

# Jane Addams of Hull House Is Dead

## NOTED VETERAN IN SOCIAL WORK PASSES; AGED 74

### Fails to Rally After Operation.

(Pictures on Back Page.)

Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House and for nearly half a century a leader in social settlement work, died at 6:15 o'clock last evening in Passavant hospital, where she underwent an abdominal operation last Saturday. She was 74 years old.

After her death the physicians disclosed for the first time that Miss Addams was the victim of an internal cancer, and could have lived only a short time had she survived the operation. The fact that she was afflicted with cancer had been kept from Miss Addams since 1931, when it was first discovered during an operation for a tumor at Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore.

**Extent of Ailment a Surprise.**

At that time, according to Dr. Charles A. Elliott, one of the three physicians who attended her during her last illness, a small cancerous growth was found.

When Saturday's operation was performed to remove an intestinal obstruction, Dr. Elliott explained, the physicians expected to find the cancer, but had not suspected the extent to which it had grown. The operation was performed by Dr. Arthur H. Curtis, with Dr. Elliott and Dr. James A. Britton in attendance.

Miss Addams' unawareness of the nature of the disease that was to cause her death was reflected in her recent activities. On May 3, apparently in good health, she went to Washington to attend the twentieth anniversary celebration of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which she founded in 1915. Upon her return, according to her nephew and next of kin, Prof. James Weber Linn of the University of Chicago, Miss Addams was "riding the crest of the wave."

"She hadn't the vaguest idea that anything was wrong," said Prof. Linn last night. "She was filled with a zest for life, one of her typical characteristics."

**Last Visit to Hull House.**

On May 14, a week ago yesterday, Miss Addams paid her last visit to Hull house, where she still retained active control. She did not follow her usual custom of dining there, however, but returned to the home of her friend, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, in Astor street, with whom she had lived for the last five years.

That night she became ill. When Dr. Britton told her last Friday that an operation was necessary at once, Miss Addams made a characteristic reply: "I'll be ready in half an hour, just as soon as I finish this book I'm reading."

Immediately after the operation, Dr. Elliott said, Miss Addams was placed under opiates and suffered no pain. At one time she replied to one of her physicians, when asked how she was feeling:

"I feel very well. An old doctor friend of mine once told me that the hardest thing in the world to kill was an old woman." And then she added airily: "I guess he's right."

**Nature of Disease a Secret.**

Prof. Linn explained that knowledge of the cancer was kept from Miss Addams after the operation, and that for this reason no notice of it was given to the public.

"If we had told her and she had rallied," he said, "she would have had this worry. And her many friends would have worried during the few remaining months of her life."

The veteran social worker, whose "zest for life" had inspired not only the residents of Hull House and the many poor families of the neighborhood but every one with whom she came in contact, rallied shortly after the operation. But early yesterday she fell into a coma, from which she did not emerge.

**End Is Peaceful.**

Dr. Elliott, who was with her at the end, said she remained in a heavy, peaceful slumber and coma all day.

With Dr. Elliott at the bedside was Dr. Alice Hamilton, professor of medicine at Harvard university, and close friend of Miss Addams in her social work. As she emerged from the hospital room to tell the watchers in the corridor, outside tears filled her eyes and her voice trembled.

The watch at the hospital at that time consisted of Prof. Linn, Miss Amelia Sears, former county commissioner, and Thomas Allinson of Ra-

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# JANE ADDAMS, FAMOUS SOCIAL WORKER, IS DEAD

## Founder of Hull House Passes Away at 74.

[Continued from first page.]

vinia, close friends of Miss Addams. Others had been there throughout the day. Dr. Curtis and Dr. Britton had left half an hour before to get rest after a vigil of many hours.

Truck loads of flowers were received at the hospital, but none were allowed in Miss Addams' room because of her condition.

