



Manual for
Drivers
and
Compendium *of the*
Motor Vehicle *and*
Traffic Laws

Department of Motor Vehicles
TRENTON, N. J.

Department of Motor Vehicles

TRENTON, N. J.

THIS Compendium is published in accordance with the provisions of Section 39:3-41, for distribution to persons who have secured a permit to operate a motor vehicle.

The Compendium has been prepared to assist prospective automobile drivers and should be an added influence in the promotion of safety on the streets and highways.

I recommend a careful study being made of the material contained herein. The knowledge obtained will be helpful in preparing for the driver's license examination and will be a contributing factor in the proper and safe operation of a motor vehicle.

A. W. MAGEE,

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

**MONTHLY SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATION
DAYS FOR DRIVERS' LICENSES**

AND

EXAMINATION RULES AND INFORMATION

(Schedule for Summer Season Only)

MAY 1, TO OCTOBER 31,

1. During the above period examinations for initial New Jersey drivers' licenses will be held as follows: provided, however, that no examinations will be held on Memorial Day, Fourth of July and Labor Day:
 - Asbury Park (City Hall), First and Fifth Tuesday.
 - Atlantic City (All Wars Memorial Bldg., States and Pacific Aves.), First and Third Friday.
 - Bridgeton (City Hall), Second and Fourth Tuesday.
 - Burlington (Peter's Garage), Second Friday.
 - Camden (3rd District Police Station), Every Monday.
 - Cape May Court House (Court House), First and Third Saturday, during May, June, July and August; First Saturday only during September and October.
 - Dover (City Hall), Second and Fourth Tuesday.
 - Elizabeth (Midtown Recreation Center, 620 First Avenue), Every Monday and Friday.
 - Englewood (Municipal Building), Second and Fourth Tuesday.
 - Flemington (Court House), Second Monday.
 - Freehold (Court House), Second and Fourth Friday.
 - Hackettstown (Mingle's Garage), First Friday.
 - Hammonton (V. F. W. Hall), Third Wednesday.
 - Jersey City (City Hall Assembly Chamber) Every Wednesday.
 - Morristown (Municipal Building), First and Third Tuesday.
 - Mt. Holly (Good Intent Fire House, Garden and Buttonwood Streets), Fourth Friday.
 - Newark (City Hall Assembly Chamber), Every Monday and Friday.
 - Newton (Condit Motor Sales Co.), Third Friday.
 - Ocean City (City Hall), Second and Fourth Monday.
 - Passaic (Police Headquarters, Passaic Street), Second and Fourth Thursday.
 - Paterson (Smith Chevrolet Co., Market and 24th Sts.), First, Third and Fifth Thursday.
 - Perth Amboy (Recreation Building), Second and Fourth Wednesday.
 - Phillipsburg (Lincoln Street Fire House), Fourth Friday.
 - Plainfield (Fire Headquarters, Central Avenue and 4th Street), First and Third Wednesday.
 - Red Bank (Borough Hall), Second and Fourth Tuesday.
 - Ridgewood (Municipal Court Room), Second and Fourth Thursday.
 - Salem (St. John's Parish House, at 5th Street), First and Third Tuesday.
 - Somerville (Court House), Second and Fourth Thursday.
 - Summit (City Hall), First and Third Thursday.
 - Sussex (Sussex Inn, 9 Main Street), Second Friday.
 - Toms River (Court House), Second Thursday.
 - Trenton (Court House), Every Wednesday.
 - Woodbury (County Building, Freeholders Room, Delaware St.), First and Fourth Thursday.
2. Applicants must report for examinations between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

(Schedule for Winter Season Only)

NOVEMBER 1 TO APRIL 30

1. During the above period examinations for initial New Jersey drivers' licenses will be held as follows: provided, however, that no examinations will be held on Election Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day, Washington's and Lincoln's Birthdays.

Asbury Park (City Hall), First and Third Tuesday.

Atlantic City (All Wars Memorial Bldg., States and Pacific Aves.), First and Third Friday.

Bridgeton (City Hall), Second Tuesday.

Burlington (Peter's Garage), Second Friday.

Camden (3rd District Police Station), Every Monday.

Cape May Court House (Court House), First Saturday.

Dover (City Hall), Third Tuesday.

Elizabeth (Midtown Recreation Center, 620 First Avenue), Every Monday and Friday.

Englewood (Municipal Building), Second and Fourth Tuesday.

Flemington (Court House), Second Monday.

Freehold (Court House), Second and Fourth Friday.

Hackettstown (Mingle's Garage), First Friday.

Hammononton (V. F. W. Hall), Third Wednesday.

Jersey City (City Hall Assembly Chamber), Every Wednesday.

Morristown (Municipal Building), First Tuesday.

Mt. Holly (Good Intent Fire House, Garden and Buttonwood Streets),

Fourth Friday.

Newark (City Hall Assembly Chamber), Every Monday and Friday.

Newton (Condit Motor Sales Co.), Third Friday.

Ocean City (City Hall), Second and Fourth Friday.

Passaic (Police Headquarters, Passaic Street), Second and Fourth Thursday.

Paterson (Smith Chevrolet Co., Market and 24th Streets), First, Third and Fifth Thursday.

Perth Amboy (Recreation Building), Second Wednesday.

Phillipsburg (Lincoln Street Fire House), Fourth Friday.

Plainfield (Fire Headquarters, Central Avenue and 4th Street), First and Third Wednesday.

Red Bank (Borough Hall), Second and Fourth Thursday.

Ridgewood (Municipal Court Room), Second and Fourth Thursday.

Salem (St. John's Parish House at 5th Street), Fourth Tuesday.

Somerville (Court House), Second and Fourth Thursday.

Summit (City Hall), First Thursday.

Toms River (Court House), Second Thursday.

Trenton (Court House), Every Wednesday.

Woodbury (County Building, Freeholders Room, Delaware St.), First and Fourth Thursday.

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MANUAL for DRIVERS and COMPENDIUM of the Motor Vehicle and Traffic Laws

PART I

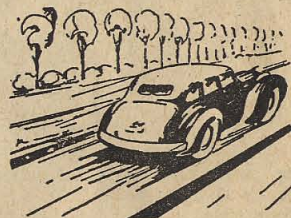
WHAT EVERY DRIVER OUGHT TO KNOW

THEN — AND NOW

Thirty years ago there was no accident problem. Good roads were scarce. Automobiles were expensive, hard to operate and not very dependable. Only able-bodied men were able to drive them. Even the boldest motorist seldom ventured forth at night since the vehicles had no headlights—only lamps. Contrast the jalopy of 1910 with the vehicle of today.



Then



Now

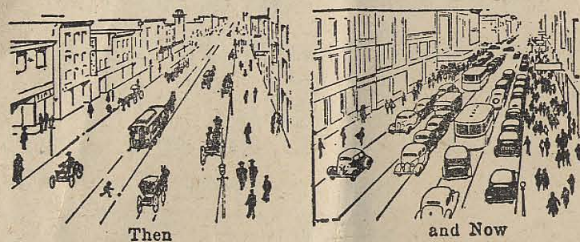
GROWTH IN NUMBER OF CARS AND DRIVERS

But with the building of thousands of miles of hard-surfaced roads, and the development of reliable, speedy, inexpensive automobiles, more and more persons began to drive. Whereas there was one car for 20 persons in 1918, there are now 30 million cars, or one for about every four and a half persons.



Number of cars for every 100 persons.

Our city streets have become crowded with motor cars and pedestrians. This growth of traffic makes driving more difficult. It also makes it easier to have an accident.



SPEED AND HORSEPOWER

Man, whose nerves and muscles have always been accustomed to a low rate of travel—three miles per hour walking—can now go nearly twelve times as fast in an automobile.

The automobile allows the average man to move much faster than he has ever been able to go before.

3 M.P.H.

40 M.P.H.

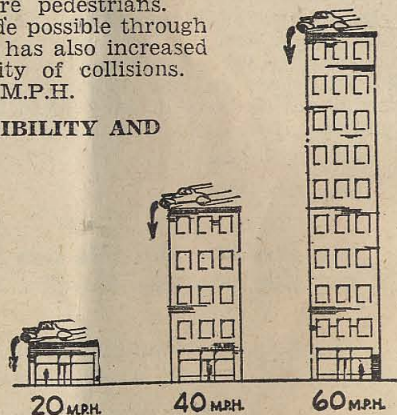
Early automobiles were so noisy and traveled so slowly that pedestrians were warned well in advance and had plenty of time to get out of the way. Present motor cars, on the contrary, are faster and make less noise. The pedestrian, therefore, has less warning and less time to reach the sidewalk. As a result in many of our cities today six out of ten deaths from motor vehicles are pedestrians.

The higher speed made possible through the more powerful cars has also increased the number and severity of collisions.

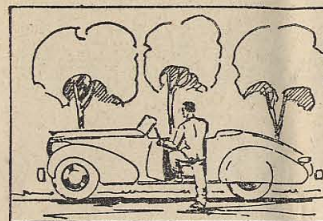
* War-time speed 35 M.P.H.

HUMAN RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCIDENTS

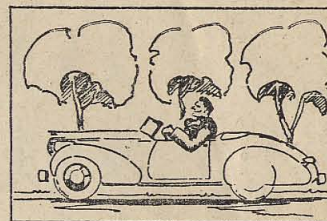
The average man's reach is 30 inches. But in an automobile his responsibility reaches several feet in front of him to the bumper of his car. This extension of his reach combined with the control of a machine 20



times as heavy as his own body, with 400 times its power, sometimes unduly increases his feeling of importance. It leads him to "show off" and to disregard the rights of others.



Motorist enters car.



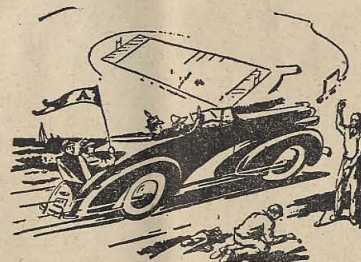
Feels bigger and stronger.



Speed.....Conceit

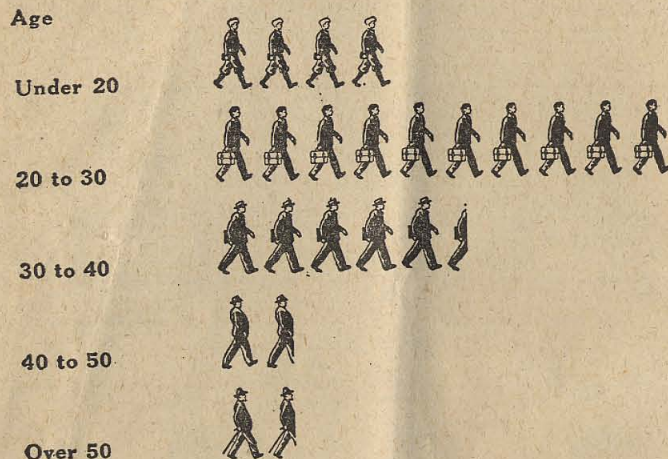
AGE AND ACCIDENTS

Persons between the ages of 20 and 30 are the most dangerous drivers. The causes are inexperience and bad driving. They also drive more at night, on week-ends and holidays when accidents occur in greater numbers.



The holiday spirit is sometimes dangerous.

FATALITIES



Fatalities per 100,000 miles driven by operators of different age groups. Each symbol represents 5 fatalities.

WHY DRIVERS ARE LICENSED

Higher automobiles speeds have brought along with them the problem of loss of life and property. In less than a generation the annual number of automobile deaths has risen from less than 1,000 to well over 30,000 a year.

