

DEATH SUDDENLY CALLS HARDING

President Succumbs to Apoplexy When Seemingly on Road to Recovery.

SHOCK TO NATION AND WORLD

Remains Taken on Special Train to Washington for State Funeral Services—Crowds in Every Town Stand With Bared Heads in Silent Respect.

Washington, — Warren Gamaliel Harding died suddenly Thursday evening from a stroke of apoplexy at 7:30 San Francisco time (10:30 p. m. Chicago and 11:30 p. m. New York).

The end was shockingly sudden and came in the midst of apparent convalescence.

The special train left San Francisco at 7 p. m. Friday, routed directly to the capital by way of Reno, Ogden, Cheyenne, Omaha and Chicago.

The train made no stops en route except those necessary for its operation. The body of the President was borne in the rear car. The car was lighted at night, and at all times two soldiers and two sailors, a part of a naval and military guard of sixteen enlisted men, stood at attention guarding the casket.

The train carried the presidential party as composed during the trip across the country to Alaska, and also General Pershing, Attorney General Daugherty, and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hensberg and family. Mrs. Hensberg being a sister of the President.

Untold thousands of American citizens stood with uncovered heads, day and night, as the train passed.

Through Nevada in the hours of daylight and darkness there were mourners at the stations. Utah contributed its thousands the next day. Wyoming's citizens mourned en masse. And so on across the continent. At the cities, especially, large crowds assembled at the stations.

President Harding died of a stroke of apoplexy at 7:30 o'clock Thursday night (10:30 p. m. New York time). His exact age was fifty-seven years and nine months.

The end came suddenly while Mrs. Harding was reading to him from a magazine and after what had been called the best day he had had since the beginning of his illness exactly one week before.

Suddenly it was noticed that the President was shuddering and gasping. Mrs. Harding ran to him, but he was unable to respond to her inquiries. She then ran to the door of the sick room and called to the secret service men there to summon the President's physicians.

When General Sawyer reached the room the President was still alive, but he died almost at once.

Collapse is Sudden.
In greater detail the facts of the death are related. With Mrs. Harding in the sickroom were two nurses. Due to the seeming improvement in the President's condition, members of his party, including the physicians who had remained in constant call, were confident they could leave the hotel for a few hours' relaxation. Many of them were at dinner.

Mrs. Harding, however, refusing to desert the post, was seated by the bedside, reading to her husband, when at 7:10 o'clock the President suddenly collapsed. His breathing, which had been quick ever since the illness overtook him, suddenly became spasmodic. Mrs. Harding, leaving the nurses to take whatever steps they could in the emergency, ran to the door of the presidential suite.

"Get the doctors," she called, as she ran part way into the almost deserted corridor. A secret service operative was seated about twenty feet down the hall. She hurriedly told the secret service man that the President had had a sudden and seemingly severe relapse, and begged the detective to try to locate Doctor Boone or any of the other physicians.

The secret service man took up the search for the physicians, while Mrs. Harding returned to the bedside. They located Doctor Sawyer at once.

Hoover Arrives Quickly.
Word of the President's sudden turn for the worse spread through the hotel and efforts were launched at once to try to locate the members of his official party.

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce and one of the closest cabinet members to the President, was the first of the cabinet members to reach the bedside. He hurried into the corridor, already aware that the President's life was ebbing fast, and the door to the suite closed behind him. A short time after he came out. He was completely broken up and could not

Milestones in Harding's Life.

Here were the milestones in Warren G. Harding's life:
Born in Blooming Grove, Morrow county, Ohio, November 2, 1895.
Began career as newspaper publisher, November 26, 1894.
Elected to Ohio state senate, his first political office, November 6, 1898.
Elected lieutenant governor of Ohio, November 8, 1906.
Defeated as Republican candidate for governor, November 8, 1910.
Elected to United States senate, November 8, 1914.
Nominated for the presidency, June 12, 1920.
Elected President, November 2, 1920.
Inaugurated March 4, 1921.
Died August 2, 1923.

Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth president of the United States, was born November 2, 1895, on his grandfather's farm just outside the village of Blooming Grove, in Morrow county, Ohio. He was descended from two pioneer American families, hardy Holland Dutch on the one side and liberty-loving Scotch on the other.

