
World's Fair Edition

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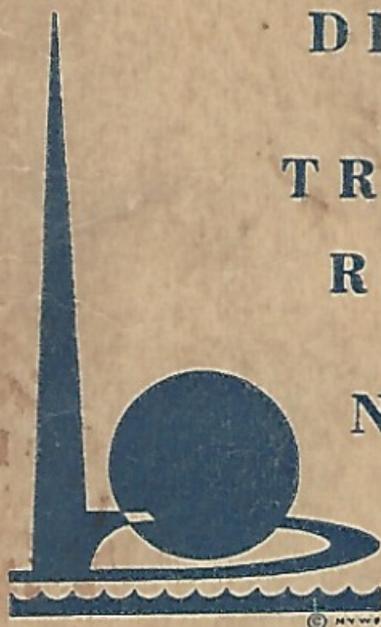
TRAFFIC

RULES

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New York City

1939



INCLUDING

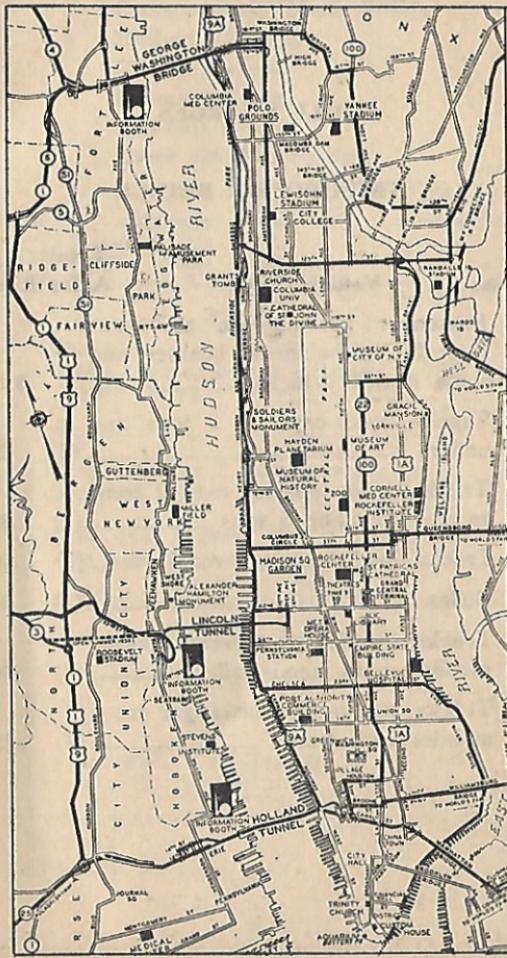
Maps, Traffic Violation Fines,
Bridge and Tunnel Toll Charges and Regulations.

PUBLISHED BY
FEDERATED CARRIERS COUNCIL
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

16 COURT STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

INSURANCE COMPANY
(A Stock Company)
DISTRICT OFFICE
2307 Beverly Road
Brooklyn, New York
Telephone Buckminster 4-3504

Tunnels, Bridges & Points of Interest in Manhattan



**TOLL CHARGES
FOR
TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE**

Class	Vehicle Type	Total Axles	Rate
1.	Passenger automobiles, all types taxicabs, ambulances, hearses and horse drawn vehicles	(2)	\$.25
2.	Trucks, load capacity 2 tons and under	(2)	.25
3.	Trucks, load capacity over 2 tons, to and including 5 tons	(2)	.35
4.	Trucks, load capacity over 5 tons.....	(2)	.50
5.	Buses	(2)	.50
6.	Trucks, tractors or passenger automobiles with semi-trailer	(3)	.60
7.	Trucks, tractors or passenger automobiles with trailer	(4)	.75

**TOLL CHARGES FOR
George Washington Bridge
Holland Tunnel
Lincoln Tunnel
Bayonne Bridge
Goethals Bridge
Outer Bridge Crossing**

Class	Vehicle Type	Total Axles	Rate
1.	Passenger Auto Horse-drawn Vehicle (Bridges Only)	} (2)	\$.50
2.	Motorcycle Animals ridden, led or herded (Bridges Only)		
3.	Bus	(2 & 3)	1.00
4.	Truck, not over 2 tons capacity Tractor	} (2)	.50
5.	Truck, over 2 tons but not over 5 tons capacity		
6.	Truck, over 5 tons capacity	(2)	1.00
7.	Passenger Auto with Semi-Trailer	(3)	.75
8.	Tractor with Semi-Trailer Truck Tractor	} (3)	1.00
9.	Tractor with Semi-Trailer Truck with Trailer		
	Pedestrians with or without Bicycles (Bridges Only)	} (4)	1.50
			.05

**RULES & REGULATIONS
AFFECTING TRAFFIC IN
THE CITY OF NEW YORK**



THE LAW OF LIGHTS

Traffic control signal legend.

Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic signals exhibiting the word "Go," "caution" or "Stop" or exhibiting different colored lights one at a time the following colors and said terms shall mean:

- (1) Green alone or "Go"—The driver facing the signal may proceed as permitted herein.
- (2) Red alone or "Stop"—The driver facing the signal shall stop as provided herein.
- (3) Red with green arrow—The driver facing such signal may make the movement indicated by such arrow.

(a) Rule of stops and turns on synchronized light system.