In 1908 there were
834 deaths

In 1918 there were
10,723 deaths

In 1928 there were
27,996 deaths

In 1938 there were
32,400 deaths

Increase in automobile deaths since 1908.
Each tombstone represents 3,000 deaths.

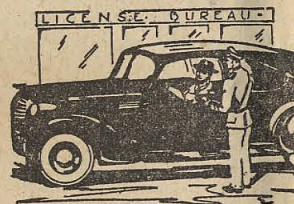
Society has therefore stepped in for its own protection and licensed all drivers. Whenever a license is required it means that society has taken over the right of saying who shall be allowed to carry on such activity. Since inexperienced drivers get into many accidents the state grants the license privilege only to those new drivers who have proved by an examination that they can drive properly.

WHY DRIVERS ARE EXAMINED

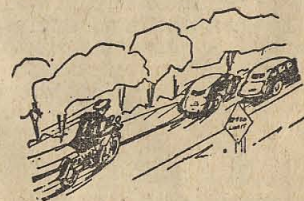
The purpose of the driver examination is not to prevent any group of persons from driving. Rather the examination is a means of finding out whether the applicant has enough knowledge, skill and safety mindedness to drive, or whether he has serious defects which might make him a menace to other users of the highway. All except a very few people can learn to drive a car safely. The purpose of the driver examination is to make sure that you practice long enough, and learn how to drive properly. It is the examiner's duty to reject you unless you can operate a car without endangering the life and property of other people. Get a good driver to instruct you. Take plenty of time to learn.

DRIVER LICENSES ARE TEMPORARY

The act of licensing makes driving a privilege. All licenses are issued temporarily. If you drive in a dangerous manner on the highway you will lose this privilege.



Getting a License.



Driving Dangerously.



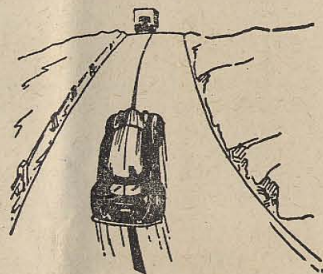
Losing License.

PART II DRIVING REGULATIONS

KEEP TO THE RIGHT

You must keep to the right side of the road. Stay in the extreme right lane, not merely to the right of the center line. (Source — Sec. 39:4 — 82 R. S.)

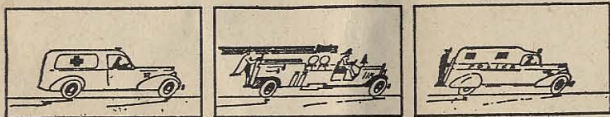
On hills and curves be especially careful to keep well on your own side of the road. (Source — Sec. 39:4—86 R. S.)



Don't take your half out of the middle.

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

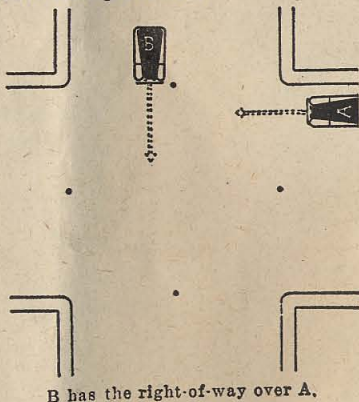
Emergency vehicles have the right-of-way. If you hear a police, fire engine, or ambulance siren or bell at any time, pull over to the curb and stop. If this is not possible, get as far to the right hand side as you can, and give the emergency vehicle enough room to get by. (Source—Sec. 39:4—91 R. S.)



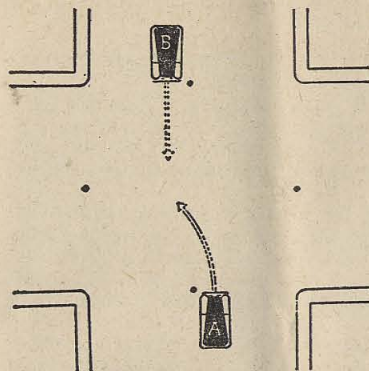
These vehicles have the right-of-way.

RIGHT OF WAY

The Average Intersection — The law provides that if two cars are approaching an intersection on different roads the vehicle reaching it first has the right-of-way. In case two cars arrive at an intersection at the same moment the car on the right has the right-of-way. (Source—Sec. 39:4—90 R. S.)



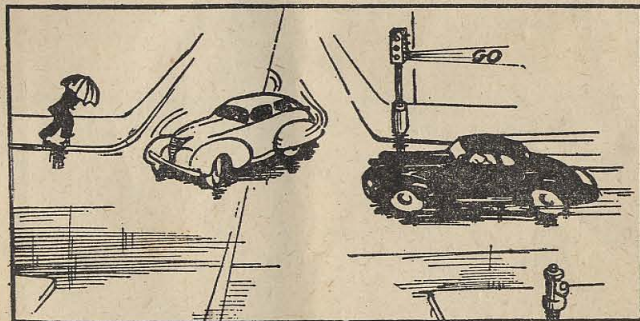
B has the right-of-way over A.



A has the right-of-way if A has started its turn before B reaches the intersection. If both cars reach the intersection at the same time B has the right-of-way over A.

Intersections of Main and Secondary Highways—At intersections which are protected by a stop-sign the car on the main thoroughfare has the right-of-way if it has entered the intersection or is close enough that the necessity of a sudden stop might cause an accident. It is the duty of the driver on the secondary road not only to come to a full stop at the intersection, but to enter carefully so as to avoid any possibility of collision with the faster traffic on the more heavily travelled highway. (Source—Sec. 39:4—145 R. S.)

The Fundamental Rule about Right-of-Way—The important thing is not to insist on your right-of-way if there is risk of an accident in so doing. You are never justified in driving fast through an intersection, or failing to notice other cars, regardless of whether in a technical sense you have the right-of-way. The right-of-way rule does not authorize negligent or blind driving at intersections.



Don't always insist on your right-of-way.

A car turning left at an intersection across the path of an oncoming car has the right-of-way if it has started to turn before the oncoming car has reached the intersection. If both cars reach the intersection at the same time the car going straight ahead has the right-of-way. (Source — Sec. 39:4 —123 R. S.)

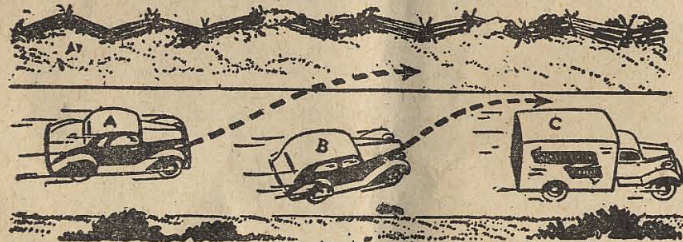
PASSING

When another driver is trying to pass you, never increase your speed. Keep to the right and let him by.

If you wish to drive slowly, and road conditions are such that other drivers cannot pass you safely because of oncoming traffic, curves or hills, it is a courteous act to pull over to the right, off the road and signal the line of drivers behind you to come past.

Be sure there is ample space ahead before passing other vehicles. Pass on the left of cars going in the same direction. Passing on the right is only permitted when the driver you wish to pass has indicated his intention to make a left turn and has moved into position leaving you enough space to get by on the right.

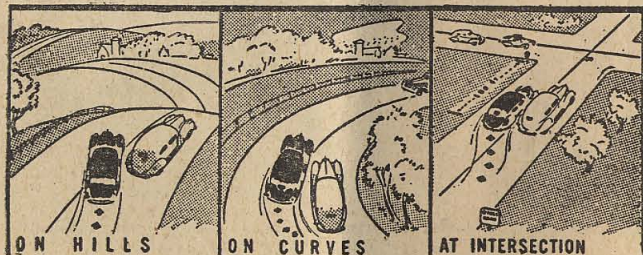
According to the New Jersey Law before passing another car outside of a business or residential district you must sound your horn to inform the driver ahead that you intend to pass. (Source—Sec. 39:4—85 R. S.)



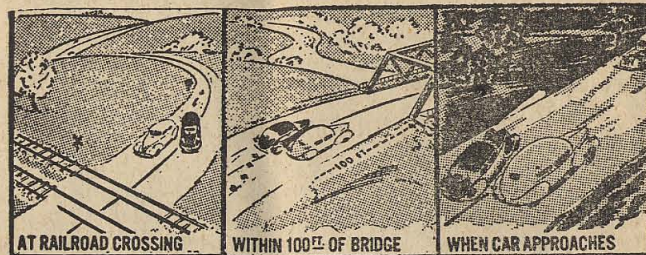
Before changing lanes look carefully behind.
Someone may be starting to pass you.

Passing is not only dangerous but is forbidden by law on hills and curves, at intersections and other dangerous places. (Source—Sec. 39:4—86 R. S.)

DO NOT PASS



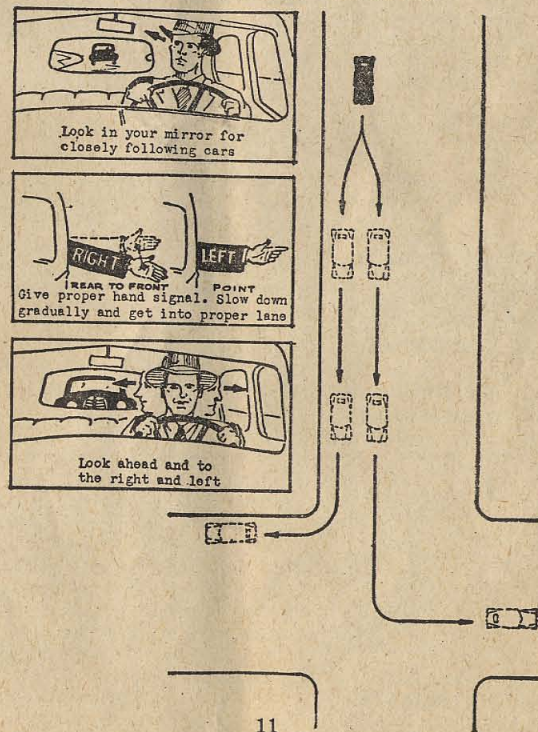
DO NOT PASS



MAKING TURNS

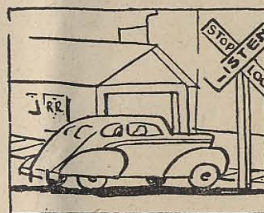
All hand signals should be given at a distance of at least 100 feet from the place of making a turn.

In very cold and rainy weather, or at night when your car windows are closed be especially careful to watch the approach of cars from the rear before you slow down to make a turn. (Source—Sec. 39:4—126 R. S.)



SPECIAL STOPS

When you come up behind a street car stopping to load or unload passengers you must stop at least 10 feet from the rear of the car. You must stop at any railroad crossing if a train is coming. A flashing light or a ringing bell always means that a train is approaching. (Source—Sec. 39:4—40 R. S.)



You must always stop for These.

SLOWING AND STOPPING

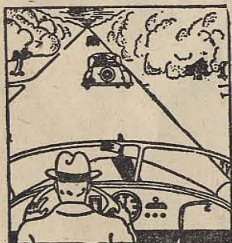
When slowing or stopping, extend your left arm outward with palm to the rear at some distance from the place you plan to halt. Then slow down gradually. (Source—Sec. 39:4—126 R. S.)



STOP

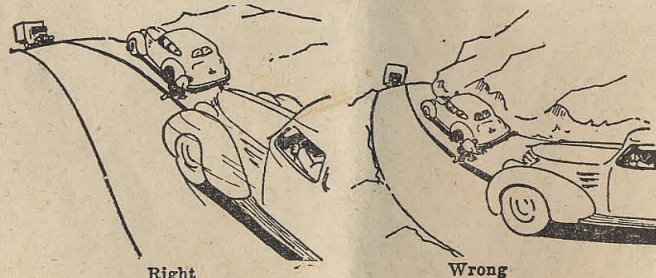
FOLLOWING ANOTHER CAR Keep Your Distance In Traffic

You must not follow another car closely. The distance between cars should be increased with higher speeds. This helps to avoid rear end collisions. It also permits other drivers to pass you more safely.