His father, Dr. George T. Harding, is still a practicing physician in Marion, O. Despite his advanced age of seventy-nine years, his mother was Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding.

Mr. Harding was a self-made man in the best sense of the phrase. He worked on his grandfather's farm and attended the village school until he was fourteen years old, and then he entered the Ohio Central college at Deeds. He worked his way through that institution by cutting corn, painting his neighbors' barns and helping on the grading of the roadbed of the T. & O. C. railroad. He also played in the village band and was editor of the college paper.

When he graduated from the college, Warren went to work in the village printing office. At the time he was nineteen years old, his father moved to Marion with the family and there allied Warren financially in gaining control of the Marion Star, of which he was publisher until after he assumed the office of president of the United States. Already he knew how to set type and to do all the other duties of a printer, and when the linotype was introduced he learned to operate that machine. Always he carried as a pocket piece the printer's rule he used in those days.

The Star was his idol and he was very proud of it and of the most than friendly relations that existed between him and his employees. There was never a strike on the paper, and about fourteen years ago he instituted a profit-sharing plan whereby the employees received dividends that were paid them in the form of stock in the paper. Mr. Harding was identified also with the industries that sprang

up in Marion as it grew from a town of 4,000 to a city of more than 30,000. He was a director in a bank and in several manufacturing companies and was a trustee of Trinity Baptist church.

His Rise in Politics.
An editor and publisher of a lively Republican paper it was inevitable that Mr. Harding should take an active interest in politics, and his attainments brought him to the front in the state. He was a member of the Ohio senate from 1900 to 1904, and then served as lieutenant governor of the state. In 1910 he was the Republican nominee for governor, but was defeated. In 1915 he was sent to the United States senate, serving until 1920, when he resigned to make the campaign for the presidency. In the pro-convention campaign that year he had been looked on as one of the possible nominees for the high office, but his defeat in the primaries for election of delegates from Ohio seemed to spoil his chances. However, the conservative leaders of the Republican party prevailed in the gathering in the Chicago Coliseum, and Mr. Harding was nominated. His campaign was based largely on opposition to American participation in the League of Nations, and

was so successful that in the election of November 2 he received the electoral votes to 127 for James M. Cox, the Democratic nominee. He was inaugurated March 4, 1921, with a degree of simplicity in the ceremonies that pleased the American people.

Classed, when in the senate, as a conservative, President Harding did not depart markedly from conservative lines when in the White House, though his supporters always said he was as progressive as the rest of the country warranted and as cautious as the times permitted. He like President Roosevelt, had a great coal miners' strike on his hands, and labored hard with a measure of success to bring it to a peaceful and just end.

The outstanding accomplishment of his administration was the great international conference for the limitation of armament held in Washington, opening on Armistice day, November 11, 1921. At his instigation the conference was authorized by congress and after feeling out the big powers and finding them agreeable he issued invitations to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, China, the Netherlands and Portugal. Each country sent some of its most eminent statesmen as delegates, those of the United States being Secretary of State Hughes, chairman of the conference; Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Underwood of Alabama, and Secretary of State Elihu Root.

The conference adjourned February 6, 1922, after negotiating these treaties:
A covenant of limitation on naval armament between the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy.
A treaty between the same powers as to the use of submarines and noxious gases in war.
A treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan relating to their insular possessions and their insular dominions in the Pacific, with a declaration reserving American rights in mandated territory.

The President's Alaska trip was originally planned for the summer of 1922. He inherited the so-called "Alaska problem." Alaska seemed to be on the down grade, with decrease in population and mining output, threatened extinction of the fishing industry and numerous other unfavorable symptoms. The situation apparently called for the establishment of a definite Alaskan policy. Various plans were discussed, including a transfer of control to the interior department from the department of commerce. President Harding's plans for 1922 came to naught, but this year he determined to get first-hand information. He was accompanied by Secretary Work of the interior department, Secretary Wallace of the agricultural department and Secretary Hoover of the department of commerce, all of whom are immediately concerned in the Alaskan situation.