### Plans for Obsequies.

In order to give the friends of Miss Addams an opportunity to see her for the last time, the body will lie at rest in Bowen hall of Hull house from 2 p. m. today until 2 p. m. tomorrow. At 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon simple nondenominational funeral services will be held in Hull House court, which has room for only 1,000 persons. Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, dean of the University of Chicago chapel, will conduct the services. The benediction will be given by Dr. Graham Taylor, head of the Chicago Commons, an old friend of Miss Addams.

Members of the Hull House Women's club will constitute a guard of honor, and the house musical clubs will provide music during the service. All activities at the settlement, with the exception of the Boys' clubs, will be suspended until Monday out of respect of the founder. On Friday the body will be taken to Miss Addams' birthplace in Cedarville, near Freeport, where it will be buried beside the graves of her mother, father, and seven brothers and sisters.

### Her Friends Pallbearers.

The honorary pallbearers as announced last night by Prof. Linn are: Gov. Hornor, Sewell Avery, Robert Maynard Hutchins, George Packard, Henry P. Chandler, John J. Sonstebj, Edward L. Ryerson Jr., Robert Mors Lovett, Frederick H. Deknatel, Harrison A. Dobbs, Charles E. Merriam, Charles Hull Ewing, William H. Regnery, Charles Yeomans, William Byron, Robert Cairo, Lloyd Lehman, Charles Schwartz, Kenneth Rich, Robert Hicks, Wallace Kirkland, Theodor Servis, James Forstall, and Frank Keyser.

### STORY OF HER LIFE

Jane Addams has often been called "America's foremost woman."

From a frail, sensitive girlhood in a small Illinois town she grew to be internationally known through the sheer power of the spiritual force which she reflected into the dark places of human life and thinking everywhere.

After warming himself before the fireplace at Hull house, William T. Stead wrote in his famous philippic against the evils of Chicago:

"There is still one hope for the new social democracy, and when I reflect upon Jane Addams' mission and contemplate the true meaning of the work she has built up I am sure that if Christ ever comes to Chicago He will stop at Hull house."

President Theodore Roosevelt referred to her as "Chicago's most useful citizen."

Miss Addams to the last regarded herself as "a very simple person" and seemed somewhat astonished at the honors that were heaped upon her in this nation and abroad.

### Ruled by Love for Poor.

The leading motive of her whole life was love for the poor, and she strove, first by living among them, then through organization and politics and in writing, to spread the leaven of social improvement. She remained always, however, with the base of her efforts and affection in Hull house at 800 South Halsted street, the first social settlement house in America.

Thousands will remember her as she stood on the speaking platform, one hand always fingering a chain of some sort that hung from her neck, her face tilted a little upward, a mannerism that came to her from spinal trouble in childhood, talking rapidly in crisp, simple sentences that seemed to go irresistibly to the heart of the matter.

Other thousands of Chicagoans, timid Italians mostly, or Poles or wholesome Irish washerwomen, will recall quiet,

neighborly talks that smoothed out their troubles as if by magic.

In her later years she turned more to pacifism, in which cause she became an international and often criticized figure, but in her long period of leadership at Hull house her practical work in behalf of the poor won widest acclaim.

### Father a State Senator.

Jane Addams was born on Sept. 6, 1860, in the village of Cedarville. Her mother, Sarah Weber Addams, died soon after the child's birth. Her father, John H. Addams, a miller and banker, was for 18 years state senator from his district. He was known throughout the state as a man of unassailable character and the small Jane was inordinately proud of him.

In an autobiography written years afterward for a magazine Miss Addams describes herself as an "ugly, pigeon-toed little girl, whose crooked back obliged her to walk with her head held very much upon one side." She tells how she prayed with all her heart that she would never be pointed out as the daughter of this "fine man" who, she says, "to my eyes at least, was a most imposing figure in his Sunday frock coat, his fine head rising high above all the others."

So when she went to church with the family, Jane said she would walk with her uncle, James Addams, in the hope that she might be mistaken for his child.

