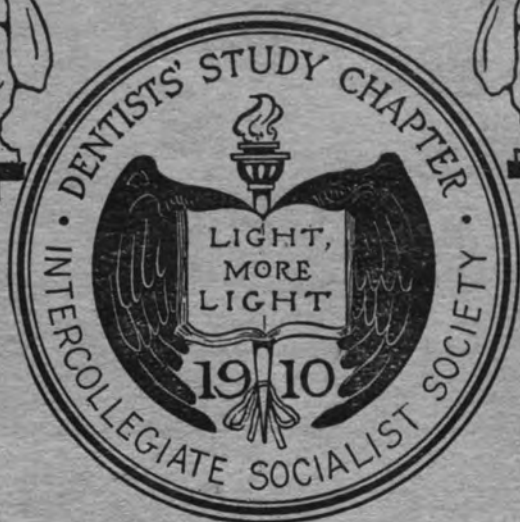


THE
PROGRESSIVE
DENTIST



MONTHLY PUBLICATION

Vol. I. February, 1912 No. 2

Eckley Dental Supply Co.

DOWN TOWN DEPOT

50 UNION SQUARE

Germania Life Building

Corner 17th Street and 4th Avenue

☐ Everything needed in modern dentistry

☐ Office outfits a specialty

☐ Discount to students for cash

10%

off everything except precious metals.

Harlem Depot
29 West 125th Street

Brooklyn Depot
472 Fulton Street

GOLD SOLDERS

ASK THE DENTIST
OR MECHANIC
WHO IS USING OUR
SOLDERS

**THE BEST AND
CLEANEST FLOWING
TO BE HAD
PRICES RIGHT
SPECIAL QUANTITY
RATES**

No. 22 Solder No. 16 Solder
No. 20 Solder No. 14 Solder
No. 18 Solder Coin Solder
 Silver Solder

All to be had also in wire form

INLAY GOLD

24 Kt. in 2 Dwt. Buttons
24 Kt. with 5% Platinum

FILLING GOLD

Foil No. 4, 5, 6, 30 and 60
Cylinders No. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$,
1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and Ass't
in $\frac{1}{32}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ Vials
Special Rates in oz. Lots

GOLD PLATE

24 Kt.
22 Kt. Soft, Medium
or Hard
20 Kt. Plate or Wire
18 Kt. Plate or Wire

CLASP PLATE or WIRE

22 Kt. Special for Backing
18 Kt. Special for Backing

COIN GOLD PLATE

22 Kt. Shells or Disks

PLATINUM

Foil, Extra Soft, $\frac{1}{1000}$, $\frac{1}{2000}$
Wire 3% to 30% Iridium

SCRAPS and FILINGS

BOUGHT FOR CASH
OR IN EXCHANGE

Sweeps Refined

10% Discount to Students on all Supplies except gold

JULIUS ADERER

Manufacturer and Importer of

DENTAL SUPPLIES

101 West 42nd Street

NEW YORK

Branches: Brooklyn, N. Y.; Seattle, Wash.

IF WE **LET** UP ON
STRIFE, **THERE** WILL
NEVER **BE** PROGRESS.

WE ALL NEED **LIGHT** MUCH MORE LIGHT
IF YOU SHOULD EVER REQUIRE ENLIGHTENMENT
IN THE MAKING OF ORDINARY OR DIFFICULT

*PLATES BRIDGES
REGULATING APPLIANCES
ETC.*

===== A CALL ON =====

SAM'L G. SUPPLEE & CO.

1 UNION SQUARE,

Corner 14th Street

NEW YORK

===== WILL HELP SOME =====

RIGHT GOODS

RIGHT PRICES

RIGHT SERVICE

Standard Dental Depot

44-60 EAST 23rd ST. Cor. 4th Ave. NEW YORK

Get our new 1911-1912 Price List

All instruments We Sell are
Unconditionally Guaranteed

We Refund Money
if not Satisfactory

Looking for a good home made meal?

FEIT & FREEDMAN

Dairy Lunch Room

119 ST. MARKS PLACE

East 8th Street

Near Avenue A.

New York

Compliments

of

Morris Beerbohm

The Progressive Dentist

Vol. I

February, 1912

No. 2

A Plea for a National Law to Regulate the Practice of Dentistry.

