

# JUAREZ FALLS, GEN. NAVARRO A PRISONER

**Madero Captures Border Town  
After Three Days' Sharp Fight-  
ing and Makes It His Capital.**

**TAKE 500 PRISONERS**

**Much Ammunition and Five  
Pieces of Artillery Obtained  
by Insurrectos.**

**COL. TAMBOUREL IS KILLED.**

**Federal Leader Who Ridiculed  
Rebel Attack Dies During  
Last Stand.**

**FEDERAL OFFICERS PAROLED**

**Agent in Washington Asked to Open  
the Way for Supplies for  
the Rebels.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 10.—Gen. Francisco I. Madero, Jr., at last has a capital for his Provisional Government of Mexico. His campaign to take Mexico City and overthrow Gen. Porfirio Diaz will be launched from the same city from which Gen. Benito Juarez began his final march for the overthrow of the Emperor Maximilian.

Juarez is completely in the hands of the insurrectos to-night. Gen. Pascual Orozco's declaration that he could take it came true at 1 o'clock to-day, when the white-haired Gen. Navarro surrendered the barracks, his last refuge. Two mortars, two field pieces, several machine guns, and large stores of ammunition are prizes of the victors with which to meet Gen. Rabago and other Federal troops if they should venture to attack the place. Scores of the soldiers who helped in the defense of the city are now enrolled as rebels, and other volunteers to the Maderist cause are being equipped with the captured arms.

Gen. Navarro and his twenty-seven officers were paroled to-night by Gen. Madero. After inviting them to dinner, he announced that if they would promise on their honor not to leave the city they could have the liberty of the town. They agreed to do so, and are sleeping at their own headquarters to-night.

Dr. Vasquez Gomez, confidential agent of the Mexican revolutionists in the United States, telegraphed his assistant in Washington, Señor José Vasconcelos, to make immediate representations to the War Department for the removal of restrictions placed by the American troops on the passage of food and supplies to Juarez.

Orders were issued by Gen. Pascual Orozco this afternoon to his men to guard stores and houses to prevent looting. General Orozco himself shot at two of his men, whom he caught trying to make away with some booty. Col. Garibaldi, immediately after the surrender, personally saw to it that all liquors found were destroyed.

### **Reserves Take the Church.**

The rebel success which really decided the fate of the city was accomplished soon after midnight, when the Church of Guadalupe, the stronghold in which Gen. Navarro had hoped to hold out until Gen. Rabago could come to his relief, was captured. This work was accomplished largely by the band of Col. Blanco. These men had been held in reserve in yesterday's fight, but in the evening, when the rebels had driven the defenders back to their last positions, their pleas for a chance to fight were heeded.

They came down out of the hills fresh and eager for action. They were held back for hours while the fire was burning in the vicinity of the church and other places held by the Federals, but before midnight they were permitted to steal close to the jail, municipal buildings, and church, while the men of Orozco and Garibaldi kept up a fire on the other side that distracted the attention of the Federals.

The way to the church was made through the jail near by. A dynamite bomb was exploded under one of the walls of the prison, and tore a great hole through which the insurgents entered. They first liberated all the inmates, except a negro slayer. Most of them were political prisoners, and some of them joined in the attack. The assault on the church came from behind. Blanco's men battered down doors with dynamite, and rushed into the building. They fought their way through the auditorium, and finally up into the tower and on to the roof, which had been fortified with sand bags. Some of the Federals were captured and others retreated. It was here that the field guns and some of the machine guns and a store of ammunition fell into the hands of the rebels. It was the work of a short time to clear the Federals away from the municipal buildings, and send them to the southeast.

Meanwhile rebels had been gaining other important positions. They got close to the Custom House, south of the church, on Comercio Street. The attack here was

not begun until after 8 o'clock in the morning. Dynamite bombs were then thrown and a sharp fire was opened on the building. The Federals soon made away, going to the barracks in the southeastern part of the city, a body of Federals then covering their retreat. It was this movement that had caused a report that Gen. Navarro was retreating from the city and going to join Gen. Rabago. The rebels, however, were able to stop any movement away from the city and the remaining force of Federals was surrounded in the barracks.

#### Navarro Conquered by His Guns.

All the rebel artillery was brought up here, particularly the captured field guns. A demand was sent to Gen. Navarro to surrender, but he refused. The artillerymen were then ordered to batter down the building.

Insurrectos by the hundreds occupied the houses within 100 yards on every side. Shrapnel was poured into the hollow square of the barracks. Many cavalry horses were killed. The soldiers crowded the place to its capacity. Only a few loopholes from which to shoot at the insurrectos pierced its sides.

Finally Gen. Navarro hoisted a white flag. He first attempted to send a messenger to Señor Obregon, one of the go-betweens in the recent peace negotiations, asking him to arrange for a cessation of hostilities or for an armistice, but the rebels would accept nothing except immediate surrender.

The gray-haired General after the flag was raised stood in the doorway of the barracks and received Col. Garibaldi. Raoul Madero, a brother of the rebel leader, dashed forward with his gun pointed at Navarro, ready to shoot if Garibaldi were hit. Federals and insurrectos alike, however, withheld their fire while the surrender was being arranged.

Gen. Navarro's eyes dimmed as he gave his sword to Col. Garibaldi, but Col. Garibaldi, with a handshake that bespoke his admiration for the brave fight the Federal leader had made, assured him of the desire of the rebels to afford him every courtesy. A score of rebel officers rode up and extended to the Federal commander their sympathy as Mexicans for him and his men.

