

Article 25.

Re-directed Correspondence, XXI.

With regard either to inland letters or packets of one country of the Union which enter, in consequence of re-direction, into the service of another country of the Union, and to letters and packets addressed from one country of the Union to another country of the Union which have adopted in their reciprocal relations a lower tariff than the ordinary Union rates, but entering, in consequence of re-direction, into the service of a third country of the Union whose rates are the ordinary Union rates, or of articles exchanged for their first transit between the localities of two neighbouring services for which a reduced tariff exists, but re-directed to other localities of these countries of the Union, or to another country of the Union, the following rules are observed:—

Sec. 2.
Denmark.

Articles unpaid or insufficiently paid for their first transmission are impressed by the delivering office with the tax applicable to articles of the same nature addressed directly from the place of origin to the new destination.

Sub-sec. 1.

Article 26.

Undelivered Correspondence, XXII.

If correspondence, posted in a country of the Union, and addressed to the interior service of that country, has for senders persons residing in another country, and which, through non-delivery, must be forwarded to another country to be returned to the senders, such articles become correspondence of International exchange. In such cases the re-directing office and the delivering office deal with the said correspondence in accordance with the stipulations of Sections 2 and 3 of Article 25 preceding.

Sec. 5
New.
France.

Correspondence for sailors and other persons addressed to the care of the Consul and returned by him to the local post office as unclaimed, must be dealt with as prescribed by Section 1 for unclaimed correspondence in general. The sums collected from the Consul for deficient postage, &c., must at the same time be refunded to him by the local post office.

Sec. 6.
New.
Great Britain.

Article 27.

Applications for ordinary articles which have failed to reach destination, XXIX.

Every Administration may demand by a notification, addressed to the International Bureau, *that the applications which concern its service may be transmitted to its Central Administration or to an office specially designated by it.*

Sec. 2.
Austria-
Hungary

Article 28.

Applications relative to registered articles. New Article (Austria-Hungary).

(1.) A form similar to the model E. annexed hereto is used for applications relative to registered articles. The office of origin, after having filled in the date of despatch of the article in question, transmits the form direct to the office of destination.

(2.) When the office of destination is able to furnish information as to the final disposal of the article for which application is made, it returns the form, duly filled in with the required information, to the office of origin.

(3.) When the disposal of an article which has passed à découvert through several services cannot be immediately proved in the service of the country of destination, the office of destination transmits the form to the first intermediary office, which, after filling in the particulars of transmission to the service following, forwards the application to the succeeding office, and so on, until the final disposal of the article applied for be established. The office which has effected delivery to the addressee, or, on the other hand, can neither prove delivery to the addressee nor the regular transmission to another Administration, states the fact upon the form, and returns it to the office of origin.

(4.) The form F. is drawn up in French, or bears a sublineary translation in that language. They are despatched without certificate under closed envelope, and submitted to the formality of registration. Each Administration is at liberty to demand, by a notification addressed to the International Bureau, that the applications concerning its service may be sent to its Central Administration, or to an office specially appointed, directly to the office of destination, or, if it be only interested as an intermediary office, to the office of exchange to which the article has been despatched.

(5.) The preceding stipulations do not apply to cases of robbery or loss of mails, &c., which require more extensive correspondence between the Administrations concerned.

Article 29.

Withdrawal of Correspondence and Correction of Addresses, XXX.

Recourse to the telegraph is compulsory when the sender has made use of this means of correspondence and the office of destination cannot be advised in time to be of service by post.

Sec. 5.
Completed
by new
paragraph.
Belgium.