- (1) A driver shall stop back of the pedestrian crosswalk on the near side of any intersection he is approaching when the light ahead of him shall turn red.
- (2) A driver turning into or from or crossing a street controlled by such a system at intersections at which there is no light shall obey the rule of turns and crossings as if a light were placed at the intersection where he is turning or crossing.

(b) Rule of turns and crossings on a progressive system.

- (1) The time to cross or turn on a progressive system shall be governed by the color of the nearest light in the direction from which traffic is traveling on such system.

(c) Rule of stops on a progressive system or isolated light.

On a street controlled by a progressive light control system or where there is an isolated light, a driver shall not be obliged to stop at intersections between him and a signal of red, but he shall stop at the near side crosswalk of the intersection at which said signal shall be set at red.

Rule of turns on lights.

The color of the light referred to shall be the color facing the driver when he is driving straight ahead before turning.

- (a) A right turn shall be made on a green light only.
- (b) A left turn shall be made on a green light only.
- (c) A driver, intending to make a left turn, who has passed beyond the nearside crosswalk and is waiting on the intersecting street when the light ahead turns red, shall complete a left turn when the light on the intersecting street turns green.

(d) A driver shall not turn on red except:

1. When the police officer shall permit him to do so.
2. When a sign permits him to do so.
3. When a green arrow permits him to do so.

Dangerous driving, speeding; play streets; brakes and steering tests; eight-foot law; right of way and stop streets; one speed roads.

Dangerous driving.

Dangerous driving shall mean driving, using or operating any vehicle or appliance or accessory thereof (1) in a manner which unreasonably interferes with the free and proper use of a private or public street or roadway or a footwalk thereof, (2) or unreasonably endangers the users thereof, (3) or the driver himself, (4) or any occupant of the vehicle he operates

(5) or property.

Dangerous driving is forbidden.

Any person who commits any of the acts contained in the following subdivisions shall be guilty of dangerous driving. The provisions in said subdivision shall not, however, be exclusive.

(a) Weaving—It shall be unlawful for any driver to weave in and out of traffic faster than nearby drivers unreasonably interfering with the right-of-way of drivers on the right or left.

(b) Cutting—When traffic is traveling in parallel lines, no driver shall cut from one line of travel to another and unreasonably interfere with the right-of-way of any driver affected by such change in lines, except in an emergency. It shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of subdivisions (a) and (b) if any adjacent vehicle into the path of which the cut is made shall slacken its pace abruptly or swerve into any parallel lane or near to any obstruction in the street or object on the side thereof.

(c) Swinging on red—It shall be presumptive evidence of dangerous driving for a driver to make a right turn on a red light unless directed by a traffic officer, an official traffic sign or a green arrow.

(d) The wrong side on blind curve—It shall be presumptive evidence of dangerous driving for a driver while traveling on a blind curve on a two-way highway to drive with any part of his vehicle on the wrong side of the highway.

(e) The wrong side up a hill—It shall be presumptive evidence of dangerous driving for a driver while ascending a hill to drive with any part of his vehicle on the wrong side of the highway within a distance of 300 feet of the crest of the hill.

(f) Risky speed—It shall be presumptive evidence of dangerous driving for a driver to speed

fifteen miles an hour or over more than the speed limit fixed according to law below thirty five miles an hour or to speed fifty miles an hour or over where the speed limit is fixed between thirty-five and forty miles an hour.

Penalty for dangerous driving.

Any person convicted of dangerous driving shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not to exceed ninety days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Speed limits and variations thereof.

1. A driver of any vehicle shall not drive at a rate faster than twenty-five miles per hour.

2. The police commissioner, however, and in the case of streets or roadways under his jurisdiction, the park commissioner, shall have the power to vary the rate of speed on all streets and other roadways within the limitations of twenty and forty miles per hour for all vehicles. Any variations so made shall be reported in writing forthwith to the chief city magistrate and the city clerk and shall be published in the CITY RECORD, but such notice or publication shall not be a prerequisite to the validity of the variation. Any variation made shall be posted on signs at prominent points on the street or roadway affected. Any person who drives faster on any street or other roadway than the limits posted on such signs shall be guilty of violating this section against speeding.

3. Notwithstanding the above provisions the police commissioner shall have power to designate the following special places for speeds of with the speed limit stated thereon. A driver ten or fifteen miles an hour by posting signs shall not proceed at a greater rate of speed at said places than indicated on the signs.

(a) Schools or other educational institutions between the period of one hour before the open-

ing of such schools and one hour after the closing of school sessions.

(b) A play street during the hours when such street is set aside for such purpose.

(c) Any place at which in his judgment because of slippery pavement or other hazard speed should be reduced. At such points he may post a sign with the word "Slow," "Caution" or "Danger" with the speed permitted. But such signs shall govern only the particular places designated.

Speed of authorized emergency vehicles.

The speed limitations set forth in this article shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles responding to emergency calls when the drivers thereof sound audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle. The provision shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the street, nor shall it protect the driver of any such vehicle from the consequence of reckless disregard of the safety of others.

Punishment for violation of speed limits.

A person violating any of the provisions against speeding shall be subject to the following punishment:

1. For the first offense, by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than two days nor more than ten days.

2. For the second offense, by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than seventy-five dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than three days nor more than twenty days.