PARKING

If you have to make an emergency stop on a highway get all four wheels off the hard surface. Never park on a hill or a curve. (Source—Sec. 39:4—136 R. S.)

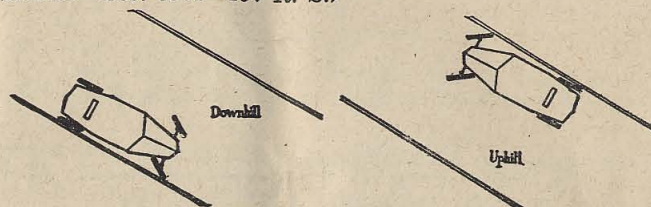


Right

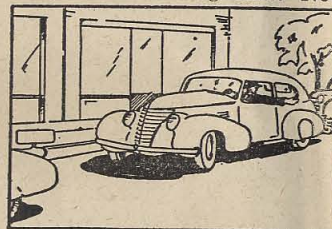
Wrong

You should not park your car within 10 feet of a fire hydrant, or within 25 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection. (Source—Sec. 39:4—138 R. S.)

Cars should never be left with the engine running, or with the hand brake off. When parking on a slope set your hand brake and turn your front wheels against the curb. (Source—Sec. 39:4—137 R. S.)



When waiting to enter the stream of traffic from a parking place, turn your steering wheel to the left and get all ready to go. Glance to the rear to see if anyone is coming, then, if the way is clear, put your left arm out, and come forth slowly. Many accidents are caused by drivers who dart suddenly from a parking space without looking carefully for oncoming cars. Never emerge from your parking



Proper method of leaving a parking space. Know what is coming behind you, and signal.

place until the traffic permits. (Source—Sec. 39:4—126 R. S.)

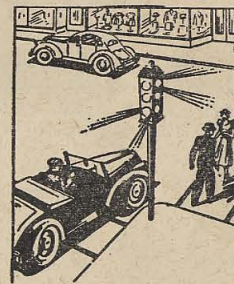
Be careful about backing. Always look behind you and back slowly. Never back into an intersection.

Never double park your car. It ties up traffic and often results in accidents. Moreover, you are subject to arrest for so doing.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Traffic signals are placed at intersections where bad accidents have occurred. Their purpose is to increase the orderly flow of traffic and prevent accidents.

Green — When the signal facing you shows green you may go ahead. You must, however, yield the right-of-way to vehicles and pedestrians who may be crossing when the light changes. When you are making a turn on green, pedestrian crossing on green have the right-of-way. (Source—Sec. 39:4—105 R. S.)



Pedestrian has right-of-way on green light.

Yellow — The yellow signal following green is used to "clear" the intersection of vehicles and pedestrians. You are permitted to go through on a yellow light only when it changes from green to yellow after you have entered the intersection, or when you are so close that the suddenness of your stop might cause you to be struck from behind. The question an operator should ask himself when the green signal changes to yellow is always "can I stop safely?" Never—"can I make it through the intersection before the light changes to red?" (Source—Sec. 39:4—105 R. S.)

Red — Always stop on a red signal. (Source—Sec. 39:4—105 R. S.)

Flashing Red — A flashing red signal means that drivers must stop before entering the nearest crosswalk. After stopping, don't proceed until you can do so safely. (Source—Sec. 39:4—119 R. S.)

Flashing Yellow — A flashing yellow signal usually indicates a dangerous intersection and is used mostly during hours of light traffic. It always means "slow down" and be very cautious when crossing. (Source—Sec. 39:4—119 R. S.)

TRAFFIC SIGNS

(Source—Art. 18—Sec. 39:4—146 Et. Seq.)

Each traffic sign is placed so as to serve some definite purpose. In addition to its words the shape of a traffic sign has a meaning.

STOP Signs — Don't violate the law. Obey them. **STOP** signs are always eight-sided.



OCTAGONAL SIGNS
MEAN STOP

RAILROAD CROSSING Signs—**RAILROAD CROSSING** signs are of two types. The round sign is put at some distance away from railroad crossings to warn motorists that they are approaching the tracks.



ROUND SIGNS
MEAN RAILROAD CROSSINGS



REDUCE SPEED Signs—**REDUCE SPEED** signs are used where permanent physical dangers always require a reduction of speed for safety. Such hazards may be sharp curves, dangerous intersections, sudden dips in the road or others. **REDUCE SPEED** signs are always shaped like a diamond.



DIAMOND SIGNS MEAN REDUCE SPEED

CAUTION Signs—**CAUTION** signs are used to draw your attention to road conditions requiring you to drive with extreme care. For example, highway construction, men working, or other circumstances that require more than ordinary care on the part of the operator are marked by square **CAUTION** signs.



SQUARE SIGNS MEAN CAUTION

The familiar cross-bars are placed right at the crossing.

PART III

HOW TO OPERATE YOUR AUTOMOBILE SAFELY

Few automobile accidents are matters of chance. Many motorists who drive at reasonable speeds can operate an automobile for many years, without having an accident.

SPEED LIMITS

(Source—Art. 12—Sec. 39:4—95 Et. Seq.)

The New Jersey law sets up certain speed limits. They are as follows:

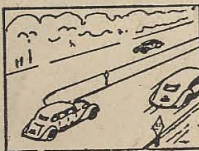
1. 15* miles per hour in a business district.
2. 20* miles per hour in a residential district.
3. 40* miles per hour on the open highway.
4. 35 miles per hour wartime conservation speed.



15* Miles



20* Miles



40* Miles

The law also says that no one shall drive at a speed greater than is "reasonable and prudent" considering the dangers that may exist on the road. Thus the state expects you as a licensed driver to be able to take into account special dangerous conditions and to slow down at intersections, curves, and hilltops, and for pedestrians.

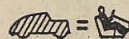
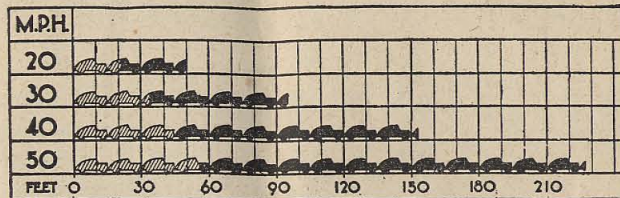
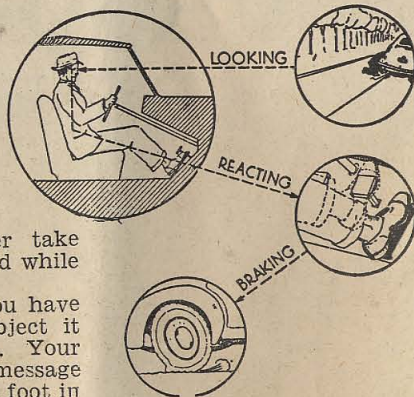
This law aims at encouraging all operators to drive within reasonable ranges of speed.

STOPPING YOUR CAR

The distance you go before you can stop after you see danger on the road depends upon how quickly you react, and how fast your brakes will stop the car.

Looking—You must be alert in order to notice danger. Never take your eyes off the road while driving.

Reacting — After you have seen a dangerous object it takes time to react. Your brain must send a message to the right foot. The foot in



Thinking and reaction distance.



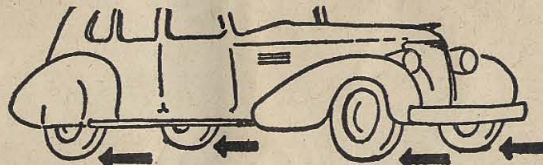
Distance car travels after brake is applied.

turn must be pulled off the accelerator, shifted to the brake pedal and pressure applied to work the brakes. Reaction times may seem unimportant. But at the high speeds we travel in automobiles they are very significant. Thus at 30 miles per hour we travel over thirty feet (2 car length) during the three-quarters of a second while we are reacting, and at 50 miles per hour we travel almost 60 feet (4 car lengths).

(Source—Sec. 39:3—86 R. S.)

Braking—As will be noted in the chart above we also travel long distances before stopping after the brakes are applied.

The ability of your brakes to stop you depends on the grip that your tires have on only four small surfaces.



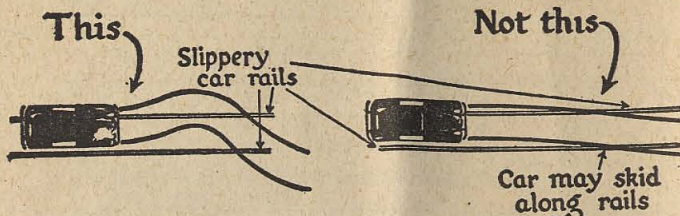
Your control over your car depends upon the grip these four small surfaces have on the road.

On dry roads you travel a long way before the forward motion of the car is halted. On wet or icy roads your car goes much farther.

It is a matter of importance therefore, that you do not drive fast on slippery roads.

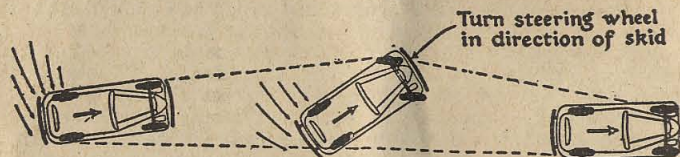
ROAD SURFACES AND SKIDDING

Nineteen out of twenty skids could have been avoided if the driver had taken into consideration the slippery condition of the road and used better judgment. If you have to drive much on wet or icy roads you need to learn a number of tricks about handling your car. One of them is illustrated on the following page.



Cross slippery car rails as nearly at right angles as possible

Take corners slowly and keep an even speed on curves. If you get into a skid never apply your brakes, or step on the accelerator suddenly. Turn your steering wheel in the direction of the skid.



Steering out of a skid.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO PEDESTRIANS

(Source—Art. 6—Sec. 39:4—32 Et. Seq.)

The motorist's responsibility is greater than the pedestrian's. A motor car with its greater weight, speed and destructiveness may kill or cripple anyone it hits.

	WEIGHT	SPEED	VOLUME	H. P.
	MAN 150	3 M.P.H.	2 1/4 CU. FT.	1/5
	VEHICLE 3000	45 M.P.H.	264 CU. FT.	85

The pedestrian has little chance to live if struck by a car.

Within the last ten years pedestrian deaths have increased very rapidly.

1927 ***** 

1932 ***** 

1937 ***** 

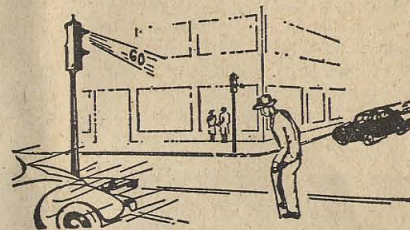
Increase of pedestrian deaths. Each figure represents 1000 deaths.

Deaths from collisions with pedestrians on rural highways have increased faster than any other type. The pedestrians who are killed are usually either unfamiliar with automobiles, or else are not as alert or as agile as the average adult. Thus elderly persons who move slowly and cannot see and hear well are most often hit.

Children are the next most dangerous group. They are not old enough to realize the risks they run in playing in or crossing the streets.

Most fatal accidents occurring in or around cities involve pedestrians.

But contrary to what you might expect most city pedestrian accidents occur not at the busy downtown intersection, but rather in the residential districts. The reason is that motorists are inclined to drive too rapidly as traffic thins out, and pedestrians are less watchful in their neighborhood streets. In addition, more drunken pedestrians are apt to be found in such districts. Be careful, therefore, to drive slowly and be on the lookout for trouble in residential areas. Here pedestrians are quite likely to step out into rapidly moving traffic when least expected.



