

"Y" MAN ANSWERS CRITICS OF WORK

The Rev. Harold Warren Says Criticism Is Unjust and Misleading

GASSED IN SERVICE Overwhelming Majority of Army Ready to Commend Organization, He Asserts

The Rev. Harold C. Warren, who has arrived at his father's home in Swarthmore after war work in France, has issued a defense of the Y. M. C. A.'s work in the war zone.

Mr. Warren, who was gassed while aiding the wounded, has analyzed the public reports of Edwin E. James, criticizing the work of the Y. M. C. A. which was published last week in the Evening Public Ledger. He considers the criticism unjust, and issued the following statement in reply:

"Having served as a Y. M. C. A. secretary with a combat division of the A. E. F. in their training area on the Aisne front, and in the drive east of the Meuse above Verdun, and having observed at close range the working of the Y. M. C. A. in rest areas, concentration centers, and its regional areas behind the front line, I believe that I know something of the actual field work of the Y. M. C. A. and of the American soldiers' attitude toward the organization. The recent criticisms which have appeared in the press have struck me as very misleading to the casual reader who has no opportunity to investigate. Isolated instances of dissatisfaction have been spread upon the public, with no balancing recognition of the magnificent services rendered by the Y. M. C. A. as a whole, and in such a way as to leave the impression that the dissatisfaction is general throughout the army.

"In the main, the criticisms are based either upon misunderstanding or upon lack of information on the part of the complainants. The article by Edwin E. James is evidently based upon several misapprehensions and is extremely unfair to the Y. M. C. A. He indicates that the organization is unpopular with the entire army. This is far from the case. Allowing for certain criticisms which arise from justifiable causes—for the Y. M. C. A. has never laid claim to infallibility—and some from unjustifiable causes, we would find the overwhelming majority of the army from private soldiers to the combat officer chief ready to give their hearty endorsement to the efforts of the faithful workers in the Y. M. C. A. uniform.

"When the Y. M. C. A. work was first started in France with our division, we were treated with respect by the division commander, and consequently by some of the other officers. He had been for twenty years in the cavalry, and was of the opinion that only hard soldiering was worth while, and that all agencies for lightening and brightening the soldiers' lives were not to be encouraged. But as a result of the constant association with its secretaries, who were drawn from all walks of life—ministers, lawyers, insurance men, bus-

ness men, journalists, farmers—and who were their shortcomings were eager to serve, the men and officers became loyal friends of the Y. M. C. A. I heard no criticism whatever of the canteen prices during all my work as a lieutenant, as driver, and at the front in dressing stations and first aid stations. In a few cases there occurred sharp criticisms because of the limited supplies were limited or entirely exhausted. But our soldiers were not unreasonable when it was explained that the limited shipping room accorded the Y. M. C. A. in the second place to the French railroads, where often carloads of commissaries and other goods were imposed by the French, and in the third place to our own army of transport—just four Ford camionettes with which to spread the supplies among 20,000 men who were separated over quite an area.

"Praised by Division's Chief "The actual standing with the division was disclosed after we had entered the big drive north of Verdun. The morning our men were to go over the top for the first time, our secretaries were with us, and with secretaries for duty near the front, kept up the shell-torn roads just at the break of day. We had started from the regional warehouses, some thirty miles back, at a check in the morning. And following the roads there were cheers for the good work of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries. 'Thank the spirit! Go to it, Y. M. C. A.' And after those twenty-one days during which our men fought without relief, and our Y. M. C. A. men worked incessantly, after we had settled down in a rest area about a week later, and our soldiers were again able to continue work, they said that the secretaries had not only been especially true of the doctors, stretcher bearers and ambulance drivers with whom the secretaries had been constantly associated in the work of the wounded. And our general showed his gratitude and commendation for the efficiency and conscientiousness of the Y. M. C. A. force attached to his division.

"I know of many another such letter from officers high in command. I suggest that it might be an eye-opener for those who are ready to form judgments of the Y. M. C. A. as Mr. James's article, the association should collect from its divisional secretaries and publish a number of such letters from army officials, relative to the work of the Y. M. C. A. both in the rear and at the front. As a matter of fact, one need only contrast Mr. James's assertions from incomplete investigation, with the commendations of General Pershing at his trial, and he would recently remarked that he would rather have a fighting force of 5000 with the Y. M. C. A. service and influence, than a force of 10,000 men without the Y. M. C. A.