BY DR. M. S. CALMAN.

The members of the dental profession often complain about the narrow and foolish legislation which prohibits a dentist from practicing outside of the State he has received his degree in.

The average graduate, after spending two or three years preparing for admission to a dental college, and after studying three years in a recognized school of dentistry, is finally admitted to the State Board examination. On successfully passing this final test of his professional fitness, why should he be subjected to more examinations if he desires to practice in a State other than the one in which he received the degree?

There are only thirteen States having reciprocal agreements, that is, recognizing each others' licenses. Why should there be only thirteen? Why not have "reciprocity" with all the States?

The following reasons why such a state of affairs exists may be considered:

1. *Low preliminary and college educational standards.* States requiring a higher standard of education do not reciprocate with those having lower educational standards, and rightly so.

2. *Self-protection.* Some States have reciprocal agreements with distant States, the latter having a lower educational standard. They reciprocate in order to enable their professional men to practice elsewhere if they find it desirable to do so, but shut the door to a neighboring State. This measure is resorted to ostensibly to protect the resident dentist from an influx of brother professionalists residing in the neighboring State.

3. *Desirable Exchanges.* Other States reciprocate on account of maintaining a low educational standard and are not, therefore, opposed to welcoming dentists with a better education.

4. *Need of Dentists.* States that are in need of dentists are willing to have reciprocal agreements.

The reasons advanced show plainly that there exists a chaotic state of affairs. To remedy it, a law providing for the issuing of national licenses for the practice of dentistry should be passed by Congress. Such a law should contain, amongst others, the following provisions:

1. Create a National Council of Dental Pedagogics, whose duty shall consist in prescribing a uniform preliminary standard of edu-

cation for all those wishing to enter a dental college. It should also enforce a high standard of instruction in the various colleges.

2. Compel all dental colleges to carry out the programme of instruction as prescribed by the National Council of Pedagogics. Failure to comply should result in the revocation of the licenses of said colleges to teach dentistry.

3. Create a National Council of Dental Examiners, whose duty shall consist in establishing a uniform standard for the examination of candidates for the license to practice dentistry.

A license thus obtained to be a national one, and consequently should be recognized by every State in the Union.

SOCIETY.

William Dean Howells in the New World

I looked and saw a splendid pageantry
Of beautiful women and of lordly men,
Taking their pleasure in a flowery plain,
Where poppies and the red anemone,
And many another leaf of cramoisy,
Flickered about their feet, and gave their stain
To heels of iron or satin, and the grain
Of silken garments floating far and free,
As in the dance they wove themselves or strayed
By twos together, or lightly smiled and bowed,
Or curtsied to each other, or else played
At games of mirth and pastime, unafraid
In their delight, and all so high and proud,
They seemed scarce of the earth whereon they trod.
I looked again and saw that flowery space
Stirring, as if alive, beneath the tread
That rested now upon an old man's head,
And now upon a baby's gasping face,
Or mother's bosom or the rounded grace
Of a girl's throat; and what had seemed the red
Of flowers was blood, in gouts and gushes shed
From hearts that broke under that frolic pace.
And now and then from out the dreadful floor
And arm or brow was lifted from the rest,
As if to strike in madness, or implore
For mercy; and anon some suffering breast
Heaved from the mass and sank; and as before
The revelers above them, thronged and pressed.

...The Progressive Dentist...

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

DENTISTS' STUDY CHAPTER, I. S. S.

Subscription price 25 cents yearly.

Free to Students

*All business communications should be addressed to J. S. CALMAN
26 E. 106th Street, New York.*

*All editorial communications should be addressed to Wm. MENDELSON
806 Sixth Avenue, New York.*

WILLIAM MENDELSON, '12 Editor-in-Chief
Dr. M. S. CALMAN }
LENA ROBINS '12 } Associate editors
N. A. POSNER '12 }

J. S. CALMAN, Business Manager
A. L. SELDIN }
N. A. POSNER '12 } Associate Business
A. CHINICH '12 } Managers
H. COHEN '14 }
M. RATNER '14 }

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

The Esch bill, proposing to tax poisonous matches out of existence, is now before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The ravages wrought by the phosphorus, used in the manufacture of matches, upon the teeth and jaw-bones of the workers engaged in the match industry is well known to all those informing themselves as to the diseases prevalent in our modern industries.

