

Such deputy marshal does not receive his appointment from the marshal nor does he derive any authority from him. He is not responsible to the marshal, nor is the marshal responsible for the acts of a deputy marshal. He may act independently of orders of the marshal in making arrest or in serving of process in the enforcement of the laws of the state or village.

The marshal is merely the executive head, under the mayor, of the police force, and cannot add to nor take away any of the legal rights or duties of a deputy marshal. The marshal cannot remove a deputy marshal.

In those and other respects, the case of deputy marshals is vastly different from other deputies, such as deputy clerks of probate courts or of other deputy positions, as mentioned in 25 Ohio St. 21, and 56 Ohio St. 340.

True, section 4584, General Code, uses the word "deputy," but when we take into consideration the way in which his office is created, the source of his appointment and authority, we are led to the conclusion that he is not a deputy within the meaning of section 4666, General Code, but is an officer, filling a legally created office within the meaning of Article XV, section 4, of the Constitution of Ohio, and as such must be an elector of the village in which he is appointed.

Respectfully,

C. C. CRABBE,

Attorney General.

1390.

APPROVAL, BONDS OF MADISON TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, \$11,500.12, TO FUND CERTAIN INDEBTEDNESS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 21, 1924.

Department of Industrial Relations, Industrial Commission of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.

1391.

APPROVAL, BONDS OF SOUTH BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, MORROW COUNTY, \$2,076.60, TO FUND CERTAIN INDEBTEDNESS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 21, 1924.

Department of Industrial Relations, Industrial Commission of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.