### A Tender Conscience.

"But even in my chivalric desire to protect him [her father] from his fate," she adds, "I was not quite easy in the sacrifice of my uncle, although I quieted my scruples with the reflection that the contrast was less marked and that, anyway, his own little girl was not so very pretty."

The child's interest in "things worth while" began at her father's knee. Once she came home to find him looking extremely grave over tidings of the death of Joseph Mazzini, the Italian patriot. She could not understand, for her father did not know Mazzini, who was not even an American. He told her, patiently, what the work of a liberator meant to any man who loved humanity.

She found her father in tears for the first time, she says, over the death of President Lincoln.

"I remember the day," she writes, "when at my request my father took out of his desk a thin packet marked 'Mr. Lincoln's letters.' These letters began: 'My dear double-D'd Addams.' The shortest one was stamped with that indelible personality."

### Ambition to Be a Doctor.

Miss Addams wanted to be a physician. She graduated from Rockford college and then entered the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. That same year—1881—her father died. A stepmother kept the home together, but the daughter set out to look for a career.

She never became a physician, for the invalidism that shadowed her all her life compelled her to give up her medical studies. For the greater part of a year she suffered from a persistent spinal fever. When she was sufficiently recovered her stepmother took her to Europe.

They spent two years in England, Germany, Italy, and other parts of the continent. In London Miss Addams became fascinated with the story of Arnold Toynbee, a young tutor at Oxford who had conceived the idea of living among the lowest classes of society and transmitting to them by

daily, personal association something of the culture of the university.

Toynbee had just died, but for several years before his death he spent his summer vacations in a tenement in Whitechapel, where he was highly successful and became widely known. In his memory a social settlement known as Toynbee hall was established, and here the sensitive girl caught her first glimpse of real poverty.

When she came back her mind was made up. There was to be another Toynbee hall in America and Miss Addams was to be its founder—or at least to help.

She had a friend in Cedarville—Ellen Gates Starr, a girl of her own age, congenial, sympathetic, and interested in the same things. Miss Addams told of what she had seen and what she wanted to do. Miss Starr promptly became enthusiastic. One sweltering September day the two calmly announced that they were through with their comfortable homes in Cedarville and came to Chicago to hunt up the slummiest slum to be had.

### The Old Hull Residence.

Back in 1864, Charles J. Hull, one of the wealthy Chicago wagon makers of that period, had built a residence on South Halsted street, then an uptown region of green lawns and big shade trees. The house had widely arched parlors and big, airy hallways. In a conservative way it was one of the "show places" of town.

But time brought changes to the Hull mansion. Halsted street began to fill up with small shops and Mr. Hull, with the other wealthier folk, moved west. His former home deteriorated step by step until it became a tenement.

It was populated chiefly by Italian families when two young women stopped in front of it one afternoon in September, 1889, and said: "That's the place." Soon afterward the neighbors were amazed to see that the Italians had been moved out, the place scrubbed clean and possession taken by two quiet girls who, somehow, didn't seem to "belong," but who plainly intended to live there.

Miss Addams had found it surprisingly easy to arrange things with the Hull estate. Miss Helen Culver, its representative, not only welcomed the newcomers but assumed the rent of the premises herself.

### Name a Natural Growth.

The institution had no name at first. When it was referred to, people simply spoke of "No. 335 South Halsted street." [No. 335 became 800 when Chicago changed its numbering system.] This persisted for some time, but curious folk were always referring to the place as "the Hull house" and after a year or two the name was accepted as official.

Miss Addams and her lieutenant—from the start the former was the acknowledged leader—were a puzzle to the neighborhood couldn't fathom. Catholics thought they were trying to proselyte their people. Protestants looked askance because the young women said they were not religious workers. Everybody asked: "Why are they doing this?"

But bit by bit the confidence of the motley west side population was won. Women came and brought their children. The men dropped around in the evenings to see what this strange, hospitable establishment was like.

