(Taken from a history of Texas of that is 20 years old , but I do not think this section has ever been amended.)

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 2. Every male person subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who shall have attained the age of/~~22~~ twenty-one years, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in this State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district or county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector; and every male person of foreign birth, subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who, at any time before an elewtion, shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in accordance with the federal naturalization laws, and shall have resided in thisState one year year next preceding such election, and the last six months in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector; and all electors shall vote in the election precinct of their residence; provided, that electors living in any unorganized county may vote at any election precinct in the county to which such county is attached for judicial purposes."

This section 2 could be amended to make it conform to the ''completed registration requirements necessary for United States citizenship'' by simply omitting all of section 2 after the words ''qualified elector'' occurring at the centre of line five. Since all our counties are now organized the latter part of the section is out of date, and ought to be eliminated. A few of the states, in the early days, thought to attract setlers by conferring citizenship on the easiest possible terms. This light esteem of the privilege of the ballot has oftener worked to the harm of the state, than for its advancement. Foreigners, who do not know our language, who do not intend completing registration, are qualified electors in Texas. A Sicilian, working in the rice fields of Texas, who on shipboard has been taught to sign his name, but cannot speak the English language, has never voted in his native island, has no conception of the far-reaching consequences of a vote, has his polltax paid for him and decides questions of government in Texas. By omitting allof section 2 after ''qualified elector'' the foreigner would be on exactly the same footing as all other electors in the state of Texas. This may be as much of a change as can be secured. However our border position warrants our safeguarding Texas elections against the possible exploitation of alien electors. The requirement of the States of Cal. Min. Utah, and N.Y. that naturalization must be completed ninety days prior to the election in which he offers to vote, would be a wise one for us./~~and the suffrage~~

The Sec 2 could be amended thus:

''Every( ) person subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who shall have attained the aga of twenty-one years, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this state one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district or county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector. And every ( ) person of foreign birth, subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications,who ninety days before an election, shall have become a citizen of the United States inaccordance with the Federal Naturalization Laws, and shall have resided in this State one year next preceding such election, and the last six months in thecounty in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector.''

Such amendment could not be considered drastic by any one except some grandstand candidate who might need the ignorant or alien vote for his election. Some day for the protection of American democracy all voters of Twentyone years will be required to have completed an education, equal to the grammar grades of the public schools. There will be ''Boards of Citizenship'' examining youth that come of age in every county, and such boards will be as carefully selected as the school board. Democracy, carried on on such a gigantic scale as we know it, will fail unless founded and grounded on a far more thoughtful electorate than we have today. and corruption more harshly dealt with. It is to the young legislators, who see so clearly these dangers to the electorate, that Texas looks with such justifiable hope.