3. For the third offense, by a fine of not less than thirty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than five days nor more than thirty days.

The penalties herein provided for the speed law shall include both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

A driver shall be punished as a second or third offender if the second or third offense shall have been committed within eighteen months after the first offense.

Streets designated as play streets.

The following regulations shall govern traffic on all streets of the city designated as play streets:

1. Play streets, designated as such by constituted legal authority, are to be used, primarily, for children to play in;

2. All vehicles are prohibited from using any street, designated as a play street, except as the requirements of the occupants and owners of the property abutting such play street may call for.

3. The police department shall be responsible for the erection of appropriate signs at all intersections of play streets designated by constituted legal authority, which signs shall indicate the hours during which such streets are set aside as play streets.

Brakes and steering tests.

Every motor vehicle shall be provided with adequate brakes and steering mechanism in good working order and sufficient to control such vehicle when in use.

Every motor vehicle shall have brakes which are capable of bringing it to a full stop when operated at twenty miles an hour on dry pavement on level ground within the following distances from the point where such brakes are first applied:

2-wheel brakes	45 feet
4-wheel brakes	30 feet
Hand brakes	75 feet

It shall be unlawful to drive a vehicle which does not comply with this standard.

Whenever a police officer shall test a brake and finds that it fails to meet the standard, he shall notify the driver of the car that said driver or owner shall have the right to demonstrate and test the brake before legal action is taken under this section. Such test shall be made forthwith. A police officer shall not stop nor test the brake or steering apparatus of any vehicle unless he has reasonable cause to believe that the brake or steering apparatus is defective. Said brake and steering apparatus tests shall be made only by police officers specially designated by the Police Commissioner as qualified by training to make them. Any such police officer shall, before he drives such vehicle, upon the request of the driver, show his state operator's license to the driver.

All tests of brakes, as far as possible, shall be made with an accurate instrument of the decelerometer type or at a testing station upon a brake-testing apparatus.

Passing street car on left.

The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake and pass upon the left or drive upon the left side of any street car proceeding in the same direction, whether such street car is actually in motion or temporarily stopped, except:

1. When so directed by a police officer; or
2. When upon a one-way street; or
3. **When upon a street where the tracks are so located as to prevent a driver from passing on the right.**
4. If a trolley car shall switch to the track opposite to the track upon which it travelled to the switching point, it shall open the doors to let passengers out on the side nearest to the curb unless the police commissioner shall otherwise direct. The police commissioner shall de-

termine what warning device shall be erected to notify motorists that passengers are to be discharged between the tracks.

Eight-foot law.

In overtaking a street car, which has been stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging a passenger, a driver shall not drive to the right of a door or footboard so that his motor vehicle comes within eight feet of any such part of such car so long as the same is stopped and remains standing for the purpose aforesaid, but if safety isle signs shall be in place where the street car stops said driver may pass between the signs and the curb.

Establishing "right of way" or "thru" streets and "stop" streets.

The police commissioner shall have discretionary power to designate "right of way" or "thru" and "stop" streets. He shall post appropriate signs on any streets so designated.

Permit to erect stop signs.

The police commissioner or any authorized police official may permit any person to erect a stop sign at his own expense provided the design, placing and erection of said sign shall first be approved by said official. Said signs shall be uniform throughout the City.

One speed roads.

1. The police or park commissioner in their respective jurisdictions, shall have the discretionary powers to designate any road as a "one speed road" during definite hours or for all hours, by posting appropriate signs at the entrances thereof.

2. A driver on a one-speed road, shall proceed at the speed fixed for said road, except when traffic does not permit. Proof that any driver proceeded at a speed eight miles an hour or more, less than the speed set for the road, shall be presumptive evidence that said driver

was obstructing traffic.

Any driver driving slower than the speed set for the road, shall at the direction of a police officer, leave said road at the next exit.

RULES OF THE ROAD; RIGHT OF WAY; VEHICLES HAVING PREFERENCE

Signals by drivers.

(a) Signal by driver of vehicle not equipped with a mechanical or electrical signal device. A driver of such a vehicle before turning to the right or left or slowing down or stopping, except in an emergency, or stop on a red light, shall give timely warning by holding his arm out horizontally and at right angles to the vehicle.

(b) Signal by driver of vehicle equipped with a mechanical or electrical signal device. A driver of such a vehicle before turning to the right or left or slowing down give timely warning by said signalling device.

(c) Drivers shall signal by hand or above described device to a police officer to inform him of the direction of a turn.

Right of way while traveling straight ahead.

(a) The car ahead—The driver of the vehicle ahead shall have the right of way.

(b) Rule of the car ahead—The driver in front or being overtaken from right or left shall survey all traffic which might be affected by a change in pace or direction before slowing or turning and shall not stop nor turn in the ordinary course of travel in such a manner as to cause a collision.

(c) The rule of the car behind—The driver of a vehicle behind or passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall always have his vehicle under such control that he can prevent a collision with the vehicle in front in the event of an emergency turn or stop caused by sudden dangle or stop at an official signal.

(d) Equal right of way—Drivers traveling abreast and in parallel lines on the right side of the road shall have an equal right of way. Any such driver making a turn shall grant the right of way to the driver proceeding straight ahead.

