

of his friends, until the emperor's preoccupation with his wars with France over Italy made it comparatively safe for him to return to his work at Wittenberg.

#### German Translation of the Bible

In 1525 Luther married an ex-nun, Katherina von Bora. This step emphasized his rejection of monasticism and celibacy for the clergy. The remainder of Luther's life was spent in writing, preaching, and organizing the Reformed Church in Saxony. His great translation of the Bible into German remains the standard German version, while his numerous hymns—especially *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott* ("A Mighty Fortress is Our God")—are still in use. He died at Eisleben, the place of his birth, on February 18, 1546, just as the long-deferred war to put down his teachings was about to break over Europe. (See Reformation.)

**LUXEMBURG.** In its area of 1,000 square miles Luxemburg has 330 miles of railway, about 450 miles of telegraph, and 140 post offices, and it is so well ruled by its Grand Duchess Charlotte and the Chamber of Deputies—48 of them, elected by direct vote of the cantons—that an army of 250 serves to keep the peace. Indeed, for the 50 years before the World War, Luxemburg was one of the most peaceful spots in the world, in spite of the fact that it is bounded north, east, and south by Germany, on the west by Belgium, and for a short distance on the south-west by France.

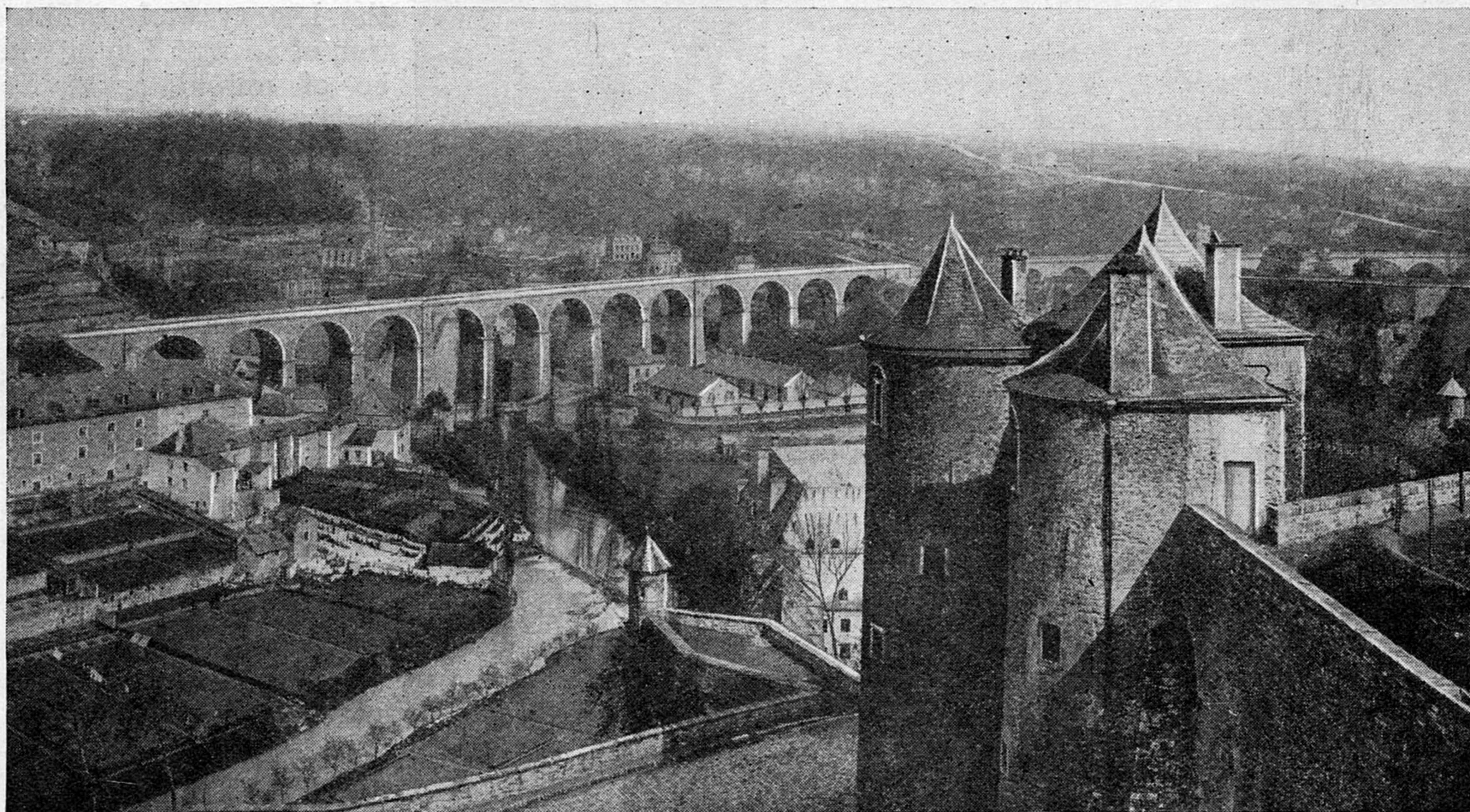
There are more than 80 iron mines employing more than 8,000 people, as well as mines of copper, antimony, and lead, and many smelters. More than half the area is arable for cereals, vines, and fruits, and the grazing tracts feed cattle, sheep, goats, and a breed of horses especially in demand for light cavalry uses. The manufactures include woollens, gloves, beer, pottery, paper, and leather.

To the visitor, however, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is rather a beautiful bit of countryside, a paradise for the tourist who likes to go tramping. It is mostly a rugged forest plateau. The northern part, rising to an altitude of about 1,800 feet, forms a wedge of the Ardennes, deeply furrowed by the valleys of little winding rivers that drain into the Moselle. The southern part is a beautiful fertile region, as well as the seat of the iron industry.

#### The Picturesque Capital City

The capital, the city of Luxemburg (population 46,000), 117 miles south-east of Brussels, and 42 miles north of Metz, is one of the most picturesque towns in Europe. The upper city is built on a crag 200 feet high, and was once so strongly fortified with rock galleries that it was known as the northern Gibraltar. The crag rises in sheer precipices on three sides. Its base is washed by two pretty little streams. The upper city is connected with the lower town by flights of steps, winding streets, and viaducts.

### VIEW OF THE ROCK-BUILT VIADUCT CITY OF LUXEMBURG



Until 1867, when its rock-hewn fortifications were destroyed, Luxemburg, the picturesque capital of the Grand Duchy of that name, was regarded as one of the strongest European fortresses. Partly enclosed by a valley 200 feet deep, the city consists of two parts, joined together by flights of steps and viaducts, one of which is seen in the picture.

*contained in the Easy Reference Fact-Index at the end of this work*