Detective substituted suggestive murder movie for the Dane's drama, but it worked just as well.

In his account faithfully inspired, it was like the wildest sort of fiction, but so vivid that it made the audience forget the story was fiction. So it was with the audience who watched the film.

Manufacturing Bad Omen

In our picture about the Kruschna place and the murder of the Dane, we found this story, which was on the first page of the detective column, a story that was the most unconvincing piece of delineation we have ever seen. The story gave the opening for much discussion, and the most enthusiastic comment from the audience was, "I wouldn't go back to Aspen if I were Heideman." And the audience was most unperturbed.

But in the next day's paper, "I am not so certain," the veteran detective said. "I wouldn't go back to Aspen if I were Heideman." And the audience was most unperturbed.

Evening morning at breakfast Heideman and Neinster were accustomed to read the Aspen newspaper. Heideman found this story, which was on the first page of the detective column, a story that was the most unconvincing piece of delineation he had ever seen. The story gave the opening for much discussion, and the most enthusiastic comment from the audience was, "I wouldn't go back to Aspen if I were Heideman." And the audience was most unperturbed.

"For a poor man," he said, "I have no relatives in this city. It's a very bad place for a man to lose his job. I wouldn't go back. I could apply myself to some other line of work. I wouldn't go back. The people will see me when they change the subject and Neinster was not so certain." Heideman thought it was hard to say what Heideman meant. The audience was most unperturbed.

We were suspicious that Heideman had come to a new conclusion, but we were not sure. He had been very wary. Further, the audience was not convinced by the suggestion that there was a chance of a false alarm, and we were not sure if there was any evidence enough to go to a grand jury.

"We tried another one," he said. "I made a new arrangement with the management of a moving picture theater. Heideman had come to a new conclusion. In another, Heideman and Neinster might run a similar picture. I wouldn't go back to Aspen if I were Heideman." And the audience was most unperturbed.

"But now we have a detective of German descent in the place. Neinster could not go back. Heideman and Neinster might run a similar picture. I wouldn't go back to Aspen if I were Heideman." And the audience was most unperturbed.

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ANOTHER NEW JERSEY MURDER
Same Chair Was End of Trail for Heidemann and Hauptmann;
Solution of 1911 Child Slaying Still Considered Greater Coup
By IRA WOLFERT.

HEIDEMANN, along with Hauptmann, has been in the spotlight for decades, but Hauptmann's connection to the case was more recent.

Heidemann was on trial for the murder of little Mary M. in 1911, but Hauptmann was only linked to the case in 1921 when he was arrested for the murder of little Laura G.

Both cases were solved through fingerprinting, which was a relatively new technique at the time.

The fingerprint evidence in the Heidemann case was more conclusive, and that is why it is considered the greater coup.

WHERE THE TWO KILLERS DIED—In New Jersey's most famous "death bed" trials, the cases of Heidemann and Hauptmann were prosecuted after some of the most remarkable discoveries in the history of crime-solving.

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NEW YORK TIMES

A new book, "The Man Who Married a Murderer," by John ledge, tells the story of how Hauptmann was linked to the Heidemann case.

Hauptmann married little Laura G. in 1921, and the police found her body in the Heidemann case in 1911.

The book is a fascinating read, and it sheds new light on the Heidemann case and its connection to the Hauptmann case.

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