

An example of a bias made in this speech is when Charles Kane said “the working man” referring to the majority of citizens that work. That was an example of gender bias. He could have said working citizens. Another example of gender bias is when the campaigner stated there is only one man who can rid the politics of this State of the evil domination of Boss Jim Gettys. He could have said there is a person I believe could rid the politics of this state of the evil domination of Boss Jim Gettys.

An example of a fallacy is when Kane stated that his sole purpose was to point out and make public the dishonesty, and downright villainy of Jim Gettys’ political machine. He was using an Ad hominen fallacy. Kane also used the Scapegoating fallacy because he blamed Jim Gettys for every corrupt thing that had took place during the time Gettys was Governor of State. When Kane stated that he would make his promises now if he was not too busy arranging to keep them, (Kane, 1941), that was the use of the begging the question fallacy. Another form of the example of begging the question fallacy was when Kane stated, “ Every straw vote, every independent poll shows that I’ll be elected. Now I can afford to make some promises!” (Kane, 1941)

Parallelism was used; an example of this is when Kane stated, “The working man and the slum child know they can expect my best efforts in their interests. The decent, ordinary citizens know that I’ll do everything in my power to protect the underprivileged, the underpaid, and the the underfed!” (Kane, 1941) There were examples of Euphemism, Kane used the terms underprivileged, underpaid, and underfed which were the more appropriate terms to say instead of using poor, pitiable or broke. Kane addressed arguments and counterarguments with hope and confidence. Whenever an argument was made, the counterargument was backed up with some level of surety. For example Kane stated “Here's one promise I'll make, and boss Jim Gettys

knows I'll keep it: My first official act as Governor of this State will be to appoint a Special District Attorney to arrange for the indictment, prosecution, and conviction of Boss Jim W. Gettys!" (Kane, 1941)

The argument was that he was going to make one promise that Jim Gettys knew he was going to keep. The counterargument is that when Kane was elected as Governor of the State he would appoint a special district attorney to arrange for the indictment, prosecution, and the conviction of Jim Gettys. Kane's arguments were effective because they had premise or a conclusion to a premise. An argument is effective when the speaker can validate or support their opinion. Kane did this for every argument and counterargument he gave they were either facts or believable information that followed.

Kane made me believe every idea or plan he had. The object of an effective argument thrives on the speaker or author's ability to persuade the reader or listener to change what they thought about the particular subject at hand. Kane was able to do this gracefully.