Old people must receive special consideration.



Consider the other driver when you are about to become a pedestrian.

NIGHT DRIVING

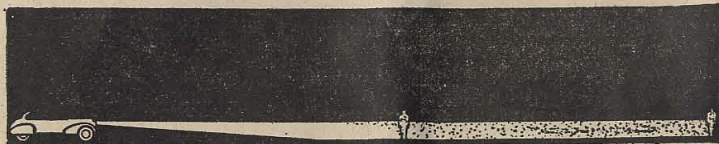
(Source—Art. 3—Sec. 39:3—43 Et. Seq.)

Remember to turn on your lights one-half hour after sunset. In case you drive early in the morning you must keep them on until one-half hour before sunrise.

The distance you can see ahead is greatly shortened at night even with new and properly adjusted headlights. Average headlights provide safe vision for only about 150 feet. This is about the stopping distance at 40 miles per

hour under average conditions. You should not, therefore, drive faster than 40 miles per hour at night or you will over-drive your lights; that is to say, if there is a pedestrian in the roadway, you will not be able to see him in time to avoid a collision.

We are not as alert nor do we see as well when we are tired after a day's work. The sight of changing scenery is absent at night. The monotony of the steady onrush of road when we are tired tends to lull us to sleep at the wheel. Wide-awake driving is necessary at all times and especially at night since we can see objects only half as far ahead when we are not alert.



If a motorist is alert, he can see a pedestrian twice as far away at night (position 2), as he can if he does not expect him (position 1).

You should be especially watchful for pedestrians since they are hard to see when wearing dark clothes at night.

Night Visibility of Pedestrian Varies with Shade of Clothing Worn



Black

Grey

White

Pedestrians are seen more easily if they wear light colored clothes.

Many pedestrians have never owned or driven automobiles and fail to realize how hard it is for you to see them, and what a risk they are taking to cross or walk alongside highways after dark.

A large number of night accidents involve drivers or pedestrians who are under the influence of intoxicating liquor. You owe it to yourself, to your family and friends who accompany you, and to other users of the highway not to drive after drinking. Remember that your license will be taken away for at least 2 years on conviction of a first offense for driving under the influence of liquor.

PART IV

IF YOU ARE INVOLVED IN AN ACCIDENT

(Source—Art. 15—Sec. 39:4—129 Et. Seq.)

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

You must make a written report of every accident involving a death, or injury to a person, or a total property damage of \$25.00. Send your report to the Motor Vehicle Department within 48 hours. A special report form is available at branch offices of the Motor Vehicle Department and police stations, or will be forwarded on request by the Motor Vehicle Department.

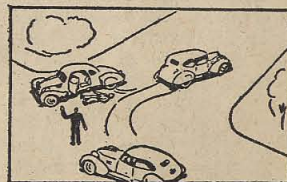
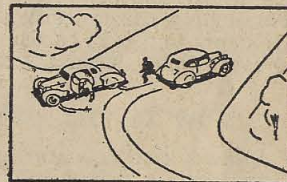
All accident reports are kept strictly confidential. They are collected in order to provide information about the location and causes of accidents. State authorities use these facts to make the highways safer to drive on.

WHAT TO DO

Accidents naturally upset the persons involved, not only physically in the way of injury, but also emotionally. In the confusion that follows an accident we are inclined to talk too much and to get flustered and bewildered. It is well, therefore, to be prepared in advance so that if an accident occurs we will be able to make a clear and complete report. Accident investigators as a result of years of experience have worked out a list of things that we should do in the case of an accident. It is to our own interest to know what to do after an accident, and to conduct ourselves with coolness and intelligence.

In case of an accident you should act as follows:

1. Stop your car immediately. The law provides a penalty for leaving the scene of an accident without identifying yourself.
2. Render all possible aid to the injured.
 - a. Find out how badly the injured person is hurt. Examine for bleeding and for broken bones. Move the victim only if necessary and then with greatest care. Many injuries have resulted in fatalities through misguided attempts to move the injured person. Keep him lying down if possible.



b. **Act promptly but not hastily.** If there is bleeding stop the flow of blood by approved First Aid methods. Make the person warm and comfortable. Do what is necessary but no more. Never give an unconscious person a drink.



c. **Summon a doctor at once in case of serious injury.** Never bundle a serious injured person into a car and rush him to the hospital—wait for a doctor or ambulance.

3. In case of death notify the nearest coroner or hospital.
4. If you are injured and unable to make a written report of the accident to the Motor Vehicle Department at once, do as soon as possible.

WHY ACCIDENT REPORTS ARE REQUIRED

There are two main uses of accident reports. One is to furnish information as to where accidents occur most often so that the highway and police departments may be able to either improve the highway or control traffic at such points so as to cut down accidents. The second, is to furnish information about the causes of automobile accidents.

The more adequately you report an accident the more it will help the state authorities to take measures to improve conditions in the highway or traffic signs, signals or regulations which may help to prevent future accidents of that type. There are many causes of accidents and the more accurately and completely you fill in your report the more it will help the authorities to analyze the basic causes of accidents and take measures to help you and other citizens to avoid them in the future.

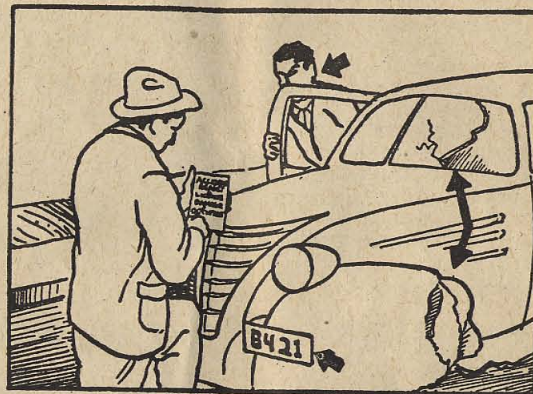
HOW TO FILL OUT AN ACCIDENT REPORT

A great deal of care has been taken in working up the New Jersey accident report form. All items included have some significance for the public officials who are trying to cut down our accident losses.

There are four things that you should note carefully if you have an accident:

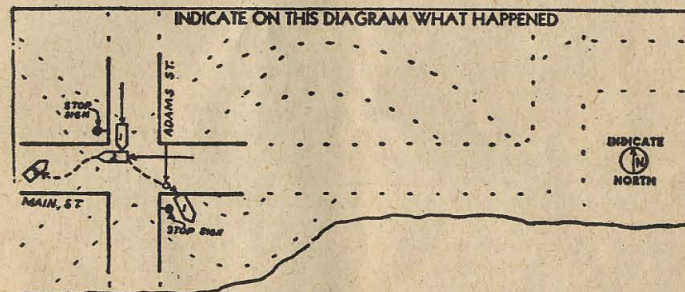
1. a. Location of accident.
- b. Time of occurrence.
- c. Diagram and description of the surroundings, locating the cars, pedestrians and their improvements.
- d. Condition of road and traffic.
2. The nature of the damage to vehicles.
3. The nature and extent of injuries to persons in the other car, or to pedestrians.

4. The name and address of the other driver and his license and registration numbers. It is always advisable to learn the names and addresses of all witnesses to the accident, including the occupants of the other car.



It is to your interest as well as your duty to observe carefully all of the details of the drivers, cars and surroundings at the time of the accident in order to be able to make out a correct and complete report. Carry this manual and an accident report form in your car. The department will be glad to send you extra copies of both.

EXAMPLE OF DIAGRAM FOR A TYPICAL INTERSECTION ACCIDENT



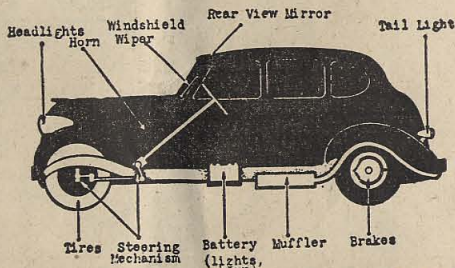
Vehicle No. 1 was going south on Adams Street and failed to stop at STOP sign before entering intersection with Main Street. Vehicle No. 2 was going west on Main Street. Vehicle No. 1 struck the right rear side of Vehicle No. 2 and then went over the curb at the Southeast corner after striking a pedestrian who was crossing to the Southeast corner from the Northeast corner.

PART V

YOU MUST KEEP YOUR AUTOMOBILE IN PROPER OPERATING CONDITION

(Source—Art. 3—Sec. 39:3—43 Et. Seq.)

You are expected to keep your automobile in safe operating condition. Most persons do not know enough about their automobiles to notice signs of faulty brakes, failing headlights, and worn steering gear. You owe it to yourself and other users of the highway to find a good repairman and have your brakes, lights and steering gear checked two or three times a year. Driving automobiles at high speeds or in bad weather or over rough roads is likely to cause even new cars to get out of order quickly.



These parts must be kept in proper condition.

Brakes—After a time brakes become worn and the linings must be replaced. Oil or grease may leak into your brakes and make them slip. Water may get into them from driving in wet weather so that they will not hold properly. Dirt from dusty roads may work in and make them “grab.” Frequent use of your brakes in hilly country may overheat and enlarge the brake drums so that they will not hold properly.

The most common cause of bad brakes, however, is unequal adjustment. On most modern cars front brakes should be adjusted more tightly so as to act first and exert about 60% of the braking force. This is necessary, since when stopping the weight of your car is shifted so that more of it is on the front wheels. Having the same braking force front and rear will hinder you in stopping your car quickly in an emergency. Unless your right and left brakes are evenly adjusted applying them suddenly will lock the more tightly adjusted brake and cause your car to swerve. You can easily check this right and left adjustment by noticing whether the car swerves if you hold the wheel lightly when you apply your brakes suddenly on a level hard-surfaced road. If you make such a test do so at low speeds and only on a road with no other cars in sight.

If your car has hydraulic brakes be sure to see there is plenty of fluid in the brake system. If you notice that the brake pedal goes down too far, have the brake fluid checked at once as there may be a leak in the system.

Tires—It is dangerous to use tires after the tread is worn off, especially if you drive much in the open country. Be sure to keep your tires equally inflated since a soft tire on one side will cause your car to wander in one direction and make it hard to steer. The use of a standard valve cap, tightened by hand, will be of material assistance in maintaining proper air pressure in tires. If your car wanders or steers hard inspect your tires and have your wheel alignment checked. Wavy ridges on your front tires may mean that the wheels are out of line.

Steering Mechanism — If there is too much play in your steering mechanism (if the steering wheel rim can be turned much more than two inches without moving the wheels) you should get the mechanism checked. “Shimmy” may be caused by worn parts, out-of-balance wheels, and unevenly inflated tires. A good rule is to get your steering mechanism (including what garage men call “the front end”) looked over at least twice a year.

Lights—As your car grows older your headlights become dim. This shortens the distance ahead you can see.



Caused By



Dirty Lens



Blackened and scratched reflector



Old bulb and out of focus



Worn out battery

The most common cause of dim headlamps is dust and dirt on the reflectors. Another very important reason for dim lights is lowered voltage caused by poor wiring, faulty connections, and worn out batteries.*

You need all the light you can get in order to see as far ahead as possible at night. For your protection replace lamps as soon as they grow dim or burn out. Have your reflectors and lenses cleaned thoroughly twice a year. Have your headlights adjusted frequently so that the light is di-

*Lamps are built to operate on 6 volts, a reduction to 5½ volts may seem very small but it lowers the light output by 30 per cent.

rected where it is needed. Remember, the poorer your lights the more you must lower your speed in order to drive safely after dark.

