“SEC. 55. THE ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.—The Enlisted Reserve Corps shall consist of persons voluntarily enlisted therein. The period of enlistment shall be three years, except in the case of persons who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps at some time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, who may be enlisted for one-year periods and who, in time of peace, shall be entitled to discharge within ninety days if they make application therefor. Enlistment shall be limited to persons eligible for enlistment in the Regular Army who have had such military or technical training as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of War, except that for original enlistments in railway operating units the maximum age limit shall be forty-five years. All enlistments in force at the outbreak of war, or entered into during its continuation, whether in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, shall continue in force until six months after its termination unless sooner terminated by the President.”

Approved, June 8, 1926.

CHAP. 495.—An Act To amend the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, so as to permit the Secretary of War to detail enlisted men to educational institutions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the next to the last paragraph of section 127a of the Act entitled “An Act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes,” approved June 3, 1916, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the paragraph will read as follows:

“The Secretary of War is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to detail not to exceed 2 per centum of the commissioned officers and one-half of 1 per centum of the enlisted men of the Regular Army in any fiscal year as students at such technical, professional, and other educational institutions, or as students, observers, or investigators at such industrial plants, hospitals, and other places as shall be best suited to enable such officers or enlisted men to acquire a knowledge of or experience in the specialties in which it is deemed necessary that such officers or enlisted men shall perfect themselves. The number of officers so detailed shall, as far as practicable, be distributed proportionately among the various branches: Provided, That no expense shall be incurred by the United States in addition to pay and allowances of the officers or enlisted men so detailed, except for the cost of tuition at such technical, professional, and other educational institutions: And provided further, That the allowances and tuition for enlisted men during the period of such detail may be paid from any funds appropriated for or allotted to the procurement branches: And provided further, That the Secretary of War may fix the length of enlistments for this purpose at three years or less, and the total length of detail of an enlisted man shall not exceed 50 per centum of his enlistment period.”

Approved, June 8, 1926.

CHAP. 496.—An Act To convey to the city of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, certain Government property.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered and directed to convey, by usual quitclaim deed, to the city of Oshkosh, Wisconsin,
for street purposes and no other, that portion of the present post-office site in said city, eighteen feet in width and which extends along the north side of Washington Boulevard ninety-five feet west from the corner of Jefferson Avenue, said eighteen-foot strip being the same portion of said site now desired by the city of Oshkosh for street purposes: Provided, That the city of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, shall grant an easement, or perpetual right, to allow the steps to the Federal building in said city, to remain in their present position and be not interfered with.

Approved, June 8, 1926.

CHAP. 497.—An Act Granting the consent of Congress to the Georgia-Florida Bridge Company, to construct a toll bridge across the Chattahoochee River at or near Neals Landing, in Seminole County, Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Georgia-Florida Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Chattahoochee River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation between a point at or near Neals Landing, Seminole County, Georgia, and a point opposite in the State of Florida, in accordance with the provision of the Act entitled, "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

Sec. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Georgia-Florida Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches and terminals as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation and expropriation of property in such State.

Sec. 3. The said Georgia-Florida Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Sec. 4. After the completion of such bridge, as determined by the Secretary of War, either the State of Georgia, the State of Florida, any political subdivision of either of such States, within or adjoining which any part of such bridge is located, or any two or more of them jointly, may at any time acquire and take over all right, title, and interest in such bridge and its approaches, and any interest in real property necessary therefor, by purchase or by condemnation in accordance with the laws of either of such States governing the acquisition of private property for public purposes by condemnation. If at any time after the expiration of five years after the completion of such bridge the same is acquired by condemnation the amount of damages or compensation to be allowed shall not include good will, going value, or prospective revenues or profits, but shall be limited to the sum of (1) the actual cost of constructing such bridge and its approaches, less a reasonable deduction for actual depreciation in value, (2) the actual cost of