoranda Mr. Adams took

citation to deny that Robert A. Butler was responsible for the publication of the article in question, regardless of the fact that it was shown in the memoranda accompanying the motion that the preparation and publication of the article was under the sole authority of Mr. Kilgallen.

Mr. Kilgallen denied the motion to discharge and after the answer was filed continued the case until next Wednesday at 10 o'clock, regardless of the statements of the attorneys for the defense that they were ready to stand on the answer as submitted.

In his memorandum Mr. Adams sets out testimony in connection with an attempted investigation of an article that was published in The Times on March 12, 1919, for which Mr. Kilgallen asserted responsibility and attempted to argue that he had full authority over the publication of articles more than a year ago.

Mr. Kilgallen asserted that he had been discharged and after the answer was filed continued the case until next Wednesday at 10 o'clock, regardless of the statements of the attorneys for the defense that they were ready to stand on the answer as submitted.

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