

park in safety. But this provision shall not preclude any vehicle from stopping for such length of time as may be necessary to load or unload freight or to discharge or take on passengers or to construct or repair the line or works of any public service corporation located along said road; nor in case any such vehicle shall have become disabled, in which event, however, it shall be removed as soon as it may be reasonably possible to do so.

Unless parking space in some other portion of the street or highway is provided by State or municipal authority, all vehicles not in motion shall stand with their right side as near the right-hand side of the highway as practicable, except in city streets or on roads where traffic is permitted to move in one direction only, in which case they shall stand with their right side as near as practicable to the right-hand side, or their left side as near as practicable to the left-hand side, of said street or road.

All vehicles carrying poles or other objects which project more than five feet from the rear end of such vehicles shall, during the period of from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, carry a red light at or near the end of the pole or other object so projecting. During the period of from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, such vehicles shall carry a red flag at or near the end of the pole or other object so projecting.

All pedestrians shall have the right of way at street crossings in the towns and cities of this State, except where traffic is controlled at such crossings by traffic officers. Between street crossings in such towns and cities, vehicles shall have the right of way.

Any person operating any vehicle in a manner contrary to any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, subject to a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the first offense.

### **Pedestrians.**

Contributory negligence of pedestrian at intersection, for jury. Right of way. *Merrifield v. Hoffberger*, 147 Md. 140.

Plaintiff's, in personal injury case, being between crossings, is to be considered on question of contributory negligence, but alone is not sufficient to establish such negligence. *Nelson v. Sellar*, 154 Md. 76.

Right of way of pedestrian at intersection not duly respected if motor vehicle is driven too rapidly to stop in time to avoid accident. See notes to sec. 194. *Deford v. Lohmeyer*, 147 Md. 476.

Relative rights of pedestrians and motor vehicles at street crossings; at crossings controlled by traffic officers, rights at common law remain unchanged. *Panitz v. Webb*, 149 Md. 84.

Right of way of pedestrians at street crossings where several streets meet; objectionable prayers; burden of proof of contributory negligence. Meaning of "regular crossing" and "at a point between crossings." *Cons. Gas, etc., Co. v. Rudiger*, 151 Md. 235.

### **In General.**

Error to instruct jury that if truck in collision was to right of center of highway at time of accident, plaintiff not entitled to recover regardless of other facts