

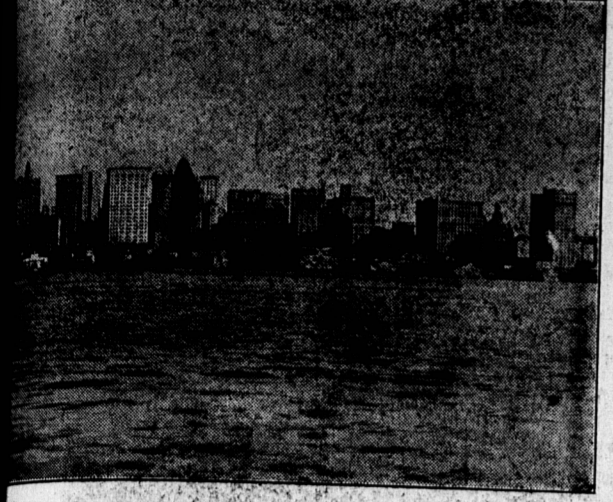
Magnificent Steamships Harvard and Yale of the Metropolitan Line

CITIES AND COAST OF HISTORIC INTEREST

New York, Metropolis of the Western Hemisphere; Boston the Intellectual Capital. The Pilgrim Fathers, The Revolutionary War, the Loyalists. Reminders of the Days that Tried Men's Souls.



Metropolitan Life Building, New York City, the Tallest in the World.



of Harvard or Yale.

In 1775 the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, in which the British under General Howe were victorious, but with heavy losses. Washington in turn evacuated the city and on March 17th, 1783, the British evacuated New York City and moved back to New York City. General Howe retired to Halifax with 20,000 soldiers, 4,000 seamen and

Dutch in 1614, by whom it was called Manhattan, but was captured by the British in 1664 and held till 1783. During the last seven years of that time of trouble it was occupied by the British troops. New York, like Boston, still celebrates Evacuation Day, but the actual evacuation took place seven years and some months later in New York than in Boston.

THE LOYALIST EXODUS.

The time of the Revolutionary War in the thirteen colonies is spoken of in the United States as one "that tried men's souls." Assuredly it tried the souls not only of those who embraced the cause of independence, but of those who remained loyal to their King. In those strenuous days their troubles began before the outbreak of the war. Some 25,000 natives of the colonies fought on the King's side. To them the Republican forces under Washington were rebels. To these the Loyalists were Tories, a name of opprobrium. When the end came it was found that the Loyalists had many of them given up their lives and all had lost their property with the lost cause.

In 1783 about 100,000 of the Loyalists left the port of New York alone. Many went to Great Britain, others to the West Indies, many to the wilds of New Brunswick (where they founded St. John) to Nova Scotia, and Ontario. Upwards of 10,000 came overland from New York and Pennsylvania, through the wilderness to Ontario. They suffered incredible toil and hardships, on the way and after. But they founded a nation on the shores of the Atlantic, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, in which today it is as proud a boast in Canada to be descended from Loyalist

stock as it is in the United States to be of Revolutionary or Puritan ancestry.

OLD FEUDS NOW FORGOTTEN. Happily, with the healing influences of time, old wrongs and wounds on both sides have been largely obliterated and friendly relations have been established across the border. In the revolutionary war many families were divided, some to fight under the republican, others under the British flag. Brother sometimes met brother, sword to sword on the battlefield, and instances are on record where one having disarmed the other, a brother became his brother's prisoner. And in the ancestral homes of Canada there is still here and there an old musket, that spoke loud for loyalty on bloody fields across the border, or an old sword, full of wounds that had clashed in in the revolutionary struggle.

There are many family names and family trees that were divided in that fatal war, one portion wholly loyal to Republican traditions, and celebrating Republican anniversaries and victories on one side of the line, and the other branch equally devoted to monarchical and British institutions on the other side of the boundary. In Boston they celebrate Evacuation Day, and the Glorious Fourth, in St. John Loyalist Day and throughout Canada Victoria Day and Dominion Day are honored to the full.

THE COMING TOGETHER.

Since those early days that tried men's souls, the Republic has grown of undreamed-of greatness, wealth and power, and Canada has expanded from the Atlantic to the Pacific and northward to the pole. For a time, in the last four decades of the nineteenth century Canada sent an army of exodians to the United States—ten fold the number that came northward in the Loyalist Exodus. They intermarried, in not a few cases with related families that had been divided at the Revolution. A million Canadians became loyal citizens of the Republic in which their forefathers were despoiled and driven into exile. Thousands of them fought in the Union armies against the south. Now a reflex wave of hundreds of thousands of American citizens has flowed into the western Canadian prairies. A score of railways and a thousand telegraph wires cross the border, interchanging the merchandise of a vast international commerce, and the business and social messages of the two related nations.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

These railways, with as many lines of steamers on the Atlantic, the Great Lakes and the Pacific carry hundreds of thousands of tourists and pleasure seekers northward or southward bound. In spring and summer the great wave sweeps northward in search of coolness, recreation and sport. In the autumn, earlier than the birds, the great tide ebbs southward again. It is followed later, by a smaller, but yearly enlarging wave of those Canadians whose wealth and inclinations enable them to reside during the cold season in the Sunny South.

