

The regimental delegates realized how barely they had escaped falling victim to the deception of the Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks, and agreed to send a delegation on behalf of the Revolutionary Military Committee to speak not with Kerensky and Krasnov but with the Cossacks and soldiers, putting them the following questions:

1. Do Kerensky's Cossacks and soldiers recognize the Central Executive Committee as the organ of state power?
2. Do they recognize the decisions of the Second Congress of Soviets?
3. Do they recognize Lenin's decrees on land and peace?
4. Do they agree to arrest Krasnov and Kerensky?

Such was the inglorious end of Kerensky's last maneuver.

On November 1 it was all up with Krasnov and Kerensky. Kerensky himself fled and Krasnov was arrested.

That same day, as soon as the Central Committee of the Party learned of Krasnov's arrest and Kerensky's flight, Lenin declared at a meeting of the Central Committee that negotiations with the Railwaymen's Executive Committee must be discontinued, since we had been using them only as a screen for our military operations. The minutes of this meeting state that Lenin "considers that Kamenev's policy should be dropped at once. This is no time for talking with the Railwaymen's Executive. We must send troops to Moscow."

Lenin spoke a second time at this meeting, making the following demand:

"... the negotiations were to serve as a diplomatic cloak for our military operations. The only correct decision would be to do away with the shilly-shallying of the waverers and become

utterly resolute ourselves. We must come to the assistance of Moscow and then victory will be assured us."*

On the instructions of Lenin and Stalin, 2,000 Red Guards and Kronstadt sailors had already been dispatched to Moscow the evening before. An armored train had also been sent to the assistance of Moscow.

The 2,000 St. Petersburg men arrived in Moscow early on the morning of November 1 and took part in the final suppression of the Junker mutiny.

The ring of the oncoming Reds drew tighter and tighter around the central streets. Despite their desperate resistance the Junkers were forced step by step to retreat toward the Kremlin. They were being hemmed in on all sides. The Zamoskvorechye detachments were pressing on the center from the Krymsky, Kamenay and Moskvoretsky Bridges. In this area the Junkers put up a particularly stiff fight. The military headquarters of the Whites was located on Prechistenka, in addition to which there were two officers' training schools in that district. The residents of Prechistenka, Arbat, Ostozhenka and Povarskaya streets—the aristocratic residential quarters of Moscow—were hostile to the Bolsheviks. The Red Guards were fired at from windows and roofs. It was as if every house was an enemy of the Bolsheviks.

But even in this hostile district the assailants had allies. A couple of youngsters came running up to one of the detachments all out of breath with the information that Junkers were making their way there from the rear—along Levshinsky Pereulok. The Red Guards quickly occupied a large house on Prechis-

* *Ibid.*, p. 35.