The President left Washington at the end of June and journeyed telegraphically to the Pacific Northwest by special train, making speeches at St. Louis, Denver, Helena, Spokane and other cities. Incidentally he visited two of the national parks. First he went to Zion in Utah, the newest of our national parks, which is a many-colored gorge cut by the Rio Virgin. Next he visited Yellowstone in Wyoming, created in 1872, the first national park in history and largest and most famous of the sixteen parks of our system. Here he motored, boated, fished, fed the bears and had a good time. His plans also included a visit to Yosemite upon his return trip, but that was abandoned.

Saw Much of Alaska.
The President celebrated the fourth anniversary of his inauguration as he started for Alaska on the U. S. transport Henderson. His Alaska trip was extensive. He went the length of the new government railroad and visited the capital, Juneau, and the principal cities. He also was shown the best of the majestic scenery.

On his return trip Mr. Harding stopped off at Vancouver, creating precedent in that he was the first American President to step on Canadian soil.

The President arrived at Seattle July 27 and reviewed from the bridge of the Henderson a fleet of a dozen or so battleships under command of Admiral H. P. Jones, each of which gave him the national salute of twenty-one guns. Even then he was suffering from the ailment that resulted in his death, and soon after that the rest of his trip, which was to include a return to the East via the Panama canal, was cancelled.

President Harding made a public address at Seattle, setting forth his views on the Alaskan situation. Some of his points were these:
"Alaska for Alaskans."
"There is no need of government-managed, federally-paid-for harbor development. . . . There must be no reckless sacrificing of resources."
"Alaska is destined for statehood in a few years."
"Where there is possibility of betterment in federal machinery of administration, improvement should and will be effected."
Other conclusions presented by President Harding were:
That generous appropriation should be made for road building.
That the federal government should be more liberal in encouraging the technical, scientific and demonstration work in agriculture.
That restrictions should be laid on the fisheries and on the forests.
That the development of the coal mines must await time and economic conditions.
That the government should retain ownership and operation of the Alaskan railroad.

During the President's illness the greatest concern was felt and expressed in all foreign countries, and their governments were constantly advised of his condition.

Life Story of Warren Gamaliel Harding

Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth president of the United States, was born November 2, 1895, on his grandfather's farm just outside the village of Blooming Grove, in Morrow county, Ohio. He was descended from two pioneer American families, hardy Holland Dutch on the one side and liberty-loving Scotch on the other.

His father, Dr. George T. Harding, is still a practicing physician in Marion, O. Despite his advanced age of seventy-nine years, his mother was Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding.

Mr. Harding was a self-made man in the best sense of the phrase. He worked on his grandfather's farm and attended the village school until he was fourteen years old, and then he entered the Ohio Central college at Deeds. He worked his way through that institution by cutting corn, painting his neighbors' barns and helping on the grading of the roadbed of the T. & O. C. railroad. He also played in the village band and was editor of the college paper.

When he graduated from the college, Warren went to work in the village printing office. At the time he was nineteen years old, his father moved to Marion with the family and there allied Warren financially in gaining control of the Marion Star, of which he was publisher until after he assumed the office of president of the United States. Already he knew how to set type and to do all the other duties of a printer, and when the linotype was introduced he learned to operate that machine. Always he carried as a pocket piece the printer's rule he used in those days.

The Star was his idol and he was very proud of it and of the most than friendly relations that existed between him and his employees. There was never a strike on the paper, and about fourteen years ago he instituted a profit-sharing plan whereby the employees received dividends that were paid them in the form of stock in the paper. Mr. Harding was identified also with the industries that sprang

up in Marion as it grew from a town of 4,000 to a city of more than 30,000. He was a director in a bank and in several manufacturing companies and was a trustee of Trinity Baptist church.

His Rise in Politics.
An editor and publisher of a lively Republican paper it was inevitable that Mr. Harding should take an active interest in politics, and his attainments brought him to the front in the state. He was a member of the Ohio senate from 1900 to 1904, and then served as lieutenant governor of the state. In 1910 he was the Republican nominee for governor, but was defeated. In 1915 he was sent to the United States senate, serving until 1920, when he resigned to make the campaign for the presidency. In the pro-convention campaign that year he had been looked on as one of the possible nominees for the high office, but his defeat in the primaries for election of delegates from Ohio seemed to spoil his chances. However, the conservative leaders of the Republican party prevailed in the gathering in the Chicago Coliseum, and Mr. Harding was nominated. His campaign was based largely on opposition to American participation in the League of Nations, and

was so successful that in the election of November 2 he received the electoral votes to 127 for James M. Cox, the Democratic nominee. He was inaugurated March 4, 1921, with a degree of simplicity in the ceremonies that pleased the American people.