Other Equipment — Keep your windshield clean since it helps you to see better on a dark road, and to avoid dazzle in the face of oncoming headlights.

The law requires that your car have at least one windshield wiper in front of the driver in good working condition.

Your car must have a rear-view mirror and a horn. There must also be a muffler in good working order. Leaky exhaust pipe connections and defective mufflers have sometimes resulted in carbon monoxide poisoning.

Vehicle Inspections — The Department of Motor Vehicles operates twenty-eight Motor Vehicle Inspection Stations with at least one station in each county. The Inspection Program is based upon demonstrated sound practices and deserves the support and co-operation of every motorist for the following reasons to name but two:

- a. During the first two years of inspections, fatalities on New Jersey highways decreased almost forty per cent and there was a corresponding decrease in economic losses due to highway accidents.
- b. New Jersey's present enviable record has resulted in greatly reduced insurance rates with a resultant direct monetary saving for those motorists who carry insurance.

There are hundreds of people alive today and thousands more sound in body and limb who would not be enjoying these blessings if the accident rate had continued as high as it was before the advent of Motor Vehicle Inspections.

PART VI

HOW TO GET AND KEEP YOUR DRIVER'S LICENSE

(Source—Sec. 39:3—10 to 15—R. S.)

WHO MUST HAVE A LICENSE?

If you live in New Jersey, or plan to live here and want to drive an automobile on the public highways, you must have a New Jersey driver's license.

OUT-OF-STATE DRIVERS

If you have a license from another state and do not expect to live in New Jersey, you may, if you are 17 years of age, drive a car in New Jersey for the same time permitted by the state issuing the license.

TYPES OF LICENSES

There are several kinds of licenses issued in New Jersey with minimum ages, fees and duration as follows:

	Fee	Age	Duration
Learner's permit	50c	17	3 weeks
Initial operator's license	\$3.00	17	Until March 31 of following year
Renewal driver's license	\$3.00	17	Until March 31 of following year
Duplicate operator's license	\$1.00	17	Until March 31 of following year
For hire driver's license	No fee	21	Until March 31 of following year
Motorcycle driver's license	\$1.00	17	Until March 31 of following year

Instruction Permit —

Before you can take the examination, you must first apply for an instruction permit.

The instruction permit will give you the privilege for a short time of operating while learning to drive when accompanied on the front seat by a New Jersey licensed driver. It must be carried with you at all times while you are learning. If you do not take the examination before your permit expires you may have it renewed for a similar period of time upon application, and payment of the legal fee.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY DRIVER'S PERMIT

Issued to _____
Living at _____

Age _____ Weight _____ Hair _____ Color _____
Sex _____ Height _____ Eyes _____ FEE, \$0c

WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY A NEW JERSEY LICENSED DRIVER the above applicant is hereby permitted to operate a motor vehicle, for a period of three weeks from the date hereof, pursuant to Sec. 39: 3-13 of the Revised Statutes.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand and my seal of office.

By _____ Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
Agent at _____
Date of issue _____ Expires _____
Valid for examination _____ or after _____

NO PRACTICE DRIVING ON STREET WHERE THE EXAMINATION IS GIVEN.

Has your license ever been revoked or suspended? _____
Have you ever been refused a license? _____
Have you any mental or physical disability? _____

(Signature of applicant signed in Agent's presence)

Note:—Applicant will not be examined until 10 days after date of issue unless a driver's license from another state is produced

Operator's License — You may apply for an operator's license at any time during the year. Before you can get a New Jersey driver's license you must take an examination to show that you are a responsible person. The license is good until midnight of March 31st of the following year. You may renew it by filling out a renewal application and paying the specified fee. If you do not renew your license for 3 years, you will have to pass another examination to get a license again.

1943 STATE OF NEW JERSEY AUTO DRIVER'S LICENSE

This License Expires
March 31, 1944

Issued to.....
Street Address.....
City or Town.....
Age..... Weight..... Hair..... Color.....
Sex..... Eyes..... FEE, \$3.00

Signature of Licensee.....

This certificate must be carried by the Licensee when operating a motor vehicle

For Hire Driver's License — Every person who drives a motor vehicle with a capacity of more than 6 passengers and used for the transportation of passengers for hire, except taxicabs, hotel buses and omnibuses used for the transportation of passengers in interstate or foreign commerce must possess a for hire driver's license. In order to secure such a license, the applicant must be at least 21 years of age and must pass an examination satisfactory to the Commissioner to show that he is capable of operating a bus. In addition to this, the applicant is required to pass a very strict physical examination. The for hire driver's license can be renewed only after the applicant has again passed the physical examination mentioned above.

"FOR HIRE" DRIVER'S LICENSE

Issued to.....
Street Address.....
City or Town.....
This License Expires March 31, 1944
DESCRIPTION OF LICENSEE
Age..... Weight..... Hair..... Color.....
Sex..... Height..... Color Eyes.....
Signature of Licensee.....

1943

This certificate, together with Regular Driver's License, must be carried by the Licensee when operating "For Hire" vehicle.

PERSONS WHO CANNOT RECEIVE A LICENSE

No person may receive a New Jersey driver's license until that person is at least 17 years of age and is able to furnish satisfactory proof to that effect.

The Commissioner is required by law to refuse a driver's license to any person until such person has passed a satisfactory examination as to his ability as an operator.

The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles is authorized by law to refuse a driver's license to any person who in his opinion is not a fit person to operate a motor vehicle in this State.

In addition to this, the Commissioner is authorized to issue conditional drivers' licenses requiring that certain persons operate motor vehicles only under certain particular conditions.

THE EXAMINATION FOR OPERATOR'S LICENSE

The examination is for the purpose of finding out several things:

1. Are you able to read and understand the road signs and signals used on the highways?
2. Do you know the rules and regulations about driving a car in this State?
3. Is your vision adequate to drive safely?
4. Have you the skill and experience to operate an automobile so as not to endanger the lives of pedestrians and other motorists?
5. Have you any handicap either physical or mental which would make your driving a menace to other citizens?
6. Are you willing to keep your vehicle in proper condition to be driven safely on the highway?
7. Have you an understanding and appreciation of your responsibilities to society to continue to operate your vehicle safely?

THE TESTS YOU WILL BE GIVEN

The examination consists of four parts: (1) a test of reading road signs; (2) a test of vision; (3) a test of knowledge of traffic laws, rules and regulations; (4) a test of ability to drive on the road.

Road Sign Test—The purpose of the road sign test is to find whether you can read and understand such traffic signs as are on our highways. Persons who do not read must obtain some instruction and practice until they can read all the road signs ordinarily used on New Jersey highways.

Vision Test — The purpose of this test is to find out whether you can see well enough to drive safely on the highway.

Anyone wearing glasses will be allowed to try the test without them. If you can pass the vision test without glasses, you will not be restricted to wearing glasses while driving. But whoever has to wear glasses to pass the test will have his license marked "Must wear corrective glasses while driving" and must never drive his car without wearing them.

Law Test—To prepare for the test on knowledge of traffic rules and regulations you must study this manual. Then go over the questions and answers at the back of this book. A careful reading of this book and a study of the questions and answers will enable you to answer every question asked at the examination.

Road Test—Before the examination you should receive at least 20 hours' training under the eyes of an experienced instructor. At least five hours of this should be in traffic. Practically every person of average ability, with sufficient practice under the supervision of a good instructor, can learn to drive a car.* Elderly people, however, take longer to learn to handle a car than younger persons. On the other hand, younger persons do not usually have so strong a sense of responsibility and safety-mindedness as their elders.

During the road test you will not be asked to do anything which is against the law. No tricks will be played on you. You should follow the directions of the examiner who will ride with you. You will be expected to be alert, handle your car skillfully and coolly, drive at proper speeds according to conditions, and obey all signs and road rules.

The car you appear in for the examination must be registered. It must be roadworthy; have its headlights properly adjusted and in good working order; have adequate foot and hand brakes, rear vision mirror, muffler, unobstructed windshield and a horn or signalling device. All mechanical equipment must be in good condition. You will not be allowed to take the driving test until the automobile you drive has been approved.

If you fail the road test you will be expected to practice for at least another 2 weeks before returning for a re-examination.

LOSS OF LICENSE, CHANGE OF ADDRESS OR NAME

If you lose your license, change your name by marriage, or court order, or if you change your address you must go to the nearest branch office of the Motor Vehicle Department or else notify the central office at Trenton in writing, within one week.

It is unlawful to drive a motor vehicle if your license does not correctly state your name and address, or if you do not have it with you. You must always show it if requested by any officer of the law.

WHEN YOU CHANGE
YOUR
ADDRESS--



NOTIFY
THE
DEPARTMENT
OF
MOTOR VEHICLES

WITHIN ONE WEEK

HOW YOU MAY LOSE YOUR PRIVILEGE TO DRIVE

(Source—Sec. 39:5—30 and 31—R. S.)

You may keep your driver's license only as long as you drive safely. If you disobey the laws of the State your license will be suspended.

Your license may be taken away for the following wrong actions:

1. If you are convicted of driving while under the influence of liquor.
2. If you leave the scene of any reportable accident without leaving your name and address.
3. If you use a car while committing a crime.
4. If you have a serious accident.
5. If you are a reckless driver.
6. If you continually violate traffic laws.
7. If you falsify or withhold information on your license application.
8. If you attempt to get someone else to take your examination for you.
9. If you fail to appear in court, or at the Motor Vehicle Department for a hearing when called by the Commissioner.
10. If you fail to report an accident involving personal injury or property damage of more than \$25.00.
11. If you fail to settle a court judgment against you as a result of negligence in driving an automobile.
12. If you lend your license to anyone.
13. If you are a drug addict.
14. If you fail to comply with the provisions of the Financial Responsibility Act in the event you become subject to it.
15. For any other cause the Commissioner considers reasonable.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

(Source—Sec. 39:6—R. S.)

New Jersey has a "financial responsibility" law which gives the motor vehicle administrator the authority to make any person who drives upon the highway without proper regard for the rights of others prove that he can repay other users of the highway whose property or person he may damage or injure in the future. Proof of such financial responsibility may be given in any of the following ways:

1. Bond of a surety company or acceptable agent.
2. Personal surety.
3. Liability insurance.
4. Deposit of cash or securities.

If you are involved in an accident or drive recklessly, or while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and for several other reasons, the Motor Vehicle Commissioner may require you to show proof of financial responsibility.

* People tend to adopt the bad driving habits of their instructors and it is to your advantage to learn from someone who is himself a good driver, as well as a good instructor.

PART VII

HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CAR

If you live in New Jersey and own a motor vehicle which you want to drive on the public highways you must register it. If you are a resident of another State and are passing through New Jersey you need not register your car here. On the other hand, if you have given up your former residence in another State, or if you intend to make your home here you must obtain New Jersey plates.

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE AND PLATES

The registration certificate must always be carried when the car is used. Any officer of the law is entitled to examine it. The license plates must be securely fastened to the vehicle at a distance of not less than 15 inches from the ground. The plates must be placed properly and kept clean so that they may be seen at all times. The rear plate should be lighted at night so that it can be read at a distance of at least 50 feet.

DATES OF REGISTRATION

Registration certificates and plates are good in New Jersey only until March 31st of each year. Number plates for the following year may be purchased and used on March 1.

