

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.

Pedestrian struck by automobile at intersection, under evidence produced, question of negligence was properly submitted to jury. *Sheer v. Rathje*, 174 Md. 79.

In action for personal injuries to pedestrian by taxicab while crossing street between intersections, held that questions of negligence and contributory negligence were for the jury; prayers. *Miller v. State*, 174 Md. 374.

Where pedestrian, crossing street at intersection, was struck by automobile, and Court granted prayer that accident was unavoidable, held that there was evidence from which jury might have found that accident might have been avoided by care and caution. *Vizzini v. Dopkin*, Daily Record, June 12, 1939.

Pedestrian who, at night, from between parked cars, stepped into path of taxicab, was held to be guilty of contributory negligence, precluding recovery for resulting injuries. *McGarrey v. Duffy*, 175 Md. 634.

Prayer dealing with right of way of pedestrians at street crossings, as provided in this section, held erroneous under evidence. *Dashiell v. Jacoby*, 142 Md. 341.

In action for injuries received by pedestrian, who, while starting to cross street between intersections, was struck by automobile being backed to get out of line of parked cars, held that he was not guilty of contributory negligence as matter of law, and that case was properly submitted to jury. *Credit Co. v. Merryman*, 173 Md. 256.

Statutory right of way at street crossing does not absolve pedestrian from duty to observe due care to avoid injury. *Chasanow v. Smouse*, 168 Md. 629; *Sheriff Motor Co. v. State*, 169 Md. 83.

Although pedestrian, crossing street otherwise than upon the street crossing, forfeits his right of way, he does not thereby become *prima facie* guilty of negligence. *Thompson v. Sun Cab Co.*, 170 Md. 299.

Where pedestrian, crossing street between intersections and seeing two motor vehicles approaching one following the other, passed in front of first vehicle, was struck by the second vehicle beyond the center line (left side) of street, held that questions of contributory negligence on part of pedestrian and of negligence on part of truck driver were for the jury. *Ebert Ice Cream Co. v. Easton*, 171 Md. 30.

Pedestrian injured by taxicab running on street car tracks by safety zone not entitled to damages on ground she mistakenly supposed vehicles were excluded from such tracks during crowded traffic as at other times; no evidence as to negligence of driver. *Weissman v. Hokamp*, 171 Md. 197.

Cited in *State v. Hopkins*, 173 Md. 323.