Classed, when in the senate, as a conservative, President Harding did not depart markedly from conservative lines when in the White House, though his supporters always said he was as progressive as the rest of the country warranted and as cautious as the times permitted. He like President Roosevelt, had a great coal miners' strike on his hands, and labored hard with a measure of success to bring it to a peaceful and just end.

The outstanding accomplishment of his administration was the great international conference for the limitation of armament held in Washington, opening on Armistice day, November 11, 1921. At his instigation the conference was authorized by congress and after feeling out the big powers and finding them agreeable he issued invitations to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, China, the Netherlands and Portugal. Each country sent some of its most eminent statesmen as delegates, those of the United States being Secretary of State Hughes, chairman of the conference; Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Underwood of Alabama, and Secretary of State Elihu Root.

The conference adjourned February 6, 1922, after negotiating these treaties:
A covenant of limitation on naval armament between the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy.
A treaty between the same powers as to the use of submarines and noxious gases in war.
A treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan relating to their insular possessions and their insular dominions in the Pacific, with a declaration reserving American rights in mandated territory.

The President's Alaska trip was originally planned for the summer of 1922. He inherited the so-called "Alaska problem." Alaska seemed to be on the down grade, with decrease in population and mining output, threatened extinction of the fishing industry and numerous other unfavorable symptoms. The situation apparently called for the establishment of a definite Alaskan policy. Various plans were discussed, including a transfer of control to the interior department from the department of commerce. President Harding's plans for 1922 came to naught, but this year he determined to get first-hand information. He was accompanied by Secretary Work of the interior department, Secretary Wallace of the agricultural department and Secretary Hoover of the department of commerce, all of whom are immediately concerned in the Alaskan situation.

The President left Washington at the end of June and journeyed telegraphically to the Pacific Northwest by special train, making speeches at St. Louis, Denver, Helena, Spokane and other cities. Incidentally he visited two of the national parks. First he went to Zion in Utah, the newest of our national parks, which is a many-colored gorge cut by the Rio Virgin. Next he visited Yellowstone in Wyoming, created in 1872, the first national park in history and largest and most famous of the sixteen parks of our system. Here he motored, boated, fished, fed the bears and had a good time. His plans also included a visit to Yosemite upon his return trip, but that was abandoned.

Saw Much of Alaska.
The President celebrated the fourth anniversary of his inauguration as he started for Alaska on the U. S. transport Henderson. His Alaska trip was extensive. He went the length of the new government railroad and visited the capital, Juneau, and the principal cities. He also was shown the best of the majestic scenery.

On his return trip Mr. Harding stopped off at Vancouver, creating precedent in that he was the first American President to step on Canadian soil.

The President arrived at Seattle July 27 and reviewed from the bridge of the Henderson a fleet of a dozen or so battleships under command of Admiral H. P. Jones, each of which gave him the national salute of twenty-one guns. Even then he was suffering from the ailment that resulted in his death, and soon after that the rest of his trip, which was to include a return to the East via the Panama canal, was cancelled.

President Harding made a public address at Seattle, setting forth his views on the Alaskan situation. Some of his points were these:
"Alaska for Alaskans."
"There is no need of government-managed, federally-paid-for harbor development. . . . There must be no reckless sacrificing of resources."
"Alaska is destined for statehood in a few years."
"Where there is possibility of betterment in federal machinery of administration, improvement should and will be effected."
Other conclusions presented by President Harding were:
That generous appropriation should be made for road building.
That the federal government should be more liberal in encouraging the technical, scientific and demonstration work in agriculture.
That restrictions should be laid on the fisheries and on the forests.
That the development of the coal mines must await time and economic conditions.
That the government should retain ownership and operation of the Alaskan railroad.

During the President's illness the greatest concern was felt and expressed in all foreign countries, and their governments were constantly advised of his condition.