Every civilized country, according to Dr. J. B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, prohibits by statute the use of phosphorus in match making.

In this country, which, as usual, lags behind all other civilized countries in the race for social and industrial legislation, there exists a deplorable, aye, a criminal condition of affairs.

Not only do many children die annually as a result of eating the tops of matches made with phosphorus, but the men, women and children employed in the match industry are subjected to early and frequent loss of their teeth. Due to the use of phosphor, their jaw-bones rot and have to be removed, thus disfiguring for life hundreds of faces. Such is the heavy toll which these workers have to pay in order to eke out an existence.

All the suffering and the disfiguring of faces resulting from phosphorus poisoning is directly traceable to the greedy manufacturer, who finds it cheaper—perhaps we ought to use the high-sounding term, “good business economy,”—to use white phosphor.

The editors of the dental journals, as well as the “high priests” of the profession, complain about the public's indifference in regard to oral hygiene. But, pray, has a word been said or a finger been raised to aid the workers who, as the victims of “phossy-jaw,” are most vitally concerned in the campaign against the use of phosphor?

The use of phosphorus—a deadly poison—and its imperative prohibition should have been brought, by the dental profession, to

Congress' attention long before the Esch bill made its appearance in our national legislative halls.

Why has not this question been studied by the very people who are best fit to handle it? Why has not the cause of the "phossy-jaw" unfortunates been espoused by the dental profession?

The answer is not to be sought far afield. Those affected happen to be only poor working people. "There's a reason," you see.

Now that the bill is before the House Committee, it behooves the dental profession, as well as the dental journals, to carry on a vigorous campaign in favor of its passage.

The facts concerning the dangerous effects of the use of white phosphor should become part of the "stock in trade" of those editors, officials and dentists who are in a position to bring pressure to bear upon our worthy Solons at Washington.

To aggressively take part in and aid the movement which seeks to abolish the chief cause of "phossy-jaw" would mean that a real step in advance has been taken towards bringing nearer the oral hygiene movement to those people who are most in need of it.

On another page our readers will find an article appealing to the student to study and investigate the Socialist movement and its principles.

We intend to publish, from time to time, articles dealing with the basic principles of Socialism. THE PROGRESSIVE DENTIST is not sanguine enough to believe that the articles which it will publish will convince the majority of our student body of the necessity of realizing the Socialist programme. But we do hope that they may act as a stimulus for further study on the part of the thoughtful student.

This, our first article, is only an "appeal," a warning notice, if we may put it so. The "goods" will follow.

FIELD NOTES.

On Friday evening, February 9th, at a regular meeting of the Chapter, comrade Robert W. Bruere will lecture on "The Professional Man and Socialism." Discussion after the lecture. Miss Rose Karasik will render some vocal selections. The meeting will open at 8 p. m. sharp, at 56 St. Marks Place (8th Street). All students and practitioners are requested to come and bring their friends.

Meet your fellow-students and members of the profession at the First annual **Full Dress and Civic Ball** given by the **Dentists' Study Chapter, I. S. S.** at Royal Lyceum 10 West 114th St., on **Friday Eve. February 16th, 1912.** Ticket admitting one 25 cents

Dr. Wm. J. Robinson, editor of "The Critic and Guide, etc., President of the American Society of Medical Sociology, will lecture on "Three Means of Improving the Human Race," Friday evening March 8th, 1912. at Schützen Hall, 12 St. Marks Place (8th Street) The lecture will begin at 8 p. m. sharp. Admission free. You and your friends are welcome.

COLLEGE STUDENTS, STUDY SOCIALISM: AN APPEAL

By HERMAN MENDELSON.

Of all modern social movements there is perhaps not one deserving a more impartial and thorough study than the Socialist movement. There are several reasons for this. I propose to discuss two.

First, the tremendous vitality and rapid growth of the Socialist party in this country behooves the earnest student to study it as the greatest political phenomenon of the times. Not only have the party adherents increased in number, but they have elected several hundreds of representatives to the various municipal and state offices.

The time is fast approaching when our capitalist legislators will be forced to consider every important item of legislation from the standpoint of the effect it will have upon the organized members and sympathisers of the Socialist movement.