(e) The driver on the right side of the road—A driver, all of whose vehicle is on the right side of the road, shall have the right of way over a driver, any part of whose vehicle is on the wrong side of the road.

Right of way; left turn, right turn, crossing.

A driver.

1. Making a left turn, shall grant the right of way to a driver approaching from the right.

2. Making a right turn, shall grant the right of way to a driver proceeding straight ahead on the intersecting street.

3. A driver making a "U" turn shall grant the right of way to a driver traveling straight ahead.

4. Crossing a street not designated as a right of way street, or not controlled by traffic lights, shall grant the right of way to a driver approaching from the right.

Manner of turning at intersections.

Unless otherwise expressly provided the driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

1. Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practical to the right hand curb.

2. All left turns shall be "inside", to the left of the center of the intersection, but the driver of a vehicle which is too long to make an inside turn may turn on any part of the intersection.

3. A left turn from a two-way street shall

begin at the point where the centre line of the street touches the crosswalk.

4. A left turn into a two-way street shall be made so as to enter said street at the crosswalk to the right of the centre line of the street.

5. A driver shall not make a left or a right turn from a two-way street by driving on the wrong side of the street to beat a traffic line stopped at an intersection.

6. Turns must be made as hereinbefore set forth unless otherwise directed by official signs, markers or buttons.

Turning on curve or crest of grade is prohibited.

No driver shall turn, or attempt to turn a vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, on the approach to, or near the crest of any grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within two hundred feet.

Rules of the road.

A driver.

1. Shall pass on the right a vehicle coming from the opposite direction.

2. Shall keep to the right as near to the right hand curb as practicable, but shall move to the left, but not over the center, upon approaching an intersection at which he desires to make a left turn.

3. Shall drive to the right of any white line dividing the center of a two-way road longitudinally or between white lines, if the road be marked in lanes.

4. Shall not drive on the wrong side of the road except as permitted in this section.

5. May drive on the wrong side of the road when the right side is impassable or closed by

construction work.

6. May pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction by driving on the wrong side of a two-way road, but must yield the right of way to any vehicle coming from the opposite direction. If the center of the road be marked longitudinally by a white line the driver may not cross it except to pass a horse or man drawn vehicle.

7. May drive on either side of a one-way road, but shall keep to the right as far as practicable.

8. May pass to the right or left in overtaking a vehicle on a one-way street.

9. May pass to the right or left in overtaking a vehicle proceeding in the same direction on a two-way street provided in passing the driver of the overtaken vehicle shall not be forced out of his right of way.

10. Crossing a river on a bridge or tunnel, if traffic lanes be established by means of marked lines or lights, having entered a lane shall not leave such lane until it ends, except:

(a) When directed by a police officer.

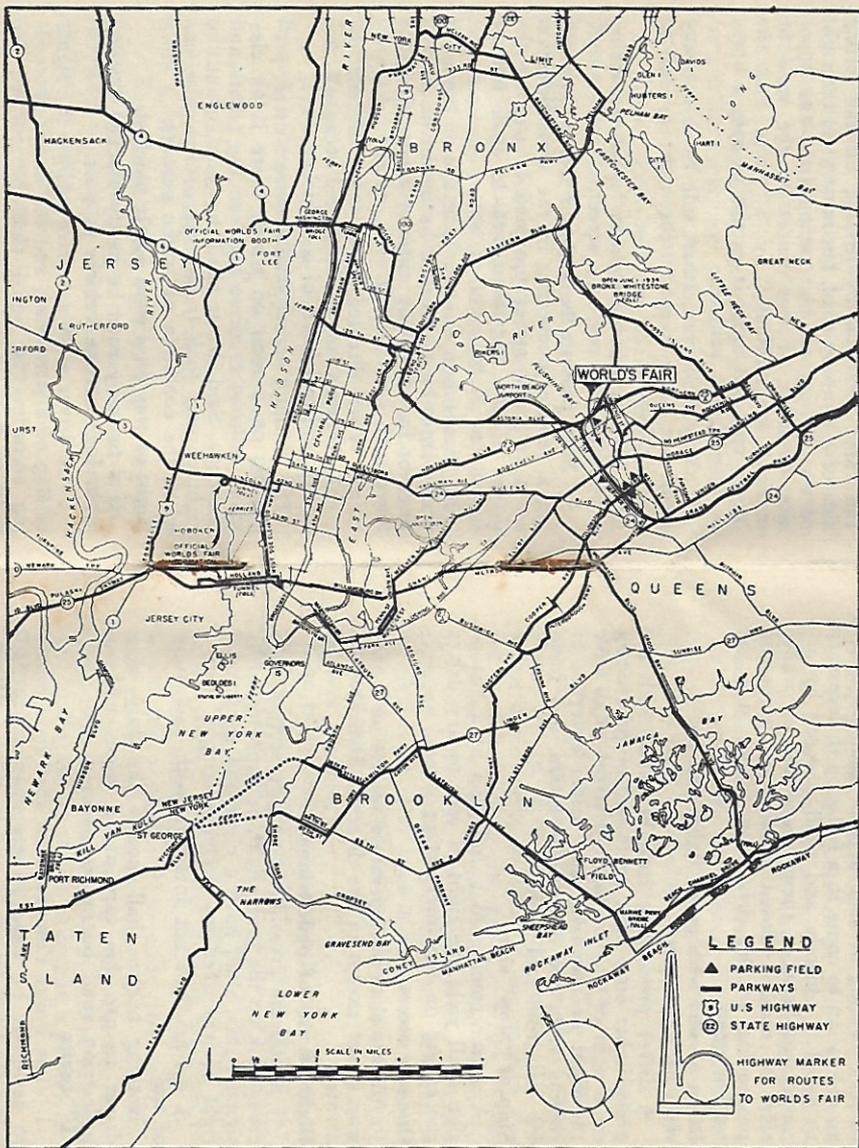
(b) When a lane is obstructed because of accident or breakdown of a vehicle.

