

## IMMIGRATION

ALTHOUGH the majority of our own farmers have either been ruined or are on the verge of bankruptcy, carefully nursed immigration to Canada—a la Dickens' "Eden"—is now prevalent; those of British stock being preferred. Immigration of those capable of enriching the country (i.e., the profiteers who own and run "the country") as well as that army who live and mean to continue living by letting "George" do the dirty work, is the real objective of the move. Anything that "would check immigration" of the right kind, is viewed with horror. But our friends the parasites, true to type, want to reap without the expense of having sowed; for they remember that, although only 75,000 entered in 1922, in the pre-war "prosperous" period from 1903 to 1912, Canada received a yearly average of over 220,000 immigrants, the outfitting of whom, because unavoidable, constituted the cheapest business Canadian merchants ever had, and thus created a tremendous boom.

The latest instance of this parasite propensity is furnished by a band of some 400 or 500 Scottish Highlanders who were brought to Canada, and arrived filled with hope, optimism and ambition "to succeed," but the bulk of whom ended, housed in one building, and largely dependent upon the charity of friends; as was recently pointed out "in the House" by a Progressive M. P. from Red Deer, Alta.

Thus, it is clear, material conditions compel emigration, and also dictate and control the numbers and kind of the incomers; and so, as Socialists are aware who know the materialistic explanation of history, it has always been. Hence, just as it is now impossible to have organized immigration into relatively overcrowded and capitalism-shocked Britain, so at one period of human development, immigration was universally a drug in the market. That was when primitive tribal communism obtained. In that early communist society there were no class divisions of rich and poor, masters and slaves, capital-

ists and wage slaves, because all life-necessaries were owned in common. Hunting and fishing and, when these sometimes failed, dependence upon cannibalism, were the usual means of existing.

In the inter-tribal wars, the best way to dispose of any prisoners had been to eat them, and for a modern proof of this, chapter X. of Darwin's "Voyage of the Beagle," should be consulted. Only such a limited number of captives were spared as could be used in filling up the gaps made by war in the victorious tribe. In "them happy days" farming, because unknown, was not practised. But when the "farmer" did enter the scene, consequent on the discovery of the domestication of animals of food (etc.) value, and the adoption of agriculture; then immigration and the more the merrier—became a live issue! Thereafter, the brilliant idea had dawned on humanity that all captives' lives would be better spared so that, as slaves, they should provide an indefinite number of years' enjoyment and food for their captors. Thus was first created the age-old slave class which broke through the shattered egg-shell of primitive classless communism.

Of course, such slaves were considered aliens. We may see in Leviticus xxv., 35-48, early traces of that common vice—prejudice against foreigners; and we read how the Jews had carefully fixed it, (despite the earlier Mosaic command to love their neighbors as they loved themselves), that in their transition tribal society, only the aliens should suffer chattel slavery. And yet (such was fate) we find that even "the native sons" hard hit by poverty, couldn't entirely escape bondage; for—man proposes, but it is the material environment that disposes. And today in Canada our capitalist governments and their toadies in various spheres insist on transforming the detested aliens into what they dub as "New Canadians!"

As it was by forced foreign immigration that the first breach was made in tribal communism, so, many centuries later, alienism helped to give it its death blow. This was when commercialism, money and usury had developed, and (for example) a large foreign population, owing to the easier living to be made had been attracted to the Greek or Roman tribes. But by gens or clan customs, foreigners were excluded from all public rights. Now, these strangers had become too numerous, important, necessary and powerful to be so unjustly treated. Therefore, one of two courses had to be followed—either the foreigners must remain deprived of the rights they required, or the old tribal organization would have to be thrown aside in order to grant them those rights. As matters turned out, it was the foreigners that won. Tribalism had to be left behind in the march of progress, having now proved itself too narrow, selfish and exclusive; in fact, too clannish, a term of reproach to this day! By attacking aliens, as such, it will thus be seen how primitive are the ideas of those who practice this. It is capitalism—the cause of unemployment, commercial rivalry, disunion, war and hatred—that must be attacked and not any mere effects therefrom. Against the evils of capitalism international unity of workers, irrespective of color, race, sex or creed, is the watchword of progress and of the future!

So, when all is said and done, both for the farmer and the artisan immigrant, it is very largely a case of "out of the frying pan into the fire." Fostered by capitalist agencies, immigration partakes of the same character as ordinary offers of jobs to workers from private business concerns—in either case it is profits and surplus values that are looked to, and neither have any particular scruples in attaining their ends. In reality, as our "Slave of the Farm" points out, the farmer is just a sort of big interest exploited worker in a factory whose roof is the sky.

The immigrant comes here seeking prosperity and freedom and too often finds he has but followed a mirage! Let him, therefore, build his hopes upon the sure scientific foundations of Socialism; and whether his reward come soon or late, there will not, as at present, be the disillusionment, heart break and disappointment that are the universal concomitants of capitalism at home —OR ABROAD!

## HERE AND NOW

We are at the below zero weather again, financially. Our figures this issue are manifestly an indication of what to avoid. They say the credit system is bound to collapse sometime. If it were to collapse now .....look at the debts we'd escape.

Meantime, look at these figures. We challenge anyone to say they are hard to read. On the other hand, we assert that they are hard to understand:—

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PROGRESS

## 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.