The student who will read the above lines may perhaps say: "Why, this is politics, and I don't see why I, a future 'professional,' should interest myself in politics. I don't expect to become a politician."

Quite so, it is earnestly hoped that you will not become a politician in the ordinary sense of that term. But we, the Socialists, urge you to study politics and political movements because they have a decided influence in moulding the character of our educational, social and economic institutions. These institutions, in their turn, put an indelible stamp upon each and every member of a given nation or community. It is the duty of every individual, on reaching the age of independent thinking, to inform himself on public matters, because the higher development of the individual depends just as much on the character of our institutions as it does upon his own earnestness, knowledge and industry.

Secondly, considered from a purely educational standpoint, the study of Socialism is of great value. In the words of Prof. Richard T. Ely, of Wisconsin University, it may be said that "nothing in the present day is likely to awaken the conscience of the ordinary man or woman, or to increase the sense of responsibility, as a thorough course in Socialism. The study of Socialism has proved the turning point in thousands of lives, and converted self-seeking men and women into self-sacrificing toilers of the masses."

A study of Socialist principles will give you a broader view of and the real standpoint from which to analyze the social problems confronting this nation. The Socialist movement offers the real solution to those problems. You who are to-day college students may be called upon whenever a national crisis may arise to take an active part in it. A knowledge of Socialist demands will be of inestimable value to you, because they are destined to exert an ever greater influence upon the character and settlement of those crisis.

The capitalist colleges educate mostly the men who influence our public life. In the course of their public career they occupy important offices, such as state-attorney, court-judges, etc., and upon their convictions, feelings and mode of thinking depends a great deal the

manner in which they discharge their public duties. Being born into the capitalist class and educated by capitalistically-minded teachers and professors, these public officials naturally interpret men and conditions from the capitalist class standpoint. If they happen to be, for example, judges, they will dole out capitalist justice, which means class justice. In a word, all those trained to serve capitalism will faithfully do so, because capitalist class interests will dominate their thoughts and actions.

Has it ever occurred to you why the members of the class with which you, as a student, come in daily contact think differently than the members of the working class? Why does your professor look at things from one angle and the worker from another? Why does the standpoint of the intellectual class differ so much from the working class? For the simple reason that the economic interests of the two classes differ widely.

Capitalist hirelings, including editors, preachers and teachers, think not as they will, but as they must. The ideas which the teachers inculcate in your minds are of necessity colored by the views of the class which is economically and socially supreme.

The student with a capitalist mind thinks that he will be an independent intellectual or technical worker because he happens to possess scientific and technical knowledge which, in his narrowness of mind, he considers as his own. But lo! Our brother student is mistaken. The master class buys so-called brains and knowledge on the overcrowded intellectual market just as it buys its raw material on the economic market. The intellectual product of capitalism is just as much a commodity subjected to the laws of supply and demand as is the worker who has nothing but his labor-power to sell. As proof, we beg you to notice the hundreds of your fellow graduates going about knocking at the doors of capitalism's scientific and medical institutions begging for the opportunity to make use of instruments which they have not and cannot buy because they lack the price to pay for them.

Capitalism, besides appropriating the results of science and technique for its own industrial purposes, has also created a condition of affairs making culture and education the privilege of the few. Its existing institutions of learning give the lie in the face of those extolling the virtues of our democratic education.

Physicians, dentists and other professionals are sometimes classed as social servants. They are supposed to work for the benefit of society and not for their own selfish ends. Ethically considered, this may be true enough. But when you will realize, as the Socialist student does already, that capitalism makes it impossible for us to become real social servants, then you will join us in our efforts to educate and awaken the conscience of our brother students and professionals.

Now, what does Socialism propose? Briefly stated, the Socialist philosophy points out that the attainments of modern education are the result of centuries of social development, and therefore, they should be the heritage of all men without distinction.

Socialism proposes to place the results of science and technique, by means of a systematically organized education, in the hands of the people, so that they may use it for the benefit of society instead of for the privileged few.

Socialism will not destroy culture, as some of our opponents claim. The Socialists do not, and cannot if they would want to, throw mankind back into barbarism. On the contrary, we want to elevate humanity to the highest level of civilization. We want to place educational opportunities within the reach of all, so that every member of society may develop according to his abilities and necessities.