11. Nothing herein shall require a driver proceeding on a road on which there is an elevated railroad to drive between the pillars and the curb. Said driver shall, however, grant the right of way to a trolley car or franchise bus when the condition of traffic permits.

Right of way on a road partly blocked.

If a two-way road be partly blocked, leaving room for but one vehicle to pass.

1. A driver shall not drive against the signal or flag of a signalman, and the driver proceeding according to signal shall be granted the right of way.



WORLD'S FAIR

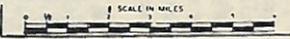
QUEENS

BROOKLYN

STATEN
LAND

LEGEND

- ▲ PARKING FIELD
- ▬ PARKWAYS
- ① U.S. HIGHWAY
- ② STATE HIGHWAY



2. If there be no signalman, 1st, no driver shall have an absolute right of way; 2nd, drivers meeting at such a point shall be under an obligation to come to a full stop if necessary to avoid a collision and shall proceed by arrangement between them, the driver on whose side the road is closed yielding preference in proceeding to the driver on whose side the road is open.

Right of way with green lights and on right of way streets.

A driver proceeding straight ahead with the green lights on a light controlled or proceeding on a right of way or through street, shall have the right of way over any driver entering or coming from the opposite direction, and turning left from said street.

Stop at "Stop" sign.

A driver coming to a full stop at a "Stop" sign shall yield the right of way to any driver proceeding on the intersecting street.

One-way street.

A driver shall not operate a vehicle on a one-way street except in the direction indicated by arrows.

Right of way of pedestrians.

A pedestrian crossing at an intersection on a cross-walk on the green light, or unprotected by signal lights, shall have a clear and substantial right of way over any driver making a turn.

A driver shall not interfere with said right of way.

Nothing herein shall modify the duty of a driver to use due care at all times when a pedestrian shall be in his pathway.

"U" turns.

1. The Police Commissioner shall have power to designate by signs streets upon which "U" turns shall not be made, and to make such ex-

ceptions thereon by signs as the necessities of commerce shall require.

2. A "U" turn shall not be made at a time nor in a manner so as to interfere unreasonably with the right of way of pedestrians or vehicular traffic.

Emergency cars have preference.

Vehicles having precedence. The officers and men of the fire department and of the fire patrol, with their apparatus of all kinds, when going to, or on duty at, or returning from a fire or an alarm, false or otherwise; all ambulances, whether of public or private character, and all other vehicles when employed in carrying sick or injured persons to hospitals or other places for relief or treatment; vehicles of the police department, vehicles of the several bureaus of buildings; emergency vehicles of the department of water supply, gas and electricity and of public service corporations; vehicles carrying the United States mail, and vehicles of all physicians who have a police permit shall have the right of way in any street and through any procession.

Doctors' permits.

The police commissioner shall have power to issue a right of way in emergency permit to any duly licensed physician. He shall adopt a design for a sign which shall be affixed to said physician's vehicle. Neither said permit nor sign shall be transferred. The permit shall be exhibited to any police officer upon request. It shall be unlawful for a physician to claim the right of way except when responding to a bona fide emergency call. The police commissioner shall have power to charge the cost of said permit and sign to the applicant and to revoke a permit for cause.

Right of way of trolley cars.

Subject to the preceding subdivision of this section, surface cars, running on tracks laid in

the street especially for their use, shall have the right of way along such tracks, between cross streets, over all vehicles moving in the same direction at a lesser rate of speed. The driver of any vehicle proceeding upon the track in front of a surface car at a speed less than the speed of the surface car shall turn out as soon as possible upon signal by the motorman.

Duty of drivers on approach of emergency vehicles.

Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the nearest edge or curb of the highway, clear of any intersection, and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle as above stated, the motorman of every street car shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

Following emergency vehicles prohibited.

The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any emergency vehicle traveling in response to an emergency call closer than two hundred feet, nor drive into nor park such vehicle within the block where such emergency work is in pro-

gress.

Crossing fire hose.

No driver shall drive (1) through or within established police or fire lines or (2) over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any street, private driveway, or street car track, to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of proper authority.

Warning devices.

1. Every motorcycle, motor vehicle or bicycle operated, driven or propelled on the streets of this city shall be provided with an audible warning or signalling device.

2. It shall be unlawful to drive a vehicle to which is attached a gong, bell or siren whistle, or to sound same in any street. Authorized emergency vehicles are excepted. However, a bicycle may have a bell.

Horn for danger only.

A driver shall not sound the horn of his vehicle, except to warn an animal or person of danger.

Driver must have hand on steering device.