### Wealthy Chicagoans Help.

Wealthy Chicagoans became interested and sent contributions. Enthusiastic young men and women began to ask if they couldn't live there, too. Hull house suddenly became famous. There had been tentative experiments in this country, but this was the first real social settlement in America.

How new buildings were added; how the work progressed from children's clubs and free kindergartens to classes in literature, music, painting, weaving, bookbinding, and scores of other subjects; how a nursery, a gymnasium, a theater, a savings bank, and a lodging house came into being—all this is a part of familiar Chicago history.

### Dr. Hamilton at Hull House.

One of the earliest workers at Hull House, a close friend of Miss Addams, was Dr. Alice Hamilton, the first woman professor in the medical school at Harvard university. A graduate of the University of Michigan in 1893, where she got her medical degree, Dr. Hamilton became a leader in medical and sociological activities in Chicago. After her appointment as assistant professor of industrial medicine at Harvard, Dr. Hamilton divided her time equally between the university and Hull house. While at Hull house, during a typhoid epidemic in the late '90s, Dr. Hamilton made the discovery that the common fly was a carrier of

typhoid, and this contributed significantly to the knowledge of the disease.

Another of Miss Addams' closest friends and colleagues in her work was Miss Julia Lathrop, in her later years head of the children's bureau in Washington. They came from adjoining counties. Neither was ever married. Their work for social amelioration ran along parallel lines.

### Field of Activity Widens.

Miss Addams didn't confine her activities to Hull house. She went to work on the community by obtaining an investigation of sweatshop conditions. She brought about the appointment of the first woman factory inspector and the passage of the first Illinois factory law. She had herself appointed garbage inspector of the Nineteenth ward and effected a substantial decrease in the death rate.

In 1905 she went to Springfield and in a spirited battle of wits before a legislative committee defeated a bill designed to let children appear on the stage in Illinois. Her efforts were responsible for various measures for the protection of working women.

### The Battle for Suffrage.

Woman's suffrage she advocated as a means to the ends she was seeking, but she never let herself be known primarily as a suffragist.

In 1912 she launched out into the Theodore Roosevelt campaign and at the Progressive convention she was the first woman to second the nomination of a presidential candidate. She took the stump for Roosevelt and devoted much of her time to speech making.

Soon after the outbreak of the European war Miss Addams declared her belief that active efforts for peace should be made by neutral nations. She became an outstanding pacifist leader. In January, 1915, she was elected president of the woman's peace party at Washington. Then Queen Wilhelmina of Holland issued the call for the

women's International peace conference at The Hague.

Miss Addams attended the conference and was promptly elected its president. The women of the various nations represented hailed her without hesitation as an international leader.

After the meetings were over she toured the continent and was granted audiences with the foreign secretaries of virtually every belligerent power, as well as with the pope. Her return to the United States on July 5 was the signal for a remarkable demonstration in New York. After addressing a huge audience there she went to Washington and told President Wilson what she had observed in Europe.

### A Great Chicago Welcome.

It was two weeks before she came back to Chicago, but when she did come she received a warm welcome. Committees representing the city council and various civic organizations arranged a meeting at the Auditorium where, in characteristically simple fashion, she told her hearers that if the neutral nations could bring about peace by crawling on their knees to the belligerents it should be done.

Miss Addams came back with a well formed plan for a conference of neutrals. On Thanksgiving day she met Henry Ford in New York and won his support to the movement. Ford told her of his peace ship plan and Miss Addams agreed to be one of the party.

She realized that the things she was preaching were not wholly popular. Ex-President Roosevelt, her staunch friend for years, publicly attacked the organization of which she was president. Her opposition to the preparedness idea was widely criticized.

"I probably never shall be applauded again," she told a Chicago audience in November.

### Illness Keeps Her from Peace Trip.

But just before the Ford peace ship sailed Miss Addams was taken to the hospital. She was compelled to abandon the trip and remain for some

time under the observation of physicians.