The President's Alaska trip was originally planned for the summer of 1922. He inherited the so-called "Alaska problem." Alaska seemed to be on the down grade, with decrease in population and mining output, threatened extinction of the fishing industry and numerous other unfavorable symptoms. The situation apparently called for the establishment of a definite Alaskan policy. Various plans were discussed, including a transfer of control to the interior department from the department of commerce. President Harding's plans for 1922 came to naught, but this year he determined to get first-hand information. He was accompanied by Secretary Work of the interior department, Secretary Wallace of the agricultural department and Secretary Hoover of the department of commerce, all of whom are immediately concerned in the Alaskan situation.

The President left Washington at the end of June and journeyed telegraphically to the Pacific Northwest by special train, making speeches at St. Louis, Denver, Helena, Spokane and other cities. Incidentally he visited two of the national parks. First he went to Zion in Utah, the newest of our national parks, which is a many-colored gorge cut by the Rio Virgin. Next he visited Yellowstone in Wyoming, created in 1872, the first national park in history and largest and most famous of the sixteen parks of our system. Here he motored, boated, fished, fed the bears and had a good time. His plans also included a visit to Yosemite upon his return trip, but that was abandoned.

Saw Much of Alaska.
The President celebrated the fourth anniversary of his inauguration as he started for Alaska on the U. S. transport Henderson. His Alaska trip was extensive. He went the length of the new government railroad and visited the capital, Juneau, and the principal cities. He also was shown the best of the majestic scenery.

On his return trip Mr. Harding stopped off at Vancouver, creating precedent in that he was the first American President to step on Canadian soil.

The President arrived at Seattle July 27 and reviewed from the bridge of the Henderson a fleet of a dozen or so battleships under command of Admiral H. P. Jones, each of which gave him the national salute of twenty-one guns. Even then he was suffering from the ailment that resulted in his death, and soon after that the rest of his trip, which was to include a return to the East via the Panama canal, was cancelled.

President Harding made a public address at Seattle, setting forth his views on the Alaskan situation. Some of his points were these:
"Alaska for Alaskans."
"There is no need of government-managed, federally-paid-for harbor development. . . . There must be no reckless sacrificing of resources."
"Alaska is destined for statehood in a few years."
"Where there is possibility of betterment in federal machinery of administration, improvement should and will be effected."
Other conclusions presented by President Harding were:
That generous appropriation should be made for road building.
That the federal government should be more liberal in encouraging the technical, scientific and demonstration work in agriculture.
That restrictions should be laid on the fisheries and on the forests.
That the development of the coal mines must await time and economic conditions.
That the government should retain ownership and operation of the Alaskan railroad.

Visions in Dreams

Dreams about rain or water are often signs of irritation of the mucous membranes, and the dreamer should not be surprised to wake up with a sore throat. Should you dream of people several times their normal size, it is an infallible sign that the liver is affected; while it has been noticed that when the dreams are of pain in any particular part of the body there is something wrong with that part.

POSTSCRIPTS

About 50,000 lowland apple trees have been planted in Africa. The finest quality of ermine has not the slightest tinge of yellow. Most of the great forest trees of Minnesota started in the past lands. In the entire world there are thirteen times as many sheep as there are in the United States.

Both the Army and Navy departments are constantly increasing their official as well as public radio services.

Fine Varnish Stain

For the oak-colored floor ingenuity will save the pocket. A tin of Japan black—such as one uses for screws and ironwork—diluted to the requisite color and consistency with methylated spirits, gives the most beautiful oak varnish stain possible at very little cost. A floor already stained but grown shabby will revive to perfection if well washed and treated to a coat of this last-named mixture.

Mosch's Golden Carriage

The most valuable carriage in the world is preserved in the palace of Trionon at Versailles. It was constructed for Charles X of France. From pole to hind wheels the vehicle is thickly covered with gold, and it cost more than \$200,000.

Easy to Fillbuster

Experiments to determine the total sound energy flowing from the lips, indicate that a United States senator speaking in a normally modulated voice could fillbuster for an entire day with the expenditure of less than a single foot-pound of energy.

World Belongs to the Brave

The world is to the brave. It will hurt you if you are afraid of it; stand up to it and it adjusts itself marvelously to your wants.



