

other similar regulations, as are not in conflict with general laws," it is not easy to determine just what is and what is not in conflict. As was stated in *State ex rel. vs. Cooper*, 97 O. S. 86, the provisions of said section are hazy and ambiguous. However, it may be said that the village laws referred to in said section are those which relate to police, sanitary and other similar regulations. If a municipality should undertake to expressly authorize a member of council to engage in employment which is in conflict with the general law it could be argued that such action is in conflict with the general laws for the reason that inhibitions such as are mentioned in Section 4218 of the General Code are police regulations in the interest of the public generally. Such a construction probably is too far-fetched but it is unnecessary to decide that point for the purposes of this opinion. It is believed, however, that where the charter is silent upon a given subject and the general law is clear, except for the fact that there is a charter, the general law will have application. In the case under consideration, as hereinbefore mentioned, there is a suggestion in the charter itself that the general law is to be followed in such matters when the charter is silent.

Based upon the foregoing and in specific answer to your inquiry, it is my opinion that a member of council of the village of Beachwood may not be legally employed as the driver of a school bus by the board of education.

Respectfully,

GILBERT BETTMAN,

Attorney General.

2166.

APPROVAL, BONDS OF VILLAGE OF CRESTLINE, CRAWFORD COUNTY,
OHIO—\$10,000.00.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 28, 1930.

Retirement Board, State Teachers Retirement System, Columbus, Ohio.

2167.

APPROVAL, BONDS OF CITY OF SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO
—\$19,700.00.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 28, 1930.

Retirement Board, State Teachers Retirement System, Columbus, Ohio.