A few months later Col. Roosevelt called on her in Chicago for the last time. Differences of opinion did not count, and the former President made his pilgrimage to her door as he did every time he came to Chicago.

### More Visits to Europe.

Miss Addams, presided at the International Congress of Women at Zurich in 1919, at Vienna in 1921, and at The Hague again in 1922. In 1925 she made a visit to Mexico and returned to start a campaign against what she termed "America's policy of imperialism in Mexico."

Her work in international peace movements occupied her more and more during her later years. In October of 1931 she visited the White House with a delegation of 500 representatives of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In December she was informed that she and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, had

been awarded the Nobel peace prize for 1931. She announced that she would donate her share of the prize for the work of the women's league for peace, of which she was president from 1915 to 1930. Two other prizes for achievement came to her during the last year, amounting to \$10,000. The money was promptly donated by her to social welfare work in Chicago.

In explaining her peace donations, she said later: "For years I've been asking people for money for peace, and so it seemed a little inconsistent when I got a little money of my own not to give it to peace."

### Opposed to "Pink" Elements.

Despite her continual battles in behalf of peace, her opposition to increased army or navy appropriations, and her opposition to all conscription acts, Miss Addams retained her patriotism and a contempt for the "pink" element.

Nor was she ever a strong advocate of prohibition—at least, not the way

in which it was handled in the United States. Prohibition, she maintained, was a result of a "self-righteousness" on the part of a "great many people, and that brought its downfall."

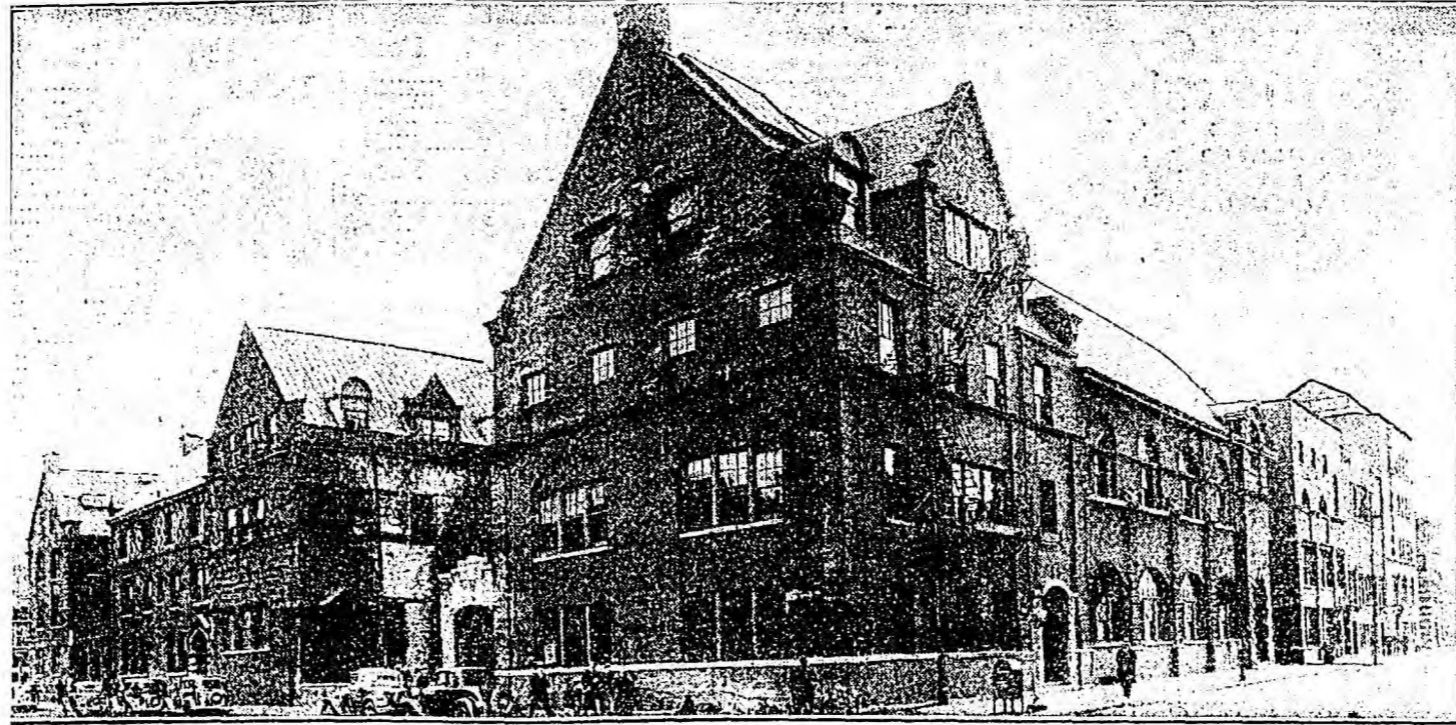
Despite her increasing ill health during her declining years, Miss Addams continued her efforts for world peace, unabated. She won praise from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, as she had from his illustrious namesake, "T. R."

