

patched to Moscow by special train to support the Moscow Bolsheviks. The sailors arrived in Moscow on the evening of October 30, and immediately joined in the fighting.

On the following day, at the instructions of the Revolutionary Military Committee of Petrograd, Comrade Sverdlov dispatched a group of Bolshevik radio specialists to Moscow to work in the radio station there.

After the Junker uprising had been crushed in Petrograd and all attention was centered on the fight against Krasnov and Kerensky, after the Revolutionary Military Committee in Moscow had achieved considerable success and the fate of the counter-revolution seemed a foregone conclusion, the All-Russian Executive Committee of the Railwaymen's Union came to the assistance of the counter-revolutionary forces. Relying on the traitors Zinoviev, Kamenev and their confreres for support, the Committee issued an ultimatum demanding that all military operations be discontinued at once on pain of a strike at midnight on October 29.

The Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party decided to send two representatives to negotiate with the Executive Committee of the Railwaymen's Union, but itself continued making feverish preparations to repel Krasnov and Kerensky. On the morning of October 30 the decisive advance against the troops of Krasnov and Kerensky began near Pulkovo.

In Moscow, however, the followers of the traitorous Zinoviev and Kamenev insisted that negotiations with the Executive Committee of the Railwaymen's Union be carried on in earnest.

A truce was declared, to begin at midnight on October 29 and to last twenty-four hours. The representatives of the two sides met in the royal pavilion of the Kursk Railroad Station.

The Whites demanded the cessation of hostilities. The representatives of the revolutionary units, who had been invited to the conference, insisted that the Junkers unconditionally surrender their arms. Delegates from an artillery unit which was on the way from Myza-Rayevo to help the Reds demanded of the delegates of the 55th Regiment: stop the negotiations or we won't even have a chance to shoot.

While the negotiations were in progress in the royal pavilion, the booming of cannon, the staccato rattle of machine-gun fire and the crackling of rifle shots continued to sound all through Moscow. Despite their orders, neither side suspended hostilities.

The truce aroused the greatest indignation in all the districts.

"We can't control them!" the members of the Revolutionary Military Committee complained.

When the written order to cease fire was given to one artillery man, he glanced through it, crushed it in his hand, threw it aside in disgust and said:

"I can't make out what sort of nonsense this is."

And he continued his firing.

The truce was not observed by the White Guards either. Ryabtsev had issued the formal order for the suspension of all military operations at 6:30 P.M. on October 29, but that night the Junkers broke through across the Borodinsky Bridge, wrecked the District Headquarters, captured the Bryansk Railway Station and joined forces with a shock battalion that had just arrived.

The news of the Junker sally and the arrival of the shock battalion brought the whole Khamovniky District to its feet. The Bryansk Station was retaken on October 30.