In the process of producing goods, the capitalist mode of production emerges, which is based on the exploitation of workers. This mode of production, based on the increasing alienation of the worker from his or her labor, leads to the creation of wealth. The exploitation of the worker by the capitalist results in the accumulation of capital, which is then used to reproduce the conditions of the labor process. This cycle of exploitation and reproduction is repeated, leading to the growth of capitalist society.

In this process, the labor of men gives the form of value. The process of labor is not just the act of producing goods, but also the act of appropriating the labor of others. This appropriation is not just for the benefit of the capitalist, but also for the benefit of society as a whole. The labor of men is a means to an end, and this end is the production of wealth.

The accumulation of capital is not just a means to an end, but also a source of power. The power of the capitalist is not just based on the accumulation of capital, but also on the control of the labor process. This control is not just based on the use of force, but also on the use of ideology. The ideology of capitalism, which is based on the idea that the market is a natural force, is used to justify the exploitation of workers.

In conclusion, the capitalist mode of production is a system of exploitation, profit, and power. The labor of men is the source of value, and the accumulation of capital is the source of power. This system is not just a means to an end, but also a source of resistance. The labor of men is a source of power, and the exploitation of this power is the basis of resistance.