All this interchange of commerce and travel, of thought and opinion, the better acquaintance that has sprung up during 95 years of peace, has tended to the obliteration of old feuds and the establishment of such happy relationships between the two peoples that it seems incredible and almost unthinkable that they shall ever be broken.

A SUMPTUOUS TRIP.

Such are some of the thoughts that may come to a son of the old Loyalists as he sails along the historic shores of New England and New York on a

sumptuous steamer of the Metropolitan line. Leaving Boston on a summer afternoon, breasting the Atlantic and rounding the Cape Cod peninsula in the declining day and early evening, the passenger retires to rest, and during the hours of rest traverses the partially sheltered sounds of Nantucket and Vineyard. In that period he passes Buzzard's Bay, Newport and Narragansett Pier. If he be an early riser he will get a glimpse of the shores of Connecticut on the right and of Long Island on the left. But should he choose to slumber on till New York is reached, he may on his return trip traverse Long Island Sound in the afternoon and early evening.

It is a splendid trip either way and both ways, and unexcelled either for pleasure or commercial travel. Thousands of patrons of the Metropolitan Line have attested their appreciation

chief Emporium now contain a population of six millions, of which three millions have their homes in Massachusetts.

Boston contains about three quarters of a million souls, and with the nearby, cities easily, cheaply and quickly reached by the electric roads a million people may be said to live in Boston and its environs.

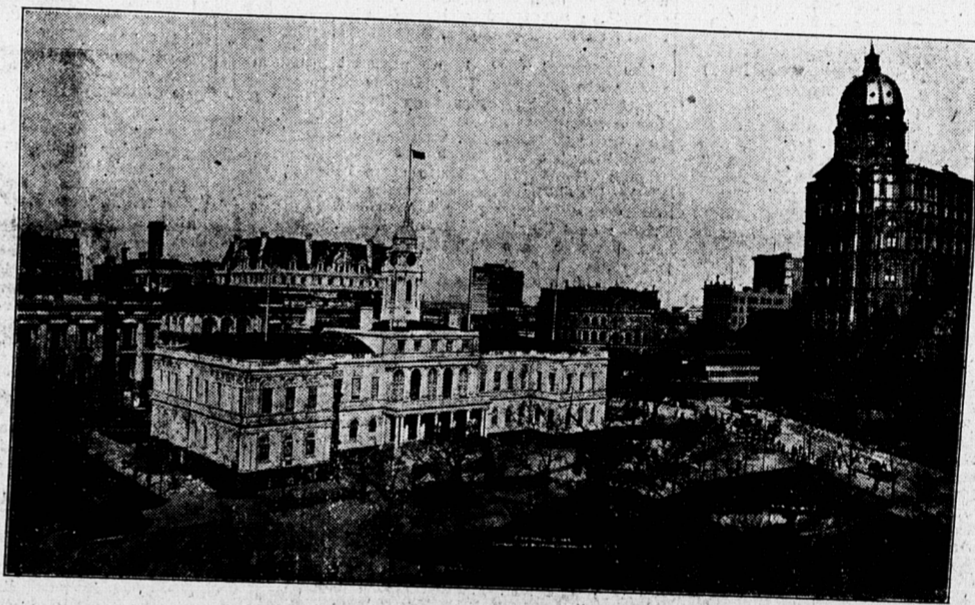
New York State—the Empire State—more populous than the Dominion of New York City. With a single exception New York is the most populous city now on the face of the earth. With a single exception New York is the greatest city the world ever saw. The one exception is London. Greater London now embraces a population of seven millions. But London is a very old city compared with New York. It dates from before

and will probably yet overtake it, although the English metropolis has still a strong lead. It is a just source of Anglo Saxon pride that the greatest cities of the Old World and the New, the greatest known to history, speak one language, have a common literature and are governed by free, representative institutions. What will be the population of New

York which had but one tenth of the population it has today.

THE WONDER OF THE NEW WORLD.

As it is, New York is the wonder of the Western Hemisphere. In its size, population and wealth, in the vastness of its commerce, in the enter-



City Hall, New York.

of the service by travelling again and again upon these great Turbine Ships and the route has become a popular factor in the transportation world.

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

To the traveller from Eastern Canada touring down the coast by the Metropolitan Line, it may be of interest to say that the six New England States, of which Boston is

in 1950? or in the year 2000? New York dates from 1614. London had a population of 2,500,000 in 1850 when New York had but a little over 500,000. In the 58 years since that date London has gained four and a half millions and New York three and a half millions of its population.

London has gained population of ten millions in the life-time of those who are now young men and women. In recent years New York is adding to its population as rapidly as London.

prises it controls and the influence it radiates, it is one of the greatest centres of human activity on this planet. Boston has long enjoyed a great eminence as a centre of thought and culture. Every one who travels at all should see these two notable American cities. And for the passage from one to the other The Guardian can most heartily recommend the palatial steamers of the Metropolitan Line.



between Boston and New York.