'43 STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Passenger Vehicle Reg. _____
This Registration Expires
March 31, 1944
Issued to _____
Street Address _____
City or Town _____
Name of Car _____
Serial No. _____
Engine No. _____
B. of S. No. _____
Body Type _____
Cyls. _____
H. P. _____
FEE _____
CERT. NO. _____

SAMPLE

FEES

The fee for registration of a pleasure type vehicle in New Jersey is 40c per horsepower for cars up to and including 29 horsepower. For cars of 30 horsepower and above, the fee is 50c per horsepower. One-half of the usual fee is charged for a vehicle which is registered after October 1st of each year. The fees for commercial motor vehicles are

based upon the gross weight of the vehicle and load and complete information concerning these fees may be secured at any of the motor vehicle agencies. In addition to the above, a fee is charged for duplicate license plates, this fee being \$1.00 if one plate is returned and \$2.00 if both plates have been lost. A duplicate certificate of registration may be secured upon the payment of a fee of \$1.00. The fees for transfer of ownership vary according to the paper work involved in the transaction. If you lose one or both registration plates, you may make application to any of the motor vehicle agents for new plates.

ESTABLISHING OWNERSHIP

New Jersey requires a bill of sale signed under oath for each automobile registered in this State. This bill of sale may be secured at any of the motor vehicle agencies. In addition to this, most registered automobile dealers are authorized to issue bills of sale. In case another person has a lien or mortgage on the car, the bill of sale must show the name and address of the holder and the amount and nature of this lien. If you sell your car, the Department should be notified of it immediately. In case your registration or bill of sale is lost or stolen, the Department should be notified and a request made for duplicates.

In buying a vehicle, you should check the engine and serial numbers of the car with the numbers on the bill of sale and old registration certificate to protect yourself against the purchase of a stolen car.* You must notify the Department if the car is repainted a different color or if a rebuilt engine is installed with another engine number. If your car is stolen, notify the nearest police at once. In addition to this, you should notify the Motor Vehicle Department.

PROHIBITED ACTIONS

In addition to the regulations appearing in the body of the manual, the following Acts are forbidden by Title 39, Chapter 4, of the Revised Statutes:

Riding a bicycle at night without a lighted lamp which will show a white light visible at least 200 feet to the front of the vehicle and a red lamp visible at least 200 feet to the rear; without an audible signal device or with the feet removed from the pedals; trick or fancy bicycle riding on the street or the carrying of another person on a bicycle; riding a bicycle on the sidewalk or hitching the same to a trolley car or other vehicle.

Driving a sleigh without bells attached.

Leaving a horse unattended, unfastened or unbitted on the highway.

* It is a crime to alter engine or serial numbers of a car and a violation to tamper with a car not your own in any other way.

Removing any part of a vehicle or harness without first unhitching the horse, or obstructing the sidewalk with tie rope or reins.

Hitching a horse to a pole carrying wires, public lamp posts, shade tree or fire hydrant, leaving a horse on a highway or driving without holding the reins or ill treatment of a horse or unnecessary use of a whip.

Driving a horse-drawn vehicle at night and at other times when lights are needed without displaying a lighted lamp showing a white light visible at least 250 feet to the front of the vehicle and a red lamp visible at least 250 feet to the rear.

Moving machinery of unusual size and weight without a special permit and without complying with other requirements.

The obstructing of a crosswalk by a street car.

Tampering with or operating a motor vehicle without permission of the owner.

Leaving a vehicle with the engine running while unattended.

The use of more than one trailer in connection with a commercial motor vehicle.

Coasting in neutral on steep grades.

The operation of a vehicle in such condition, so constructed or so loaded, as to be likely to cause an accident.

Driving a vehicle not equipped with a proper mirror.

Standing in the highway for the purpose of soliciting a ride, trade or contributions.

Riding on the rear end of a vehicle or on any part not intended for the conveyance of passengers.

Throwing or placing glass or other sharp, injurious substances on the highway.

Throwing bundles from a vehicle while it is in motion.

Stopping a vehicle at any place other than the curb for the purpose of letting off or taking on a passenger.

Emerging from an alley, driveway or garage without first stopping prior to driving upon the sidewalk.

Obstructing the sidewalk as to interfere with or interrupt the passage of a street car or other vehicle.

Driving on a sidewalk except when necessary to go into a yard or lot.

Overloading a motor vehicle beyond the limits allowed by the registration certificate.

Loading a vehicle in such a way that the contents may be scattered in the street.

Loading a vehicle with metal in such a way that it will cause unnecessary noise.

Backing to the curb for the purpose of loading or unloading except when it is impracticable to load otherwise.

The blocking of a roadway by a steam or electric railroad company.

Failure to stop upon a signal given by a police officer.

Backing or turning in the street in such a way as to interfere with other vehicles.

Parking in the following places: within an intersection, on a crosswalk between a safety zone and adjacent curb, in front of a private driveway, within 25 feet of the nearest crosswalk, within 50 feet of a stop street sign or within 50 feet of a bus stop, within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to a fire station or within 10 feet of a fire hydrant.

The use in any way of signs either directional, cautionary or informative which do not conform to the provisions of the law.

The imitation of official signs.

The altering of speed limitations by local authorities except as provided by Section 39:4—200 R. S.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS

The following additional provisions appear in Title 39, Chapter 4, of the Revised Statutes:

The provisions of the Chapter apply to the drivers of all vehicles on the highway subject to specific exceptions.

The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles is required to enforce the provisions of the law and is authorized to hold hearing, subpoena witnesses and records.

All traffic ordinances or resolutions of local authorities must be approved by the Commissioner.

Police departments must upon request of the Commissioner furnish him with copies of all traffic accident reports received by them.

Pedestrians must cross streets and highways in conformity to traffic signals and the signals of traffic officers and must make use of crosswalks.

Where traffic is not controlled, pedestrians must cross at right angles to the curb.

Where there are no sidewalks or paths, pedestrians shall walk on the extreme left side of the road facing approaching traffic.

Pedestrians must be permitted to complete the crossing of a highway at a crosswalk if they have started to cross with the proper signal and find themselves still within the intersection when the signal changes.

Drivers of vehicles must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians crossing on marked crosswalks or within unmarked crosswalks at the end of blocks except when directed otherwise by police officers.

Commercial motor vehicles must display name and address of owner.

A vehicle carrying a projecting load is required in the daytime to display a red flag at least 18 inches square and

at night a red light which flag or light must be attached to the end of the materials projecting.

Drivers of vehicles must at all times comply with orders and directions of traffic officers.

Drivers must likewise comply with traffic signals unless otherwise specifically directed by a traffic or police officer.

Drivers of trucks operating outside of a business or residence district are required to keep at least 100 feet apart.

Traffic signal systems must comply strictly with the provisions of Title 39, Chapter 4, Article 13, of the Revised Statutes.

Operators of the following vehicles must come to a full stop at railroad crossings; buses, commercial motor vehicles carrying explosives or inflammable liquids, commercial motor vehicles carrying persons as passengers, any commercial vehicles moving in units of two or more coupled together.

Garagemen must report within 24 hours to the nearest police station or sheriff's office any vehicle which is brought in and which shows evidence of having been involved in a serious accident or struck by a bullet.

Prosecutors, county medical examiners, coroners and like officials must report to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles any death found to have been the result of a motor vehicle accident.

Vehicles must be parked with the curb side of the vehicle within six inches of the edge of the roadway except where streets have been marked or signed for angle parking and on the right side except upon certain one-way streets where local authorities may by ordinance designate parking on the left side.

The establishment of safety zones must conform to the provisions of Title 39, Chapter 4, Article 20, of the Revised Statutes.

Any action taken by municipalities or counties in reference to traffic matters must conform to the provisions of Title 39, Chapter 4, Article 21, of the Revised Statutes.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS FOR USE IN TESTING APPLICANTS FOR DRIVING LICENSES

THESE ANSWERS CANNOT BE REFERRED TO DURING THE EXAMINATION

1. What is the Golden Rule of the Road?
Ans. Show the same courtesies and consideration for other users of the highways, as you would have them show to you.
2. Who has the right to stop or question the driver or owner of a motor vehicle?
Ans. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Inspectors, the State Police, all local police, and other peace officers.
3. How old must you be to obtain a driver's license?
Ans. At least 17 years.
4. What records may be offered to prove date of birth?
Ans. Birth certificate or passport. The record must be satisfactory to the Department.
5. Is it a serious offense to give a wrong address or make any misstatement of fact (such as name or age) when applying for a driver's license or registration of a vehicle?
Ans. Yes. (Fine of \$200 to \$500 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.)
6. Must the person operating a vehicle with a permit be accompanied by a NEW JERSEY licensed driver?
Ans. Yes.
7. When teaching a driver holding a permit, where should the licensed operator be in the car?
Ans. Beside the driver, so as to be ready to help in an emergency.
8. Is a person operating a car on a permit, or the accompanying licensed driver accountable for a violation?
Ans. Both.
9. Is it a serious offense to permit an unlicensed person to operate your car?
Ans. Yes. (Fine of \$50 to \$100).
10. What does the driver's examination consist of?
Ans. (a) A driving or road test.
(b) Eye test.
(c) Written and oral test of laws and operation of motor vehicles.
11. May an applicant, after being examined, and refused a driver's license because of mental or physical disability, or any other reason, continue to obtain permits, or drive?
Ans. No. (There is a mandatory penalty of \$100 minimum fine, upon conviction of driving after license has been refused.)
12. If the condition shown on a conditional driver's license is violated, may the license be revoked.
Ans. Yes.

13. When do all registrations and drivers' licenses expire?
Ans. March 31st of each year.

14. Within what time must a person renew a driver's license to avoid taking another test?
Ans. Three years.

15. To whom must all accidents in which there is personal injury or property damage of over \$25 be reported in writing?

Ans. Commissioner of Motor Vehicles within 48 hours.
16. Must a person who has been involved in an accident be convicted of a violation of the Motor Vehicle and Traffic Laws before his license can be revoked?

Ans. No. The Commissioner may revoke the license, if, in his opinion, reasonable cause for such action appears.

17. Does the Department of Motor Vehicles take any particular action in regard to fatal accidents?

Ans. Yes. Every fatal accident is the subject of an exhaustive investigation by an Inspector, and if the Inspector finds that the driver or drivers involved have violated any of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle or Traffic Laws at the time of the accident, they may be notified to appear for a hearing on a rule to show cause why the license should not be revoked.

18. What is the cause of most accidents?

Ans. Driving too fast for particular conditions.

19. Is the operating of a vehicle carelessly and with disregard of the safety of others considered reckless driving?

Ans. Yes. (Possible revocation of license and fine up to \$100.)

20. Is speed necessary to cause reckless driving?

Ans. No. A driver can be reckless even when driving slowly.

21. What are the speed limits in the State of New Jersey?

(a) School Zone. *Ans.* 10 miles per hour.

(b) Approaching street or highway intersections?
Ans. 15 miles per hour.

(c) Around curves and upon grades when driver's view is only 100 ft.? *Ans.* 15 miles per hour.

(d) Residence and business districts where there are police officers or traffic signals? *Ans.* 20 miles per hour.

(e) Other business districts? *Ans.* 15 miles per hour.

(f) Under all other conditions? *Ans.* 40 miles per hour.*

22. Should you always drive at highest speed allowed by law?

Ans. No. You must at all times use good judgment.

23. Is it possible to drive safely at 40 miles per hour and unsafely at 15 miles per hour?

Ans. Yes.

* War speed 35 miles per hour.

24. Name five things that a good and careful driver will do.

Ans. (a) Obey traffic laws, signs, and signals.

(b) Keep car under control and within proper speed.

(c) Keep in line, give signal before turning or pulling out to pass other cars.

(d) Give the other motorist the right of way when in doubt.

(e) Be very careful of children and other pedestrians.

(f) Keep brakes and lights in good working order.

25. What may happen to your driver's license if you fail to obey a summons?

Ans. It may be revoked.

26. Who can revoke a driver's license?

Ans. Commissioner of Motor Vehicles or any magistrate.