"Blames Personal Greeds "We know of points in which the American army has proved deficient—laundry mail, resorting casualties, and in some matters of equipment. To we, therefore, need to discredit the misguided spirit of our American forces." The Y. M. C. A., calling to its service men from all walks of life, placing them in unfamiliar jobs—some of them old men, called upon to stand severe physical hardships and still keep smiling and efficient—certainly has not been free from imperfections. But it is a sorry situation when a correspondent, after chatting with a few soldiers of some special units, who may have had a personal grudge of some sort, is allowed to poison the minds of the people in America by such an obvious attempt to discredit by

unfair implications the entire self-sacrificing work of the representatives of this organization. "Complaint is entered against the prices charged by the Y. M. C. A. It has been explained many times that the prices never exceeded, and often failed to cover, the cost of the supplies and their transportation. This was a business proposition, run on these lines with the approval of General Pershing. Nevertheless, the Y. M. C. A. just a great deal of money in these transactions, and at the same time kept the men at the front abundantly supplied. When you find soldiers who are discriminating between different brands of cigarettes and asking you when one kind is offered as a free gift, for another make which better suits their taste, then you know that they are not suffering from lack of canteen supplies.

"Why Prices Were Not Uniform "Through want of information, some have severely accused the Y. M. C. A. for failing to keep in touch with the price of the goods. The reason for this is that, in order to avoid duplication of effort, the Y. M. C. A. agreed to leave the care of the wounded and ill in the permanent hospitals entirely to the American Red Cross. The secretaries were carefully instructed to observe this policy. As in Mr. James's declaration that 'hundreds of times he had heard something when soldiers asked for something at a canteen. Well, maybe I guess I can accommodate you—I cannot believe it. Perhaps once in fun, to a soldier the secretary knew very well; or perhaps once in irritation by an eager and disappointed secretary, a like which had been on his mind and had had to sleep for some time. But hundreds of times—I don't believe that I feel confident that while in France I associated with more Y. M. C. A. secretaries in various kinds of work than Mr. James or any one else who is not engaged in Y. M. C. A. work. With one exception they treated the soldiers courteously and seemed to care something which was not carried in stock, and then had attempted by deception to secure more than his share of the limited number of articles, preventing some of his comrades from having what was due them. When this was pointed out to him, he was reasonably fair and became so abusive that I had to be ordered from the room. And all the other soldiers in the canteen made it plain that they urged the offender home too greatly out the door.

"The charge is made that too many secretaries were in the rear, in cities and large centers, as compared with the number at the front. Any Y. M. C. A. man knows that most of the secretaries seen on the streets of Paris, and many of the other cities of France, have been merely passing through, for assignment to their posts, for transfer from place to place in order to keep up with a move of the troops with which they were connected, or perhaps for medical treatment. As a matter of fact, the work in the large centers, with the administrative offices, their warehouses, their hotels, their larger canteens, demanded a larger portion of workers. Too many secretaries would have been a hindrance. Those attached to combat divisions were strictly limited in number, and General Pershing provided that additions to the secretaries working with units in the rear should be made only upon written request from the division commander.

"One of the troubles at the Paris headquarters of the association was the number of eager and disappointed secretaries in the rear who were clamoring to be sent up front. Some of them were not allowed to go because they would have been physically unable to stand the strain, and many others for the reasons just stated. These secretaries who never got to the front are to be commended for their cheerful service in where they were located while yearning for the more active scenes, for they were open to persuasion than the soldiers who went over to France but never got near the fighting. "Mr. James severely criticizes the Y. M. C. A. for being concerned about the moral and spiritual welfare of the soldiers. It is remarkable that he and General Pershing so disagree on this point. He indicates that the American soldiers are very well behaved, so armies do. This is true. It is also true that the officers and the men themselves attribute this fact in large measure to the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. And it is true that when French officers asked Pershing for the secret of the American morale he advised them to send for American Y. M. C. A. secretaries. It is true that one of the chief medical officers of the army came to Mr. Carter, the head of the Y. M. C. A. in France, and requested that an additional Y. M. C. A. be erected in a certain block in one big sort of entry for the sake of the effect it would have in combating evil. "Religion was not 'cramped down the throats of the soldiers.' "Those who attended religious services did so of their own free will, because they really felt the need of them."

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