

DR. WALLACE DEAD

Alfred Russel Wallace Is Dead in England

Co-Discoverer with Darwin of
Principles of Evolution and
Natural Selection.

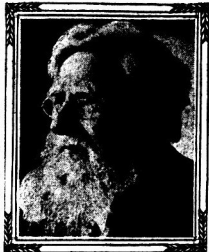
EMINENT NATURALIST
AND LAND REFORMER

In Recent Work He Declared Present
Social System Worst World
Has Ever Seen.

LONDON, Friday.—The death occurred today of Alfred Russel Wallace, one of the leading British scientists, in his ninety-first year.

He shared with Darwin the honor of discovering and promulgating the principles of evolution. He published many works of world wide reputation on the theory of natural selection, the geographical distribution of animals and other branches of science.

He was a great authority on the land question, and was a strong advocate of land nationalization. He travelled in every part of the world in pursuit of his studies.



DR. ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE
FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

tribution of Animals." It was immediately reproduced in French and German translations.

In the same year he presided over the Biological Section of the British Association, and his address on this occasion, "Bypaths in the Domain of Biology," was afterward included in his charming and suggestive volume, "Tropical Nature and

Alfred Russel Wallace, the most eminent of contemporary naturalists and co-discoverer with Darwin of the principles of natural selection, was born on January 8, 1823, at Usk, in Monmouthshire, England. He had but little schooling, and at the age of fourteen went surveying with an elder brother, earning his own living from that time.

His Varied Travels.

His strong bent toward natural history was not to be suppressed, and in 1848 he accompanied Mr. H. W. Bates to Brazil on a scientific expedition. In that country he remained for four years. After sojourning for some time in Para he proceeded into the vast forests of the Amazon and Rio Negro to explore their fauna and flora. Unfortunately he suffered shipwreck on his return voyage to England and lost the greater part of his large collections of birds, insects and plants. Two volumes from his pen were the immediate results of these years of observation and adventure. "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro" and "Palm Trees of the Amazon and Their Uses." These both appeared in 1853.

In 1854 he decided on pursuing his studies in tropical regions in a comparatively fresh field on the opposite side of the globe and went to the East Indies, where he devoted eight years to exploring the islands of the Malay Archipelago and New Guinea. It was during these researches that, without being aware of Mr. Darwin's investigations, he arrived at largely the same conclusions.

Co-Discoverer With Darwin.

His paper, "On the Tendency of Varieties to Depart Indefinitely from the Original Type," was read before the Linnaean Society in July, 1858, at the same time with the presentation of Mr. Darwin's paper, "On the Tendency of Species to Form Varieties, and on the Perpetuation of Species and Varieties by Means of Natural Selection."

Other Essays." To the general reader the portions of this volume on the climate, the vegetation and the animal life of equatorial regions are full of interest and fruitful of ideas.

Almost immediately afterward appeared a volume in response to Professor W. B. Carpenter's lectures on spiritualism and mesmerism, written by several authors, of whom Mr. Wallace was the most able and best known. These last two named books appeared in 1878. In 1880 Mr. Wallace printed in the Contemporary Review a series of interesting articles on "New Guinea and Its Inhabitants," in which he concludes that the Papuan race "represents one of the earliest, if not actually the most primitive, type of man."

For Land Nationalization.

In 1882 he published a volume on "Land Nationalization, Its Necessity and Its Aims," in which he sketched the whole subject of land tenure and proposed a practical scheme of occupying ownership under the State in order to remedy the evils of the existing system. In 1881 he was awarded a Civil List pension of \$1,000 a year in recognition of the amount and value of his scientific work. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Dublin in 1882 and that of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1889.

In 1889 he published a volume on "Darwinism," which has been called his most important scientific work. It aims at giving a popular, but full and accurate, account of the theory of variation and natural selection, as explaining the mode of origin of the existing species of animals and plants, giving much fresh information as to the amount of variation under nature, and as to his reasons for differing on certain points from the teachings of Darwin himself.

In 1885 he brought out a small volume entitled "Bad Times: An Essay on the Present Depression of Trade." Mr. Wallace was a vehement opponent of compulsory vaccination. In 1890 he gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Vaccination and in 1896 he issued a pamphlet entitled

Returning to England in 1862 he gave the next six or seven years largely to the labor of classifying and arranging his enormous and valuable collection of tropical birds and insects and in preparing his interesting volume, published in 1869, upon "The Malay Archipelago, the Land of the Orang-utan and the Bird of Paradise."

During this time he married, in 1866, Annie, eldest daughter of William Mitten, of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, by whom he had one son and one daughter.

Natural Selection.

In 1870 he published a series of essays called by him "Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection." Having adopted the doctrines of spiritualism he advocated them in a series of articles in the Fortnightly Review, which, in 1875, were collected in book form under the title of "Miracles and Modern Spiritualism."

In 1876 he published two volumes which apparently were the outcome of much studious research added to his own exceptional advantages of observation during his long residence in the tropics. This work is entitled "The Geographical Dis-

"Vaccination a Delusion; Its Penal Enforcement a Crime."

In 1898 he printed his "The Wonderful Century, Its Successes and Its Failures," in which he enumerates the chief evidences of material and scientific progress. His "Man's Place in the Universe," published in 1903, showed no signs of decrease in intellectual vigor, and he continued to produce a great variety of scientific matter, with unflagging industry, when he was approaching his ninetieth year. He edited and published "Notes of a Botanist" (Dr. R. Spruce) in 1908, and in 1910 produced "The World of Life," which was virtually a profession of his scientific and spiritual faith.

Early this year he published "Social Environment and Moral Progress," in which he looks with despairing eyes upon the existing social system, which he does not hesitate to declare is "rotten from top to bottom," and "the worst that the world has ever seen." As a remedy he suggests a radical change in legislation.