No person shall drive or ride a motor vehicle, motorcycle or bicycle without having a hand on the handle bars or steering device and no person shall drive, ride or lead a horse without continuously having the reins in his hand.

Clinging to moving vehicles.

No pedestrian or person riding upon any bicycle, motorcycle, coaster, sled, roller skates, or any toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any street car or moving vehicle upon any roadway, nor ride in any place except that provided for carrying purposes, nor shall he permit any part of his body to extend outside of any part of a vehicle.

Riding on handle bars prohibited.

No driver of a motorcycle or a bicycle shall carry any other person thereon, except on a seat securely fastened to the machine in the rear of the driver and provided with foot rests and hand grips or in a side car attached to a motorcycle, nor practice any fancy or trick riding upon any roadway.

Use of coasters, roller skates & similar devices.

No person upon roller skates, or riding in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle, or similar devices, shall go upon any roadway except while crossing a street on a crosswalk and except upon streets set aside as play streets when and as authorized by ordinance of this city. Persons violating this section shall not be summoned or arrested but warned.

Coasting.

Coasting on a down-grade with the gears of a vehicle in neutral is prohibited.

Towing and trailers.

No vehicle shall tow more than one other vehicle on a public thoroughfare, except vehicles of municipal departments, vehicles on rails or tracks, and in any case the connection shall not be longer than sixteen feet.

Wheel to curb on hill

A driver shall not leave his motor vehicle unattended standing on any perceptible grade without effectively setting the brake thereon,

and turning the front or rear wheel to the curb.

Mirrors, blocked vision and interference.

1. It shall be unlawful to drive a motor vehicle, except motorcycle, which is not equipped with a mirror either inside or outside of said vehicle through which the driver shall have a clear view of the road and traffic behind said vehicle.

2. No driver shall proceed if his motor vehicle be so loaded with material or persons that his vision through his mirror or side or front window is blocked or the driving mechanism is interfered with by materials or persons. It shall be presumptive evidence that the control of the driver over the driving mechanism is interfered with if more than three adult persons over the age of sixteen are in the front seat of other than a commercial vehicle.

Driving through safety zone.

No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone, except when a traffic sign permits it.

Fire drill line.

The driver of a vehicle shall not drive through or approach within 100 feet of a line of children during a fire drill, nor interfere with, hinder, obstruct or impede in any way whatsoever any such fire drill.

Loading.

(a) It shall be unlawful to drive a vehicle so overloaded that the horse or motor can draw or propel it only with great difficulty.

(b) No driver of a vehicle loaded with any material extending beyond its rear over four feet shall operate or drive such vehicle unless there be attached a red flag by day and a red light at night at the extreme rear end of such material.

Lights on horse-drawn vehicles.

Every vehicle (horse-drawn) using the streets shall show, between sunset and sunrise, a light or lights so placed as to be seen from the front, rear and each side. If a dash lantern is carried, it shall be placed on the left-hand side. Such light or lights shall be of sufficient illuminating power to be visible a distance of two hundred feet, and shall show white in front, and red on sides and rear.

Dropping, throwing or leaving destructive or injurious material in highway.

No person shall wilfully or negligently drop, or permit to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any destructive or injurious material.

Reporting accidents by drivers not driving motor vehicles.

The driver of any vehicle other than a motor vehicle, involved in an accident resulting in death or injury to a person or damage to property, must stop and give his and his employer's name and address to the party sustaining injuries or damage, and in the case of death or injury, he must in addition to the above without delay, report the accident to the nearest police station, unless he has supplied the information to a police officer on the scene.

Dazzling lights.

No operator of any motor vehicle or motorcycle, while operating the same upon any street, shall use any acetylene, electric or other headlight, unless it shall be so shaded as not to blind or dazzle other users of the highway or make it difficult or unsafe for them to ride, drive or walk thereon.

Vehicle not to have red or green light in front

No driver, except the driver of any emergency vehicle, shall proceed if his vehicle shall have a green or a red light affixed to the front thereof.

Muffler cut-outs.

No operator or driver of any motor vehicle or motorcycle shall use any cut-out, fitting or other apparatus or device which shall allow the exhaust gases to escape into the atmosphere without passing through a muffler or silencer.

Smoking vehicle.

No driver shall proceed while his vehicle is emitting dense or unnecessary quantities of smoke.

Windshields and rear windows.

The use or placing of posters or stickers on windshields or rear windows of motor vehicles other than those authorized by the commissioner of motor vehicles is hereby prohibited.

Learner's street.

No person with a learner's permit shall operate a motor vehicle on any street except on thoroughfares designated for this purpose by the police commissioner and then only when accompanied by a licensed chauffeur or operator who shall not permit such learner to violate this regulation.

Limitations on backing.

The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same into an intersection or over a crosswalk and shall not in any event or at any place back a vehicle unless such movement can be made in safety.

Emerging from alley or private driveway.

The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway, or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving into a sidewalk or into the sidewalk area extending across an alleyway, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway.

Vehicles not to be driven on sidewalk.

The driver of a vehicle shall not drive within any sidewalk area except at a permanent or

temporary driveway or driver. No operator shall use any cut-out fitting.

Flats. Any person may in order to remove or replace a flat tire on the left side of his vehicle stop on the left side of a two-way street with the left side of his vehicle facing and near the curb. A person shall not, unless circumstances prevent, remove or replace a flat tire while any part of his body is on the traveled part of the street.

