

## THE POLITICS OF CAPITALISM.

(Continued from page 5)

## The Climax of the Class Struggle.

The war-time experiments at the Minister of Munitions and in the private management of National Factories, with Shipping Controllers, Labour Ministries, and all the new offices of the bureaucracy, will be improved on until we have "Socialism" without the Socialists, the "Capitalists" without Capitalism, and, probably, the Golden "International" instead of the Red International. "Militarism," and all the accompanying measures, we can take it as assured, will remain with us so long as Capitalism endures. To gird at these things and to fight them as if they were evils in themselves is no work for Socialists. The political revolution accomplished by the Compulsion Laws, the Munitions Acts, the War Governments, and the economic transformations caused by "the Engineers' War," and revealed on every hand in the last eighteen months, call for a renewal of uncompromising and revolutionary Socialist propaganda, aiming at nothing less than the conquest of industrial and political power by the working class.

There is no doubt that Capitalism is preparing the domain of its activities for the social order which will take over its inheritance of an organized and highly-productive industrial system. But, if the portents of today mean anything, this transformation will only be achieved after a long continued and ever more intense class-struggle extending through what are likely to be some of the stormiest years in human history. It is our business, it is our duty, it is our privilege, it is our joy, to prepare the working class for the great historic effort which shall culminate in the Social Revolution. It is coming, and the winds of evening and the red glow of this bloody sunset write anew, across the heavens, the watchword of Marx—justified and wondrous prophet of all this pageant that wends before us, "Workers of all lands, Unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a World to win!"

THE END.

## PLATFORM

## Socialist Party of Canada

We, the Socialist Party of Canada affirm our allegiance to, and support of the principles and programme of the revolutionary working class.

Labor, applied to natural resources, produces all wealth. The present economic system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of production, consequently, all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is, therefore, master; the worker a slave.

So long as the capitalist class remains in possession of the reins of government all the powers of the State will be used to protect and defend its property rights in the means of wealth production and its control of the product of labor.

The capitalist system gives to the capitalist an ever-swelling stream of profits, and to the worker, an ever increasing measure of misery and degradation.

The interest of the working class lies in setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system, under which this exploitation, at the point of production, is cloaked. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into socially controlled economic forces.

The irrepressible conflict of interest between the capitalist and the worker necessarily expresses itself as a struggle for political supremacy. This is the Class Struggle.

Therefore we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada, with the object of conquering the political powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic programme of the working class, as follows:

- 1—The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railroads, etc.) into collective means of production.
- 2—The organization and management of industry by the working class.
- 3—The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

## Correspondence

Editor, Western Clarion:

I have pleasure in renewing my sub to the Clarion. I look forward to every issue of the Clarion as there is always some good stuff in it. I attended a meeting in Manchester recently at which J. T. Walton Newbold made a speech on the International Situation. During the course of his speech he mentioned that during his visit to Germany he saw railway locomotives which had been made at Messrs Krupp, Essen, to the order of Messrs Vickers of Manchester, Barrow, etc., for a South African contract. This no doubt would be very interesting to any unemployed engineers in the audience to find that cheap labour in Germany or elsewhere is very useful to the employing class in cutting down wages and increasing hours in England. I think the Lancashire cotton industry is in a parlous state and judging by the amount of mill machinery exported (particularly by Platt Bros. Ltd., Oldham) to India, China and Japan during the past few years I cannot see it getting back to its pre-war status as Lancashire cotton operatives cannot live on a handful of rice like workers in eastern countries.

There is a rather interesting review in the October "Labour-Monthly" of two books on conditions in India: Report on an Inquiry into the wages and hours of labour in the Bombay cotton mill industry, by G. Findlay Sherias, Labour Office, Government of Bombay 1923 R3; Report on an Inquiry into working class budget in Bombay, by G. F. Sherias, Labour Office, Government of Bombay, R3 14. The following is an extract from the review of the first book: "Take, for instance, the first inquiry into the wage and hours worked in the mill industry. Its results are not a little vitiated by the fact that they depend purely and solely on voluntary returns made by the employers on forms submitted to them to fill up. Even so, it is interesting to notice that the returns, which relate to rather less than 200,000 workers, indicate an average daily wage for men, of only twenty annas (about 1s. 8d.). Assuming four weeks of six days worked in the month this would only yield a monthly income of 30 rupees (about £2). Women are of course, paid much less; the average monthly wage being only half that of men. Even the average hours of labour represent a total of sixty hours or over for a working week of six days."

The following is an extract from the review of the second book: "The rapid growth of the Bombay industrial proletariat, the absence of real legal protection for the workers, and the indifference of the millionaires, have resulted in conditions which can only be compared with those described by Engels in his account of the state of the working class in England in 1844. The housing conditions of the Bombay mill workers are notorious, and some appalling details are given in the book. The following are some of the conclusions arrived at:

"About 97 per cent of the working class families live in single room and tenements; 70 per cent of the total tenements in Bombay consist of one room only and 14 per cent of two rooms. Two-thirds of the population of Bombay city live in one room as against six per cent in London. There are 3125 one-roomed tenements containing at least two families, 270 of them housing five or more families in the single room.

"It is eloquent of the quality of these dwellings that out of 2,473 cases the water supply was reckoned good in 234 because there was at least one tap for eight tenements. In 1423 cases there was only one tap for between eight to ten tenements; in the remaining 816 cases the single tap served for more than sixteen tenements. The natural result is shown in the figures of infantile mortality in Bombay. The average number of deaths under one year per 1000 births during the five years ended 1922 was 572. The figure in 1921 was 666. The corresponding figures in other towns in 1921 were 281 in Madras; 135 in Berlin; 95 in Paris; 80 in London; 71 in New York. The direct connection between overcrowding and the high rate of infantile mortality is shown by the facts that for whole families occupying one room or less the mortality figure reaches the awful figure of 828 decreasing as the number of rooms increases until for four or more rooms it is as low as 133."

If you have a spare copy of the Clarion for September 1, 1923 I should be glad if you would send me as my copy did not arrive, so apparently got lost in the post. I conclude with kindest regards.

Yours fraternally,  
J. YATES.

Manchester, Eng.

26th, October, 1923.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE

(Continued from page 1)

Until March 1921 the number of unemployed again increased gradually, and by this time 91,800 were again in receipt of benefit. In the course of the year 1921 the number of unemployed again decreased. By December the number was only 9,800.

As compared with a total of 8½ million persons in receipt of wages, at present there are only 1,423 unemployed in France, registered as receiving benefit. In Paris there are 130 persons receiving the

dole. This improvement in the labor market in comparison with pre-war conditions is due to the following causes: First, decrease in the number of workers owing to war losses; secondly, the introduction of the eight hour day; and thirdly, the recent economic recuperation. France is obliged to employ many foreign workers. In the year 1922 the agencies providing foreign labour found work for 117,000 workers. To these must be added the 53,000 foreign workers who have found employment through the direct agency of the municipal labour exchanges. This makes a total of 170,000 workers. The 117,000 workers procured through the special labour exchanges for foreigners belong to the following nations in the following proportions: Italians 54,800; Poles 31,300; Spaniards 9,200; Portuguese 8,000; Russian 3,900; Belgians 3,200; Czechoslovakians 1,300; North Africans 700; Greeks 600. The remainder is divided among various small groups.

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