27. When may drivers' licenses be suspended or revoked?

Ans. Upon the conviction for any violation of the Motor Vehicle or Traffic Acts and for any other causes considered reasonable by the Commissioner.

28. May the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles revoke any registration certificate on reasonable grounds?

Ans. Yes.

29. Can a Magistrate restore a license that has been revoked?

Ans. No. Only the Commissioner may restore a revoked license.

30. If a license is revoked, is it lawful to make application for another?

Ans. No. (Not until the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles has effected a restoration. Fine for violation \$500, jail for three months or both.)

31. If a license is revoked for failing to answer a summons, is it necessary for the person to appear and furnish the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles with a satisfactory statement from the court before the license may be restored?

Ans. Yes.

32. If you are notified by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles that your license is revoked, may you continue to drive until your license certificate has been taken from you?

Ans. No. (It is a violation to drive at any time after your license is revoked. Fine \$100 to \$500.)

33. What is meant by "Driving While Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or Narcotic or Habit Producing Drugs?"

Ans. The courts have ruled that the expression "Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor" covers not only the well known and easiest recognized conditions and degrees of intoxication, but any abnormal, mental or physical condition which is the

result of indulging in any degree in intoxicating liquor and which tends to deprive one of that clearness of intellect and control of himself which he would otherwise possess.

34. There is a heavy penalty in New Jersey for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic or habit-producing drugs. What is this penalty?

Ans. \$200 to \$500 fine; imprisonment for thirty to ninety days, or both, and license revoked for a period of at least two years.

35. What is the penalty for a second conviction for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic or habit-producing drugs?

Ans. Imprisonment for three months and permanent revocation of license.

36. What happens to a car owner who permits a person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic or habit-producing drugs to operate his car?

Ans. He is subject to the same penalty as the driver.

37. May the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles restore the driving privilege of an operator convicted of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic or habit-producing drugs before the two years mandatory period of revocation has expired?

Ans. No.

38. May a person lend an operator's license to another?

Ans. No. (Any person violating this law shall be fined \$25 to \$50.)

39. If a motorist is involved in an accident, must he give name and address and show his license and registration card to the person injured, or the driver or occupants of any vehicle collided with?

Ans. Yes.

40. When is a certificate of financial responsibility required by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles?

Ans. After a conviction for reckless driving, leaving the scene of an accident, driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic or habit-producing drugs, or permitting a person to drive while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic or habit-producing drugs, manslaughter, or failure to satisfy judgment in excess of \$100 within thirty days.

41. If you become subject to the Financial Responsibility Law and do not furnish proof of insurance, when called upon, what must the Commissioner then do?

Ans. Revoke your license until you file the necessary certificate.

42. How long must the certificate of Financial Responsibility remain on file in the Trenton office of the Motor Vehicle Department?

Ans. For three years after the date one is made subject to the law.

43. Every owner and driver of a motor vehicle must notify the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles in writing of any change in address within a certain time. State the time.

Ans. One week.

44. Is there a penalty for failing to notify the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles at Trenton of change of address, in writing?

Ans. Yes. If you fail to do so your license may be revoked and you may be fined.

45. What motor vehicles may be operated on the public highways?

Ans. Those that comply with legal requirements, have been properly registered and show plates issued by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, on front and rear.

46. What is the touring limit of a passenger vehicle visiting in this State?

Ans. The same as that allowed by resident State of visitor.

47. How may a vehicle be registered?

Ans. The owner must show satisfactory proof of ownership at a motor vehicle agency and pay the lawful fee.

48. May license plates be transferred from one owner to another?

Ans. No.

49. May license plates be transferred from one car to another by the same owner?

Ans. Yes. (By applying to the nearest motor vehicle agency, and payment of the proper fee.)

50. Is it necessary to have your driver's license and car registration card with you at all times when driving, and to show them whenever requested to do so by an officer?

Ans. Yes.

51. If a license plate is lost or defaced, how is another pair obtained?

Ans. By applying to a motor vehicle agent with the remaining plate and registration card, also the payment of a fee of \$1.

52. Is it unlawful to use license plates on any vehicle other than the one described on the registration card?

Ans. Yes. (The vehicles may be held and owner fined up to \$500.)

53. What may happen to the driver's license of a person who is in possession of a stolen motor vehicle?

Ans. It may be revoked.

54. What is the basis of license fee charged when registering pleasure type passenger vehicles?

Ans. 40c per Horse Power up to 29 Horse Power, and 50c per Horse Power for 30 Horse Power and up.

55. What safety equipment required on all motor vehicles should be always in good condition?

Ans. (a) Brakes (c) Steering gear
(b) Lights (d) Tires

- (e) Horn (g) Mirror
(f) Windshield cleaner (h) Muffler

56. Does the State of New Jersey have compulsory inspection of motor vehicles?

Ans. Yes. Every vehicle registered in New Jersey and operated over the New Jersey highways, except motorcycles and bicycles with motors attached and motor vehicles used for the transportation of passengers for hire which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, must be inspected once a year for the duration at stations operated by the State.

57. During a certain time every motor vehicle must carry at the front at least two lighted lamps, and a red light at the rear, with white rays shining upon the license plate so that it can be read at a distance of 50 feet. Name the period.

Ans. From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, and in fog. (Fine for improper lights up to \$25.)

58. How many lights must be displayed on a passenger car during the period provided by law?

Ans. Three. Two headlights and one rear light.

59. How may you keep your headlights from glaring?

Ans. By properly aiming and focusing them.

60. Is it permissible to display a red light visible from directly in front of a vehicle?

Ans. No, except in the case of emergency vehicles, specifically authorized by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

61. Are flashing lights allowed on motor vehicles?

Ans. No, except as a means for indicating a right or left turn.

62. Is it safe to drive after dark with parking lights only?

Ans. No.

63. What are the only two uses of a spot light?

Ans. Reading road signs and house numbers.

64. Within what distance should brakes in good working order be able to stop a car going at a speed of forty miles per hour?

Ans. Approximately 100 feet, under average conditions.

65. Is it lawful to sound a horn unnecessarily?

Ans. No. (License may be revoked and fine up to \$25.)

66. May compressed air horns be used in this State?

Ans. No.

67. Is a muffler cut-out allowed in this State?

Ans. No.

68. How should license plates be placed on a vehicle?

Ans. (a) Between 15 and 48 inches from the ground.

(b) Horizontal and stationary.

(c) Unobstructed and kept clean.

69. If the number on a motor has been changed or does not agree with the one on the bill of sale, what should the owner do immediately?

Ans. Advise Commissioner of Motor Vehicles at Trenton in writing.

70. Is it a serious offense to take a motor vehicle without the permission of the owner?

Ans. Yes. This is a violation for which a fine of not less than \$100 is provided.

71. Can arrests and complaints be made, and motor vehicle and traffic violations be tried on Sundays and holidays?

Ans. Yes.

72. Within how many days must a complaint be made of a motor vehicle or traffic violation?

Ans. Thirty days. (Exception violation of Section 39:4—129 Revised Statutes, failure to stop after an accident and giving name and address; also Section 39:3—37 Revised Statutes, misstatement of facts on application for driver's license or registration of a motor vehicle, for which a complaint may be made to any magistrate at any time within one year after the commission of any such offense.)

73. Can the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles reverse the decision of a police magistrate?

Ans. No. (The only recourse is an appeal to a higher court filed by the defendant within 10 days after his conviction.)

74. May the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles order the return of a fine imposed by a Judge?

Ans. No. (The Commissioner cannot reverse the decision of a judge and order the fine returned.)

75. Is the authority of a Motor Vehicle Inspector limited to the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle and Traffic Laws?

Ans. No. He has all the powers of a police officer.

76. What is the gross weight limit allowed for commercial vehicles in New Jersey?

Ans. 30,000 lbs. per single, four-wheeled vehicle.

77. Can a non-resident operate a vehicle licensed in this State?

Ans. A non-resident (17 years old or older), holding a driver's license issued by the resident State may operate a New Jersey registered vehicle, providing, the same privileges are granted to New Jersey drivers by the home State of the Person in question. The driver's license and car registration must be produced upon request from any Inspector, police officer, or magistrate.

78. Is it a serious offense if a person fails to stop and give name, address and license number, when involved in an accident where there is personal injury or property damage of \$25 or more?

Ans. Yes. He is termed a "Hit and Run" driver. (Possible revocation of license and \$25 to \$100 fine.)

79. What is the right-of-way rule at intersections where there are no police officers or traffic signals?

Ans. When two vehicles enter an intersection at the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the driver on the right.

80. Is it necessary to bring a vehicle to a complete halt when approaching an intersection marked by a STOP STREET sign?

Ans. Yes. Within 5 feet of crosswalk.

81. Must all slow-moving vehicles be driven as close as possible to the right-hand edge of the highway?

Ans. Yes.

82. Under what conditions may the driver of a motor vehicle pass a street car that has stopped for passengers?

Ans. Only where a safety zone has been established, and then only at a speed not greater than is reasonable and proper and with due caution for the safety of pedestrians.

83. Must a driver signal before starting, stopping, backing or turning?

Ans. Yes, always.

84. What is the proper hand signal for a right turn?

Ans. Extend the hand and arm beyond the side of the vehicle and make a sweeping motion from the rear to the front.

85. What is the proper hand signal for a left turn?

Ans. Extend the hand and arm beyond the side of the vehicle and point with the index finger to the left.

86. What is the proper hand signal when stopping or slowing up?

Ans. Extend the hand and arm beyond the side of the vehicle in a steady position with the palm to the rear.

87. Does the law permit turning around in the middle of a block?

Ans. Yes; provided other traffic is not affected in doing so.

88. How near to a fire hydrant may a vehicle be parked?

Ans. Not less than 10 feet.

89. How near to a crosswalk may a vehicle be parked?

Ans. Not less than 25 feet.

90. On what side of a street or road must a vehicle be driven or parked unless otherwise directed by police officer or sign?

Ans. On the right, always.

91. How should a car be parked on a steep hill?

Ans. Stop motor, set emergency brake, turn front wheels to side of curb. (On very steep hill, put car in low gear.)

92. How may a motor be used as a brake when going down a steep hill?

Ans. By shifting into first or second gear.

93. Why should you look, listen, and drive slowly, at all railroad crossings?

Ans. For safety. (Every time is train time at a grade-crossing.)

94. Is it dangerous to stop a vehicle on the paved portion of a highway?

Ans. Yes. (An oncoming vehicle may crash into it and result in a serious accident and injuries.)

95. When driving in back of a trolley car, how far away must you remain?

Ans. At least ten feet.

96. Is it unlawful to park on a street in front of a driveway?

Ans. Yes. (Anyone who does so may be fined up to \$50.)

97. What must the driver of a vehicle approaching the street from an alley, driveway or garage, do before crossing the sidewalk?

Ans. Come to a complete stop.

98. Must a motor be shut off and the emergency brake be set, when a vehicle is left unattended on a street or road?

Ans. Yes, always.

99. Is a person allowed to stand in the road and beg a ride, or try to sell goods, tickets, etc.?

Ans. No.

100. Is it a violation to throw anything from a vehicle when it is in motion?

Ans. Yes. (Fine up to \$50.)

101. When the driver of a car behind you signals to pass, is it lawful to increase speed?

Ans. No. (Move to the right and allow car to pass.)

102. Is it dangerous to drive to the left of a white line marking the center of a road?

Ans. Yes. It is the cause of many accidents.

103. Is it a violation of the Traffic Act to allow any part of a person's body to extend beyond the motor vehicle, while in motion?

Ans. Yes. (Very dangerous. Also fine up to \$50.)

104. Is it dangerous to let the motor of a vehicle run in a closed garage?

Ans. Yes. (Engine exhaust is a tasteless, odorless and colorless gas that has caused the deaths of thousands of people.)