Getting out. No person shall get out of any vehicle from the side facing on the travelled part of the street in such a manner as to interfere with the right of way of the driver of an approaching vehicle.

Talking or selling or soliciting rides.

(a) No person shall stand in the travelled part of any street to talk with or sell or offer to sell anything to an occupant of any vehicle, but shall stand on the curb, except that peddlers and hawkers in parks are governed by the ordinances of the park commissioner.

(b) No person shall stand on the sidewalk or roadway and solicit a ride from an occupant of a vehicle by word or gesture.

The police commissioner is authorized and empowered to establish such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient for the movement of omnibuses over the streets and public highways of the city of New York, and to designate points at which such omnibuses shall stop for receiving and discharging passengers.

Omnibus shall stay on designated route and stop at designated stops. A driver operating an omnibus under franchise or permit granted by proper municipal or other competent authority, or an interstate or intra-state bus, shall confine such operation to the designated routes, and stop only at designated stops for the pur-

pose of receiving or discharging passengers, except when directed by a police officer.

"Trolley Stop" signs.

Passenger stops, street surface railway cars when signalled to take on or discharge passengers shall come to a full stop in such a position as not to obstruct the cross walk, before crossing any intersecting or connecting street, except that, with the written consent of the Police Commissioner and upon the installation of "Trolley Stop" signs by the railway company, street surface railway cars may stop:

(a) At other points on unpaired streets;

(b) In the centers of blocks 400 feet long;

(c) On the far side of any street containing an intersecting street railway.

City-owned automobiles.

No person shall use an automobile owned by the city which has not attached to the front or rear thereof a metal plate containing the seal of the city of New York and letters designating the department or officer using the same; provided, however, that automobiles used by the police department in the detection and the suppression of crime, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

Vehicles; marking of.

Every vehicle other than a pleasure or licensed vehicle, operated on the streets of the city, shall at all times display, plainly marked on both sides in letters and numerals not less than three inches in height, the name and address of the owner thereof.

Police officer in private car.

The police commissioner, by departmental order, shall provide consistently with the proper performance of police duty—

1. That a police officer driving a private car on personal business, or riding with others on personal business, shall not arrest nor summon any person engaged in a dispute between said

officer or any person with whom he is riding, arising out of an alleged violation of the traffic code, or vehicle and traffic law, but said commissioner shall direct that said officer pursue the remedies provided by law for private citizens.

2. That a police officer serving a summons on a motorist shall not require the motorist to state the "place of nativity."

PARKS AND SPECIAL STREETS

Restricted areas.

No person shall in any park or park street drive a vehicle within or upon a safety zone, walk, bridle path or any part of any park street designated or customarily used for such purpose, nor shall any person ride a bicycle, tricycle or velocipede on such walk or foot path; but persons may push such machines in single file along the same.

Parking vehicles.

No person shall cause or permit any vehicle unnecessarily to obstruct traffic in any park or park street or stop, except at those places specifically designated for the purpose of stopping and parking, except in cases of emergency.

Parking at night.

No person shall, between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise stop or park a vehicle except under a permit or at places designated therefor.

General penalty clause.

The penalty for a violation of any section of this ordinance for which no penalty has been specifically provided shall be a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars or imprisonment not to exceed ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. If any penalty inflicted under a section in this chapter, shall include both a fine and a term of imprisonment, a term of one day shall be served for each five dollars

or part thereof, of the fine which shall remain unpaid.

DIGEST OF TRAFFIC RULES AFFECTING BRIDGES & TUNNELS CONTROLLED BY PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY

1. No vehicle shall be operated carelessly or negligently or in disregard of the right or safety of others, or without due caution, or at a rate of speed or in a manner so as to endanger or to be likely to endanger persons or property. Nothing herein contained or omitted from these rules and regulations shall be construed to relieve any person whatsoever from exercising all reasonable care to avoid or prevent injury or damage to persons or property.

2. Traffic must at all times, irrespective of the rules herein contained, comply with any lawful order, signal or direction, by voice or hand, of any member of the Port Authority Police Force. When traffic is controlled by signs or mechanical or electrical signals, such signs and signals shall be obeyed unless a Port Authority Traffic Officer directs otherwise.

3. Whistle signals used by the Port Authority Traffic Officers shall have the following meaning:

One Blast:—All moving traffic shall stop.

Two Blasts:—Traffic shall move.

Three or more Blasts:—Emergency signal — all moving traffic shall stop immediately.

4. Signal lights used in vehicular tunnels shall have the following meaning:

Green Light:—All vehicles may proceed.

Red Light:—All vehicles shall stop.

Amber Light:—All vehicles shall proceed with caution.

"Stop Engine" Light:—All motors must be shut off at once, and remain stopped, until the amber or green light is again displayed.

5. Subject to the provisions of Section 1 of this article no vehicles shall be operated in excess of the following rates of speed: (a) Thirty miles per hour in or upon a tunnel or bridge. (b) Ten miles per hour when approaching toll booths. In the Holland Tunnel the minimum speed limit shall be six miles per hour in slow lane and 30 miles per hour in fast lane. In the Lincoln Tunnel no vehicle will be permitted during single tube operation unless able to maintain a speed of twenty miles per hour continuously on the three and one half per cent upgrade at exits. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to police and fire department vehicles and ambulances.

