

(4A) *Emblems.* It shall be unlawful for any person to display upon a motor vehicle the insigna or emblem of any motor vehicle club or similar organization, unless he shall be entitled to use the same under the constitution, by-laws, rules or regulations of such club or organization.

(4B) *Smoke Screen.* No motor vehicle of any kind shall at any time, whether in use or not in use, carry or be equipped with any device, designed, constructed or intended to be used for the purpose of emitting or laying down a smoke screen or emitting or discharging any screen of vapors, gases, fumes or substances of any kind, and it shall be unlawful for any such device, or part of such device, whether in operating condition or not, to be attached to any motor vehicle. Any person violating any of the provisions of this sub-section shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the House of Correction for a term of not less than one year nor more than five years in the discretion of the Court.

(5) *Penalites.* Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and except in other cases in this section otherwise provided for, 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; provided, however, that in the event approved lenses or bulbs are used, and, due to improper adjustment, they do not comply with all the provisions of this section, no penalty shall be imposed for the first offense.

All the provisions of this Section 193, including the several sub-sections thereof, shall apply both to the operator of a motor vehicle and to the owner or person in control thereof who causes or permits such motor vehicle to be equipped or operated contrary to any such provisions.<sup>1</sup>

Negative evidence that horn not blown. See notes to sec. 209. *Sudbrook v. State*, 153 Md. 200.

The light requirements as to motor vehicles no longer relate to the setting and rising of the sun, arbitrarily, but to the actual conditions of light and weather. 162 Md. 272.

Where bus driver turned bus on highway at night with none of its lights visible to persons on the road, and failed to give warning to approaching automobile, question whether his negligence was proximate cause of resulting accident was for jury even though driver of approaching automobile was also guilty of negligence in driving too fast. *Lashley v. Dawson*, 162 Md. 560.

### Shatter-Proof Glass.

1935, ch. 323.

**193A.** (1) It shall be unlawful after July 1st, nineteen hundred thirty-five, to operate on any public highway or street in this State a motor vehicle manufactured or assembled after said date, designed or used for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire, unless such vehicle be equipped with shatter-proof glass wherever glass is used in said motor vehicle in windshields, rear windows, and windows or doors on each side adjacent to windshields and rear windows.

(2) It shall be unlawful after July first, nineteen hundred thirty-five,

<sup>1</sup> Sec. 2, ch. 61, acts of 1935, repealed all laws inconsistent therewith to extent of such inconsistency.