#### Madero Lauds the Captives.

The Federal soldiers as they came out tore off their visor caps and uniforms, and under guard of the rebels walked dejectedly in their underclothing down the street to the big corral. They numbered about five hundred.

An automobile decorated in the Mexican colors was sent to Madero's camp to take him triumphantly into Juarez. When he arrived at the corral he made an address full of sympathy and encouragement, lauding them for their bravery and assuring them that in his heart, as well as in those of his men, there was no feeling of enmity, but uniform friendliness.

"You fought for Gen. Diaz," he said at the conclusion of his speech, "because you had to, because you were a part of that system which we are trying to dissolve. In a few days perhaps peace will be restored. You will soon be free. If the war is to be continued you can have your choice of being paroled or joining the army of liberation. In the meantime we shall treat you as brothers, not as foes."

With shouts of "Viva Madero" the throng of prisoners and insurrectos threw their hats skyward.

A few moments later down the main thoroughfare was heard the galloping of horses, and soon the insurrecto standard, the Mexican National colors, flashed in the sunlight. Behind it rode Mrs. Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and an escort of cavalry. Her face was beaming with joy, her black dress covered with dust. She spurred her horse to her husband's side. The shouting increased as the two embraced and entered the municipal building, now the Madero headquarters.

Church bells were rung, residents of the town appeared in the streets, and the insurrectos began a continuous uproar. Their first work, however, was to collect thousands of rounds of ammunition from the Federal barracks. They had made the most valuable capture of the revolution. Their ammunition belts, depleted during the attack, are filled again. Many of the insurrectos went in search of food and water. Their faces were unshaven and their hair unkempt and their eyes worn by the loss of sleep in three days' fighting, yet they went about joyfully shouting "Viva Madero."

#### Tambourel Shot a Dozen Times.

A tragedy of the battle was the killing of Col. Manuel Tambourel, commander of the Juarez garrison, who had defied the rebels, called them cowards and liars, and who had taunted them until they had every one decided that he must be the mark of every bullet that could be sent toward him. Tambourel lies dead in his home, his body pierced with a dozen balls. By his side burn two candles and at his couch stands a rebel guard. His bravery won for him the admiration of his enemies.

Gen. Madero walked about the streets congratulating his men. He wore a felt hat with the insurrecto colors wrapped around it. In his headquarters in the municipal building to-night he dictated this statement:

The taking of Juarez is of great military and political importance to the revolutionists, and it assures us a complete triumph in a short time. The forces which defended the town fought valiantly.

They owe their defeat to the fact that our forces were inspired in this fight by the spirit to win political liberty, while the Federals were only held in their ranks by the yoke of discipline. The majority are in the army against their will. For this reason, I wish to announce to all soldiers that I will set them free as soon as I can find a way to insure some means of support for those who do not wish to incorporate themselves in my forces.

At present I cannot set them free, as they have no means of subsistence, which would be dangerous. As far as I can now observe, the majority of the prisoners will swell my forces. Some of the officers, I am sure, will enter my army, and those who wish to remain true to the Government of Porfirio Diaz will be exchanged for prisoners of war or political prisoners.

FRANCISCO I. MADERO, Jr.  
Provisional President of Mexico.

Juarez has been shattered by bullets and shells beyond recognition. Several houses have been burned to the ground. Numerous adobe dwellings are roofless. Some have large holes in their walls, exposing to view wrecked interiors. Window glass bedding, and debris litter the streets. Scores of buildings show the destructive effect of the artillery fire.

Abram Gonzales, rebel Governor of Chihuahua, says positively that Gen. Navarro is held as a prisoner of war, and will have all the courtesies required by military customs. He may be traded for Eduardo Hay, one of the insurrecto Board of Strategy, now a prisoner in the State Penitentiary at Chihuahua. Francisco I. Madero, Jr., when he reached Juarez this afternoon, after the surrender, said so.

The dead are being buried to-night. A conservative estimate of physicians as well as of insurrecto leaders who surveyed the fighting puts the Federal dead at nearly fifty and the rebel loss at about fifteen, with a total of nearly 250 wounded on both sides. The actual number lost probably never will be known, as deserters were many, and many of the dead were buried at once. A correspondent counted seven dead Federals in the barracks this afternoon. Among them were Col. Tambourel and Capt. Sachudo.

Among the Americans killed was "Dutch" Krout, a member of the American Legion under Col. Garibaldi. He

was killed on Lerdo Avenue during the thickest of the fighting yesterday. One unidentified American was found on Lerdo Avenue to-day, and was buried with two Mexicans who were found near him.

#### Better Men, Says Orozco.

"I was sure of taking Juarez," declared Gen. Pasqual Orozco after the surrender. "We had the best men, and we used less than 1,000 in the assault."

Whatever may be his satisfaction over taking the city which he had been so often taunted with being afraid to attempt to take, Gen. Orozco did not gloat. He is immensely popular. Rebels in the streets threw their hats in the air, shouting: "Viva Orozco!" with their cheers for Madero.

American doctors bandaged wounds for rebels as they gathered in the streets. They were allowed to do so, however, only after the rebel chiefs had placed a guard at all stores and houses whose entrances were exposed, as well as around the outskirts of the town.

Happiest among those who were about the streets were the prisoners liberated from the jail during the day. Many of them claimed they have been innocent of any wrongdoing. James Monaghan of 3309 Baring Street, Philadelphia, a student in Swarthmore College, who went sight-seeing in Juarez on Sunday, says he was arrested as a spy, and since then has been in prison, being forced frequently during the fighting to carry water from across the street to the Federal soldiers who fought from the top of the jail.