6. Traffic shall at all times stay to the right of the center line of all roadways except in the case of one way roadways. Slow moving vehicles shall under all circumstances remain in the right hand lane except where otherwise directed. In the case of tunnels, where the road is marked with traffic lanes, traffic shall not cross the lane markings. In the case of bridges, all traffic shall stay in the right hand lane except when overtaking other traffic, provided, however, that slow moving vehicles shall not pass or attempt to pass other slow moving vehicles.

7. No vehicle shall follow another vehicle except at a safe and prudent distance. In Tunnels, an interval of not less than 75 feet shall be maintained between vehicles; and in cases where buses with passengers standing or not occupying permanent, fixed seats are allowed in Tunnels, such buses must maintain an interval of not less than 150 ft. behind the vehicles immediately preceding them in the same lane.

8. No operator of any vehicle shall use any cut-out or other apparatus or device which

shall allow the exhaust gas to escape into the atmosphere without passing through a muffler or silencer.

9. Coasting is prohibited in tunnels and on bridges. Gears shall be engaged at all times while vehicles are in motion.

10. Traffic shall not stop, stand or park in or upon tunnels or bridges except (a) when necessary to avoid injury or damages to persons or property, (b) in compliance with the direction of a Port Authority Traffic Officer or traffic signal, or (c) while paying tolls or surrendering toll receipts provided, however, that vehicles may be parked in such places as may be designated by the Port Authority. No complete turns shall be made except under the direction of a Port Authority Traffic Officer. Tire changes and repairs shall not be made in or upon tunnels or bridges except when authorized by a Port Authority Traffic Officer and under his direction.

11. Before starting, stopping, backing or turning, operators of all vehicles shall make certain that such movement can be made in safety and an appropriate signal by means of the hand and arm or by a mechanical or electrical device shall be given.

12. Before entering vehicular tunnels all headlights shall be extinguished. The use of dazzling headlights on bridges is prohibited.

13. Flashing of headlights and sounding of horns in tunnels is prohibited.

14. Upon the approach of any ambulance, police or fire department vehicle, or upon the approach of any Port Authority emergency vehicle giving audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle, all traffic shall proceed as near as possible to the right hand curb on the roadway and stop unless and until otherwise directed by Port Authority Traffic Officer, or until such traffic shall have passed.

List of traffic offenses and corresponding fines in which plea can be made and fine paid before Clerk in person or by representatives.

1. Blocked vision and interference	\$2.00
2. Bus off designated bus route	5.00
3. Dazzling lights	2.00
4. Dirty license plates	1.00
5. Disobeying traffic sign	2.00
6. Displaying more than one license plate	1.00
7. Driving in restricted street	2.00
8. Driving vehicle on sidewalk	2.00
9. Driving wrong way in one way street	2.00
10. Failure to give right of way - fire apparatus	2.00
11. Failure to give right of way to pedestrian	2.00
12. Failure to give right of way to vehicle	2.00
13. Failure to keep to right	2.00
14. Failure to signal	2.00
15. Failure to stop on hand or other signal	2.00
16. Horn for other than danger and unnecessary noise	1.00
17. Improper lights	2.00
18. Improper turn in block	2.00
19. Improper turn on corner	2.00
20. Inadequate signal device	2.00
21. License plates not sufficiently high	1.00
22. Muffler - cut out	1.00
23. No fire extinguisher on bus	5.00
24. No left side lights on oversized vehicle	2.00
25. No lights	2.00
26. No mechanical signal device on trucks	2.00
27. No mirror	2.00
28. No red flag or light on protruding load	2.00
29. No reflector on motor vehicle	2.00
30. No reflector on trailer or truck	2.00
31. Operating foreign car for hire	2.00
32. Parking offenses - all types	2.00
33. Passing a red light	2.00
34. Smoking vehicle	1.00
35. Stopping bus at non-designated stop	5.00
36. Swinging number plate	1.00
37. Using cardboard license plate	1.00
38. Using unofficial posters or stickers	1.00

ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY
 (A Stock Company)
 DISTRICT OFFICE
 2307 Beverly Road
 Brooklyn, New York
 Telephone Bucaminster 4-3500

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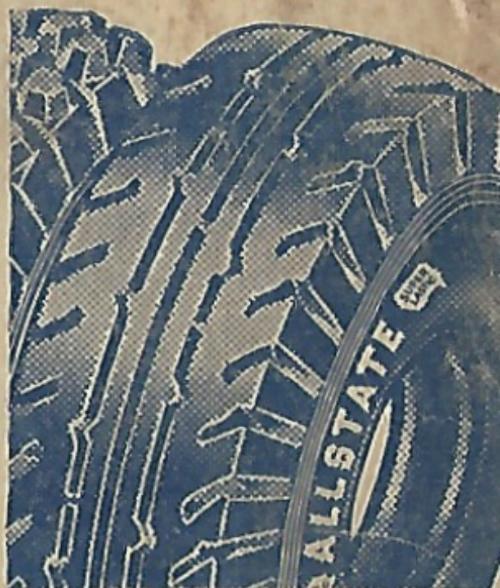
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