One of her last public utterances was on May 4, this year, when she made the first round-the-world broadcast from Washington in behalf of her ideal of peace.

# Jane Addams Is Dead at 74—Social Worker Founded Hull House—Gained Prominence Throughout World



**FAMED SOCIAL WORKER IS DEAD**—Miss Jane Addams of Chicago's Hull house, who died yesterday evening following an operation last Saturday. She was 74 years old and had gained world prominence for her social work.  
(TRIBUNE Photo.) (Story on page 1.)



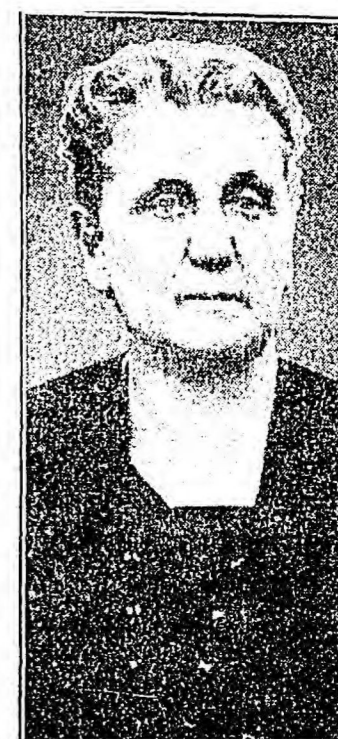
(TRIBUNE Photo.)

**HULL HOUSE SETTLEMENT**—View of the social center from the corner of Polk and Halsted streets, with Smith building in the immediate foreground. To the left of the Smith building is an open court which leads to the original Hull house, where Miss Jane Addams, who died yesterday, once resided. To the right of the Smith building, on Polk street and across the alley, are gymnasium building, Bowen hall, and the boys' club.  
(Story on page 1.)



(TRIBUNE Photo.)

**HOW CHILDREN BENEFITED**—Boys and girls at work on pottery and Christmas cards which were made at Hull house and sold there, half the proceeds going to the settlement and half to the makers.  
(Story on page 1.)



**"AMERICA'S FOREMOST WOMAN" BEGAN LIFE IN SMALL ILLINOIS TOWN**—Pictorial review of the life of Jane Addams, social worker who died here yesterday, from 1867. Left to right: Jane Addams when she was 7 years old at Cedarville, near Freeport, Ill.; as a senior at Rockford college in 1881; in 1912, the year she took active part in nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President at Progressive convention; as a member of women's peace commission in 1915; her welcome to India on world tour in 1923, and, at extreme right, photograph taken in Johns Hopkins clinic, Baltimore, at end of 1932 illness.  
(Story on page 1.)