105. Should the motor always be shut off before filling the gas tank?

Ans. Yes. (Engine exhaust may ignite gasoline and cause a fire or an explosion.)

106. What is the handiest material for putting out gasoline fires?

Ans. Sand.

107. May the driver of any kind of vehicle stop in the center of the street or road to take on or let off passengers?

Ans. No. (The law provides that all types of vehicles must pull to the curb or extreme right side of road when stopping for any reason whatsoever.)

108. What is the best way to stop the skidding, if you skid when you apply brakes?
Ans. Release brakes and turn in the direction of the skid; that is, if the rear wheels are skidding to the right, the front wheels should be steered in that direction.
109. What must all drivers do when hearing and seeing an approaching fire engine?
Ans. Pull to the right and stop.
110. Is it unlawful to coast down a hill with gears in neutral position?
Ans. Yes. (Fine up to \$50.)
111. What danger signal must be placed on the ends of material that extends beyond the body of a vehicle?
Ans. A red flag in daytime and a red light at night.
112. When overtaking a car, going in the same direction, on what side should you pass?
Ans. On the left. Passing on right is permissible only where traffic is moving in two or more substantially continuous lines. It is illegal, however, to pass on a dirt, gravel, or stone shoulder adjacent to the improved, paved portion of a highway.
113. Is it safe to pass a car going in the same direction on a hill, curve, or street intersection?
Ans. No. (View of the road ahead is obstructed, and a collision may result.)
114. When should the driver of a vehicle give the right of way to a pedestrian?
Ans. At all times.
115. Is it unlawful to throw or drop glass, or other sharp or cutting substance in the street or road?
Ans. Yes. (Fine of not less than \$100 and up to \$500.)
116. Does the law permit you to make a left turn on the red light?
Ans. No. Never.
117. Does the law permit you to make a right turn on the red light?
Ans. No, except when green arrow points direction to go.
118. What should every driver do, when parked at a curb or side of the road, before pulling into traffic?
Ans. Look to the rear and give hand signal.
119. Does the law require that a car be removed from the paved portion of the highway when making repairs to motor or tires?
Ans. Yes. It is also necessary that the tail light be visible in such cases at night.
120. Is the driver of any vehicle permitted to follow fire apparatus responding to a fire alarm?
Ans. Not closer than 200 feet. (Neither can a car be parked within 200 feet where fire apparatus has stopped.)

AGENTS

Absecon	William B. Smith	109 White Horse Pike
Asbury Park	F. Clare Cyphers	407 Grand Ave.
Atlantic City	Thomas L. Glenn	Room 410, City Hall
Audubon	William T. Kramer	311 E. Atlantic Ave.
Bayonne No. 1	Israel J. Rosenblum	794-6 Broadway
Bayonne No. 2	Jerome G. Stabile	611 Avenue C
Belleville (9)	William Abramson	500 Washington Ave.
Bernardsville	Clyde L. Wolfe	Essex Bldg., Claremont Rd.
Bloomfield	G. E. Jamison	62 Washington St.
Boonton	Charles A. Righter	304 Boonton Street
Bordentown	T. Harold Pope	1½ Crosswicks St.
Bound Brook	William H. Haelig	110 Hamilton St.
Bridgeton	Robert J. Opperman	91 N. Laurel St.
Burlington	F. W. Peter	410 High St.
Butler	Martin Pettersen	148 Main St.
Caldwell	William H. Tobin, Jr.	242 Bloomfield Ave.
Camden No. 1	John B. Welch, Jr.	Third & Market Sts.
Camden No. 2	George C. Helker	2772 Federal St.
Cape May	Mrs. Catharine B. Taylor	221 Decatur St.
Cape May Court House	Henry F. Daugherty	Mechanic St.
Carlstadt	William H. Nussbaum	423 Hackensack St.
Carteret	Robert R. Brown	43 Roosevelt Ave.
Cedar Run	W. S. Cranmer	100 Main St.
Clifton	William DeVries	306 Clifton Ave.
Clinton	LeRoy Duckworth	12 Main Highway
Collingswood	H. S. Hewston	735 Haddon Ave.
Cranford	Harry R. Heins	17 North Avenue E
Dover	Jacob J. Vreeland	65 N. Sussex St.
Dunellen	Alfred W. Day	262 North Ave.
East Orange	Edward E. Bruen, Jr.	439 Central Ave.
Egg Harbor City	Harry C. Pfeiffer	405 Atlantic Ave.
Elizabeth No. 1 (3)	Chas. W. Britton	277 N. Broad St.
Elizabeth No. 2 (4)	Jos. F. Cahill	704 Elizabeth Ave.
Elmer	Evan S. Prickett	Main & Harding Highway
Englewood	Morell Birtwhistle	17 Dean St.
Flemington	Mrs. Helen H. Opdyke	56 Main St.
Fort Lee	Charles A. Cella	2005 Lemoine Ave.
Franklin	Harry E. Watt	80 Main St.
Freehold	Alvah E. Vanderveer	18 Court St.
Frenchtown	Fred H. Sipes	52 Bridge St.
Hackensack	Emil J. Habrich	350 Main St.
Hackettstown	James D. Mingle	193 Main St.
Haddonfield	Lloyd V. Hayney	104 King's Highway E.
Haledon (2)	Thomas Carless	410 Belmont Ave.
Hammonton	Nicholas Cashan	5 N. Egg Harbor Road
Hawthorne	Walter W. Penney	236 Lafayette Ave.
Hightstown	C. Stanley Stults	106 N. Main St.

Hillside (5)	Charles B. Taylor	1392 Liberty Ave.
Hoboken	Joseph A. Carluccio	1310 Washington St.
Hohokus	Walter E. Preater	No. Maple Ave.
Irvington (11)	Percy A. Miller, Jr.	1236 Springfield Ave.
Jersey City No. 2 (5)	Amos Harker	189 Jackson Ave.
Jersey City No. 3 (6)	Patrick J. McGlynn	65 Sip Ave.
Jersey City No. 4 (4)	Robert L. Stevens	112 Monticello Ave.
Kearny	Stanley A. Dennis, Jr.	592 Kearny Ave.
Keyport	John J. Haley	218 Broad St.
Lakewood	A. R. Smock	124 Second St.
Lambertville	Robert Griffiths	38 N. Union St.
Linden	Nicholas M. Palermo	7 N. Wood Ave.
Little Falls	Vaughen J. Rehn	8 Main St.
Livingston	Charles G. Zahn	Hockenjos Bldg., 8 Plaza Place
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Madison	Isaac R. Wilson	14 Kings Road
Manasquan	Mrs. Olivia G. Powell	72 Main St.
Maplewood	Mrs. Hedwig LaCombe	1634 Springfield Ave.
Metuchen	Miss Anne Quint	435 Main St.
Millburn	Mrs. Florence G. Oliver	307 Millburn Ave.
Millville	Walter G. Barber	224 High St.
Montclair	W. Copley Herbert	161 Glen Ridge Ave.
Morristown	Jeremiah C. White	5 South St.
Mount Holly	Harry C. Boozer	105 Washington St.
Newark No. 1 (4)	Joseph H. Burnet	25 Hoyt St.
Newark No. 3 (5)	A. Lyndon Bryce	224 Ferry St.
Newark No. 4 (1)	Jack Waldor	715 Broad St., Kresge Dept. Store
Newark No. 5 (2)	William P. Berry	31 Lincoln Park
Newark No. 6 (6)	Henry H. Faulkner	214 Newark St.
Newark No. 7 (3)	Herman Sperling	60 Beacon Street
Newark No. 8 (2)	Edward J. Brandner	207 Clinton Ave.
Newark No. 9 (7)	William Green	484 Central Ave.
Newark No. 10 (7)	Joseph Solimine	254 1/2 Park Ave.
New Brunswick	William C. Gonch	267 George St.
New Egypt	Eiton Ridgway	Main St.
Newton	George H. Condit	59 Water St.
New York City No. 1 (1)	Fred Kuser	33rd St. & 6th Ave., Gimbel Brothers
New York City No. 2 (7)	Henry H. Nussbaum	116 Nassau St.
North Bergen	George Grote	8200 Hudson Blvd.
Nutley (10)	A. Theo. DeMuro	208 Franklin Ave.
Ocean City	Jules R. Ledig	Second & Wesley Aves.
Orange	Mary C. Tully	79 Main St.
Oxford	Frank T. Vosseller	Washington St.
Passaic	Herman Schulting, Jr.	38 Broadway
Paterson No. 1 (1)	Joseph Suraskie	209 Straight St.

Paterson No. 2 (4)	Mary E. Parsons	81 - 19 Ave.
Penns Grove	Mrs. Edith D. Coomer	37 W. Main St.
Perth Amboy	Henry Polkowitz	225 New Brunswick Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa. (2)	Ralph G. Van Hart	250 N. Broad St. Chrysler Bldg.
Phillipsburg	Mrs. Irma E. Van Syckle	418 S. Main St.
Pitman	J. M. McCowan	16 Pitman Ave.
Plainfield	Thomas M. Muir	193 North Ave.
Pleasantville	Nehemiah Andrews	City Hall
Pompton Lakes	David M. Hundermark	312 Wanaque Ave.
Port Norris	Karl M. Robbins	Main St.
Princeton	Morris Maple	200 Nassau St.
Rahway	Alfred C. Brooks	1480 Irving St.
Ramsey	R. V. Ackerman	70 E. Main St.
Red Bank	Hubert M. Farrow	19 Monmouth St.
Ridgefield	Alan B. Connor	Traffic Circle
Ridgefield Park	Roy B. Wright	6 Mt. Vernon St.
Ridgewood	John Hardekopf	25 Chestnut St.
Rumson	Alice MacIntosh	18 Center St.
Rutherford	Mrs. Jessie V. D. Mead	15 Orient Way
Salem	Mrs. Wilma B. Owens	95 Market St.
Sea Isle City	Mrs. Charlotte Sofroney	4201 Landis Ave.
Somerville	Bogart T. Conkling	26 Division St.
South Amboy	Robert P. Mason	120 Broadway
South Orange	David H. Jones	15 Valley St.
South River	Jas. B. Armstrong	Water St. & Causeway
Springfield	Richard T. Bunnell	4 Flemer Ave.
Summit	Chester C. Henry	107 Summit Ave.
Sussex	Charles O. Couse	2 Walling Ave.
Swedesboro	W. H. Homan	507 Auburn Road
Teaneck	Clarence Lofberg	363 Cedar Lane
Tenafly	William E. Baker	7 Hillside Ave.
Toms River	Joseph P. Newman	Sun Bldg., 229-231 Main St. & Washington St.
Trenton No. 1 (7)	Theodore Hillman	State Office Bldg. W. Hanover St.
Trenton No. 2 (9)	Fred S. Dearden	1017 Hamilton Ave.
Union City	George H. Buess	2900 New York Ave.
Verona	Donald C. North	573 Bloomfield Ave.
Vineland	Antoinette E. Poggi	514 Landis Ave.
Weehawken	John L. Faherty	5010 Park Ave.
Westfield	William A. Ehmling	240 North Ave.
West Orange	George A. Musler	302 Main St.
Westwood	Gereaux de la Ree	73 Irvington Ave.
Wildwood	Harold B. Gorman	Rooms 3A & 3B, Jackson Bldg., Oak & Pacific Aves.
Woodbridge	Arthur H. Dunham	284 Amboy Ave.
Woodbury		
Woodstown	George M. Hitchner	R.R. and East Ave.
Wyckoff	W. H. MacDonald	Franklin & Wyckoff Aves.
General Agent	Russell Atkinson	19 Jefferson St., Pitman