This is the greatest goal mankind has ever had put before it. And it may very well realize it in this age, because it has the social, scientific and technical foundations to build upon.

The Socialist college student has bethought himself. He believes that you—the non-Socialist student—ought to be awakened to the realization of the fact that your mission is not fulfilled unless you join with the majority of the people—the working class—in helping to realize this goal.

SOCIALISM DEFINED.

By CHARLES H. KERR.

The word Socialism is a growing word. Most dictionary definitions tell only what the word used to mean. The latest dictionary definitions tell what Socialism looks like from the outside. But the word has come to stand for a very definite thing, that is to say, for a movement which started with the Communist Manifesto of 1848 and which now enrolls many millions of workers in all civilized lands. They know better than the dictionary-makers what Socialism means. These words of Liebknecht, a German Socialist, who until his death knew perhaps better than any other man the spirit of modern Socialism, explain briefly and clearly

WHAT SOCIALISM IS NOT.

Pity for poverty, enthusiasm for equality and freedom, recognition of social injustice and a desire to remove it, is not Socialism. Condemnation of wealth and respect for poverty, such as we find in Christianity and other religions, is not Socialism. The communism of early times, as it was before the existence of private property, and as it has at all times and among all peoples been the elusive dream of some enthusiasts, is not Socialism.

In all these appearances is lacking the real foundation of capitalist society with its class antagonisms. Modern Socialism is the child of capitalist society and its class antagonisms. Without these it could not be. Socialism and ethics are two separate things. This fact must be kept in mind.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS.

Socialism is the international movement of the wage-workers of the world for the destruction of the profit system, under which the tools of production are owned by capitalists and used for them by wage-workers, and the establishment of a system under which the workers shall own the land, the tools and the product. In other words, Socialism means the overthrow of the capitalist class and the abolition of the capitalist.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM.

As Professor Veblen has well said, "The Socialism that inspires hopes and fears to-day is of the school of Marx. No one is seriously apprehensive of any other so-called Socialistic movement." All the Socialist parties of the world are based on the principles first stated by Marx and Engels over sixty years ago. These are:

1. *Economic Determinism.*—The thoughts and feelings of any great mass of people, the customs they follow, the laws they make, the praise and the blame they express for different kinds of acts—all these are the natural and inevitable result of the way they get their living, the way they supply themselves with food and other necessities.

Apply this law to present-day Americans, and you will find them divided into two groups. The smaller, but up to now the stronger group, consists of capitalists, who live in comfort with little or no labor, because the people of the other group have to work for them.

The capitalists believe that to make profits from the labor of wage-workers is good, while for a wage-worker to steal from a capitalist or even to diminish his profits by taking part in a strike is bad. And the capitalists employ teachers, preachers and editors who hypnotize many wage-workers into thinking just as the capitalists do. But the more intelligent wage-workers have developed a new moral code of their own; they praise the worker who is loyal to the interests of this class, and they hate worst of all the SCAB—the traitor.

2. *Surplus Value.*—The wage-worker gets, on an average, what it costs him to live, no more, no less. The things he makes, which Socialists call commodities, exchange at just about their values, that is, according to the amount of labor required to make each commodity. Capitalists buy and sell these commodities. But the wage-worker has only one commodity to sell—his labor-power. He sells it for its value. But in two or three hours of the day he produces the equivalent of his wages; while he works from six to ten hours longer. In these hours he produces what Socialists call SURPLUS VALUE for the capitalists.

3. *The Class Struggle.*—This surplus value now belongs to the capitalists, because they OWN the land, the machinery, the raw materials. They pay the laborers their wages and they take the rest. And as machinery improves, the capitalist's share of the product ever grows larger, the worker's smaller. The capitalists

think this is right; so do the "good" workers, the ones who believe in the morals that the capitalist-paid teachers and preachers pump into them. But the clear-headed wage-workers, those who think for themselves, want to keep the good things they produce. They want to abolish the capitalists and become the owners of the tools they use and the things they make. The capitalists will not let go without a struggle. So the class struggle is on.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY of the civilized world, organized in every capitalist country, is the machine through which the wage-workers are carrying on their struggle. It is not their only machine. The unions are another. In France the unions are more revolutionary and aggressive than the party itself.

