Parking Regulations Daily More Strict And Stringent

In Many of Country's Busy Centers Parking in Daytime in Downtown Section Entirely Prohibited While in **Others Varying Time Limits Are Set**

Others Varying Time Limits Are Set By J. C. ROYLE (Corright, 1924, By The Advance) This is the second of a series of distatches on the handling of traffic on the streets and highways time avoids of the streets in the number of automotive which is in use has made the most effective use of parking space in the cities throughout the coun-section is now such that in many tenters parking during busy day time hours in the business section is entirely prohibited. In other is entirely prohibited. In other is strictly limited. In New York City there is no ordinance which precisely regulated be parked where they obstruction as to traffic and parking privileges are stricted restricted. Oblique parking in most cases throughout the country is permitted or prohibited in most cases throughout the country is permitted or prohibited secord their children in this size of traffic and parking privileges are in most cases throughout the country is permitted or prohibited in most cases throughout the country is permitted or prohibited in most cases throughout the country is permitted or prohibited in most cases throughout the country is permitted or prohibited in most cases throughout the country is permitted or prohibited in most cases throughout the country is permitted or prohibited in most cases throughout the country is permitted or prohibited in most cases throughout the country is permitted or prohibited in most cases throughout the country is permitted or prohibited in most cases throughout the country is permitted or prohibited in how the pocket flasks of forbidden in the moving of automibiles in both

a red light gives preparatory signal to stop traffic in all directions. A change to amber permits north and south bound vehicles to move, while a change to green will start the east and west boud traffic. In Philadelphia, an amber light is the preparatory signal with a green light to "go" and a red light to

"stop." the use of the one-way street*sys-tem in Philadelphia has been espe-cially effective mainly because many of the thoroughfares are nar-many of the thoroughfares are narrow and have only one way trolley lines. This permits drivers to pass on either side of the street car and allows atreet car passengers to en-ter and leave cars, with greater safety. In cities like Washington where

ter and leave cars with greater safety. In cities like Washington where the streets are exceedingly wide, there has been less extensive use of the one way street system. The national capital, is one of the few cities which has raised safety zones for protection of street car passen-gers. However, if the strict sys-ter enforced in Washington, regu-laving the passing of a street can by an automobiles, were enforced in larger citles, traffic would be ma-terially slowed down. Thiladelphia prohibits parking for longer than one hour on any street in the down town section be-tween 8:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. but the ban is raised at night in some streets for the benefit of theater goers. Even with the advantage of diagonal parking permitted by Washington streets, congestion has forced the District of Columbia au-thorities to strict observance of the regulations in the business district. In Boston, where streets are mar-row, fully ninety per cent of the thoroughfares in the business sec-tion are limited to one way traffie in day time. Parking on Washington streets is held to two minutes and on streets bordering the shopping district the time a may be left from 20 to 60 minutes. Unlike Phila-delphia, it is forbidden in Boston to pass a street car on the left side oven on a one way street or to ap-proach a standing street car closer than eight feet. In this connec-tion it is worthy of note that the average speed of Boston traffic in the downtown district is only 12 miles an hour. A new thoroughfare is under construction from Park Square to

12 miles an hour. A new thoroughfare is under construction from Park Square to South Station, which will cost many million dollars but it may be found to be too narrow to accomodate traffic by the time it is completed. It seems to be a fairly general practice in the hub for business men to use their automobiles inter-mittently during the day to "take a chance" with the parking rules. Many say they find it cheaper to pay their fines than to obey the rules strictly and use a garage for day time parking.

involved. Synchronized traTfic control has been of tremendous benefit in the moving of automibiles in both New York and Philadelphia. The driver, however, who attempted to Philadelphia or the Quaker City signals in New York would soon find himself in trouble. In this city a red light gives neonaratory signal

crowded to capacity throughout the day time, although a charge rang-ing from 50 cents to 75 cents must be paid. The city maintains pub-lic parking stations on the Monon-gahela River wharf where ton cents is charged, but it is inconvenient to reach for most humbre men reach for most business men.



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day	time	parking.		 	1

day time parking. Pittsburg is another city where parking rules are somewhat freely ignored. Parking is positively pro-hibited in the main down town streets but the traffic police follow the practice of "tagging" the of-fending car, thus notifying the owner to appear in court. The automobile owner, however, has the opticn of mailing a \$1 fine if its his first offense. All parking spaces in the center of the city are

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