COOLIDGE IS NOW PRESIDENT

Oath of Office Administered by His Father in Early Morning Hours.

TO FOLLOW HARDING'S PLANS

New Executive Makes Statement in Which He Promises to Carry Out Policies of Predecessor—Roused From Bed to Take the Oath.

Washington, — President Calvin Coolidge, 48, succeeded Warren G. Harding at 7:30 a. m. Friday, August 3. The ceremony took place in the living room of the residence of the new President's father, John C. Coolidge. The oath of office was administered by the father, who is a notary public. The text of the presidential oath had been telephoned to Mr. Coolidge at Plymouth from the White House.

President Coolidge received the news of the death of President Harding and his own elevation to the presidency at ten minutes before midnight, standard time, Thursday.

Mr. Coolidge received the first news through telegrams from George C. Christian, Jr., secretary to President Harding.

Mr. Coolidge issued the following statement:
"Reports have reached me, which I fear are correct, that President Harding is gone. The world has lost a great and good man. I mourn his loss. He was my chief and my friend. It will be my purpose to carry out the policies which he has begun for the service of the American people and for meeting their responsibilities wherever they may arise."

"For this purpose, I shall seek the co-operation of all those who have been associated with the President during his term of office. Those who have given their efforts to assist him I wish to remain in office, that they may assist me."

"I have faith that God will direct the destinies of our nation."
The following telegram was sent to Mrs. Harding:
"Plymouth, Vt., Aug. 3, 1923.
"Mrs. Warren G. Harding, San Francisco, Cal.: We offer you our deepest sympathy. May God bless you and keep you."

"CALVIN COOLIDGE,
"FRANCE COOLIDGE."
Message Tella of Death.
The telegram announcing the death

of the President was as follows:
"Palace hotel, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3, 1923.—Mr. Calvin Coolidge, Plymouth, Vt.: The President died, instantaneously and without warning, while conversing with members of his family, at 7:30 p. m. His physicians report that death was apparently due to some brain embolism, probably an apoplexy."
"GEORGE B. CHRISTIAN, JR.,
"Secretary."

This telegram was brought to the Coolidge home at Plymouth Notch by W. A. Perkins of Bridgewater, who owns the telephone line running from Bridgewater to Plymouth. About five minutes later newspaper men arrived in Ludlow.

A drive of thirty miles through the mountains brought them to the Coolidge summer home.

Mr. Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge had retired about an hour before the death message was received. Ten minutes after the arrival of the newspaper men, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge came downstairs into the sitting room of the Coolidge home. Mr. Coolidge was dressed in a black suit and white shoes and stockings. Mr. Coolidge was very pale and showed deep regret for President Harding's death. He seated himself at a table, while Mrs. Coolidge brought a lamp and read the telegrams he had received.

He then called his assistant secretary, Irwin Geisler, and dictated to him his statement and the telegram to Mrs. Harding.

Mrs. Coolidge weeps. In the meantime people were arriving from all directions. Mr. Coolidge, seeing the house becoming crowded, gave orders that an adjoining house be opened for use as press headquarters. Meanwhile, the new first lady of the land sat weeping softly and exclaiming in sympathy for the bereaved first lady in San Francisco.

"What a blow—what a terrible blow to poor Mrs. Harding," she said. "She had had such a heavy burden in her own illness, to bear up under—and now this?"

Finally Secretary Geisler returned with the press copies of the statements, and pushing back the old photograph album and the family Bible on the center table, Mrs. Coolidge busied herself with the work of helping distribute them.

The newspaper men had scarcely gotten out of sight when another telegram messenger arrived with a copy of the presidential oath from Washington. In the same sitting room with its hand-branded rug, its clutter of venerable colonial furniture, its old wood stove and its family Bible—Calvin Coolidge received the oath of office from his father.

President Coolidge left Plymouth early Friday morning by automobile for Rutland to catch a train for New York, where he immediately boarded a train for Washington. He was accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge.

He was mentioned as a possibility for the presidential nomination prior to the 1920 campaign, but he made a public announcement that he would not consider the nomination. His nomination and election to the vice presidency followed.



WARREN G. HARDING