In America thus far the unions have for the most part been led by petty politicians who received favors from capitalists and carried on the union activities in a way to hurt the capitalists as little as possible. There are signs of change, and one of the most important tasks for the Socialist party in America to-day is to make the unions truly revolutionary.

Telephone 515 Orchard

Manhattan Dental Supply Co.

DENTAL SUPPLIES
GOLD AND TEETH

We carry the best line in Dental Specialties

415 GRAND ST.

NEW YORK

☞ A little saving here and there goes a long way in the end

M. BRAUDE

DENTAL SUPPLIES AND SPECIALTIES

122 EAST 103RD STREET

NEW YORK

All Dental goods at very reasonable prices

Our motto is: Once we sell you goods you'll always deal with us

Give me a trial and be convinced

D. SHULL

✽ HIGH GRADE TAILOR ✽

Suits Made to Order

73 Second Avenue

Bet. 4th and 5th Sts.

NEW YORK

Once a Customer, always a Customer

Dentists and Dental students may join the Dentists' Study Chapter I. S. S. which was organized for the purpose of promoting an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women

For information address J. S. Calman
Sec'y 26 East, 106th Street, New York

In answering advertisements please mention the Progressive Dentist

To buy of us means a saving to you

Call and convince yourself

J. WOLINSKY DENTAL SUPPLIES

411 GRAND STREET

Near Clinton St.

Tel. 857 Orchard

New York

Second Hand Dental Machinery and Furniture
Bought, Sold and Exchanged.

Phone 6851 Lenox

E. TISHIP MECHANICAL DENTIST

First Class Work Guaranteed

Prompt Service

PRICES REASONABLE

1629 LEXINGTON AVENUE

Near 103rd Street

NEW YORK

Telephone 1697 HARLEM

COMPLIMENTS OF

H. CAPLAN

❧ *Official Photographer* ❧

for classes 1908-1909-1910-1912 N. Y. C. D.

1529 Madison Avenue

CORNER 104th STREET

NEW YORK

Branch: 67 MANHATTAN AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In answering advertisements please mention the Progressive Dentist

To buy of us means a Saving to you

Call and convince yourself

Enterprise Dental Supply Co., Inc.

GOLD, SOLDER, HIGH GRADE TEETH
AND DENTAL SPECIALTIES

75 St. MARKS PLACE (8th St.)

Near 1st Ave.

NEW YORK

10% discount to students

AN UP-TO-DATE LABORATORY

FOR AN UP-TO-DATE DENTIST

IDEAL WORK

MODERATE PRICES

J. CANTOR

DENTAL LABORATORY

1963 Daly Ave., cor. Tremont, Bronx, New York

GET YOUR FULL DRESS SUIT

for the Full Dress and Civic Ball

given by the

DENTISTS' STUDY CHAPTER I. S. S.

for Friday Evening February 16th 1912

at

SPECTOR & RUBIN

UP-TO-DATE

WEDDING DRESSES FULL DRESS
SUITS and OPERA CAPES

TO HIRE AND FOR SALE

1623 Madison Avenue

Bet. 108th & 109th St.

PHONE 887 HARLEM

New York



The Advertisers support this paper. Patronize the advertisers

"GOLBAC"

(Patented-Copyright)

A Special Gold Backing

GOLD SHELLS
GOLD SOLDERS
GOLD PLATES
GOLD CLASP
GOLD "STIFKLASP"
GOLD CYLINDERS

IMPERIAL ALLOYS

TELEPHONE: | Downtown, 2427 Stuyvesant
| Uptown, 7674 Morningside

I. STERN & CO.

Manufacturers of

DENTAL GOLD SPECIALTIES

Gold Platinum and Silver Refiners

High-Grade Teeth and Dental Specialties

Branch Salesroom

Office, Factory and Salesroom

30 EAST 14th ST.

112 WEST 116th ST.

NEW YORK

Sole Agent for

KELLER'S AKME CEMENTS
for Crown and Bridge
Inlay and Copper

**KELLER'S MASTODON
CEMENT**
For Treatment

Sole Eastern Agent
**INTERNATIONAL TEETH
AND PORCELAIN CROWNS**

IMPORTED RUBBER

