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CONTAINING A LIST OF SIXTEEN CRUCIFIED SAVIORS BEFORE THE TIME OF CHRIST

IS A GREAT SWEEPING GOD-LAW BEING HIDDEN FROM MEN AND WOMEN BY THE STORY OF JESUS CHRIST?

FACTS

THIS SENSATIONAL BOOK
DISCLOSES

READ THEM---

THEY ARE EXTREMELY ENLIGHTENING

FIRST: The "Divine" claims of Jesus Christ, which claims were rejected by those of his own household, are challenged by rival claims of at least a score of "Crucified Saviors," long before Christ was ever heard of.

SECOND: Every fundamental of Christianity was known to millions of people, thousands of years before Christ was ever heard of.

THIRD: The four gospels are absolutely anonymous writings—authorship unknown. No original manuscript covering these gospels has ever been known to exist; neither has any eye-witness to them been known to exist either.

FOURTH: Many of these "Crucified World Saviors," long before the time of Christ, were born on the 25th day of December. Stars—Magi—Wise men appeared at the births of many of them. Like Christ they descended into hell, rose from the dead, were born of virgins, were crucified, and now are seated in heaven "at the right hand of God the Father." Surely with all these crucified Gods, the world cannot, or should not be lost.

ALL HISTORY IGNORES HIM

"The fact that no history, sacred or profane—that not one of the three hundred histories of that age—makes the slightest allusion to Christ, or any of the miraculous incidents ingrafted into his life, certainly proves, with a cogency that no logic can overthrow, no sophistry can contradict, and no honest skepticism can resist, that there never was such a miraculously endowed being as his many orthodox disciples claim him to have been. The fact that Christ finds no place in the history of the era in which he lived—that not one event of his life is recorded by anybody but his own interested and prejudiced biographers—settles the conclusion, beyond cavil or criticism, that the godlike achievements ascribed to him are naught but fable or fiction. It not only proves he was not miraculously endowed, but proves he was not even naturally endowed to such an extraordinary degree as to make him an object of general attention. It would be a historical anomaly without a precedent, that Christ should have performed any of the extraordinary acts attributed to him in the Gospels, and no Roman or Grecian historian, and neither Philo nor Josephus, both writing in that age, and both living almost on the spot where they are said to have been witnessed, and both recording minutely all the religious events of that age and country, make the slightest mention of one of them, nor their reputed authors. Such a historical fact banishes the last shadow of faith in their reality."

FIFTH:

The pre-Christian Crucified Saviors were called "God Supreme," "God the Most High," "Lord Jesus," "Holy Living God," "Redeemer," "Savior of Men," etc. Every title given Christ in the Bible had been given to many other "Crucified Saviors" long before the time of Christ. These pre-Christian "Saviors" were also of Royal descent, and the lives of many of them were sought by the reigning King.

SIXTH:

The genealogy of Jesus Christ as given in the Bible is a most egregious bungle. Two accounts are given and one contradicts the other. No man alive can make head or tail of them.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN JESUS CHRIST---IS YOUR FAITH WELL FOUNDED?

READ THE FOLLOWING FACTS AND THEN ASK YOURSELF THIS QUESTION. THEY ARE QUOTATIONS FROM THIS AMAZING BOOK.

THE RESURRECTION OF THE SAVIORS

"The twenty-fifth of March is the period assigned by the Christian world generally for the resurrection of Christ, though some Christian writers have assigned other dates for this event. They all agree, however, that Christ rose from the dead, and that this occurred three days after the entombment. Bishop Theophilus of Caesarea remarks, relative to this event, 'Since the birth of Christ is celebrated on the twenty-fifth of December, . . . so also should the resurrection of Jesus be celebrated on the twenty-fifth of March, on whatever day of the week it may fall, the Lord having risen again on that day.' (Cent. ii. call. p. 118.) 'All the ancient Christians,' says a writer, 'were persuaded that Christ was crucified on the twenty-third day of March, and rose from the dead

on the twenty-fifth.' And accordingly Constantine and contemporary Christians celebrated the twenty-fifth of March with great *eclat* as the date of the resurrection. The twenty-third and twenty-fifth, including the twenty-fourth, would comprise a period of three days, the time of the entombment.

"Now mark, Quetzalcoatl of Mexico, Chris of Chaldea, Quirinus of Rome, Prometheus of Caucausis, Osiris of Egypt, Atys of Phrygia, and 'Mithra the Mediator' or Persia did, according to their respective histories, rise from the dead after three days' burial, and the time of their resurrection is in several cases fixed for the twenty-fifth of March."

THE ATONEMENT--HEATHEN IN ORIGIN

"This teaches that the son of God and Savior of the world was sent down and incarnated, in order to die for the people, and thus suffer by proxy the punishment meted out by divine wrath for the sins of the whole world. The blood of a God must atone for the sins of the whole human family, as rams, goats, bullocks and other animals had atoned for the sins of families and nations under older systems. Thus taught Brahminism, Buddhism, Persianism, and other religious systems, before the dawn of Christianity. The nucleus of the atoning system is founded in the doctrine, 'Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sin.' (Rom. v. 9)--a monstrous and morally revolting doctrine--a doctrine which teaches us that *somebody's* blood must be shed, somebody's veins and arteries depleted, for every trivial offense committed against the moral law. Somebody must pay the penalty in blood, somebody must be slaughtered for every little foible or peccadillo or moral blunder into which erring man may chance to stumble while upon the pilgrimage of life, while journeying through the wilderness of

time, even if a God has to be dragged from his throne in heaven, and murdered to accomplish it. Nothing less will mitigate the divine wrath.

"Whose soul--possessing the slightest moral sensibility--does not inwardly and instinctively revolt at such a doctrine? We would not teach it to the world, for it is founded in butchery and bloodshed, and is an old pagan superstition, which originated far back in the midnight of mental darkness and heathen ignorance, when the whole human race were under the lawless sway of their brutal propensities, and when the ennobling attributes of love, mercy and forgiveness had as yet found no place, no abiding home, in the human bosom. The bloody soul of the savage first gave it birth. We hold the doctrine to be a high-handed insult to the All-loving Father, who, we are told, is 'long-suffering in mercy,' and 'plentiful in forgiveness,' to charge *Him* with sanctioning such a doctrine, much less with originating it."

THE HOLY GHOST OF ORIENTAL ORIGIN

"Of all the weird, fanciful, and fabulous stories appertaining to the Gods and other spiritual entities of the olden times, whose capricious adventures we find so profusely narrated in oriental mythology--of all the strange mythical and mystical feats, and ever-varying and ever-diverging changes in the shape, appearance, sex, and modes of manifestation which characterize the hobgoblins or ghostly beings which comprise the esoteric stock of the ancient mysteries, that appertaining to the third member of "the hypostatic union," the Holy Ghost, seems to stand pre-eminent. And I propose here to submit the facts to show that the Holy Ghost story of the Christian Gospels, like the more ancient pagan versions of the same story, is marked by the same wild, discordant and legendary characteristics which abound in all the accounts of gods and ghosts found recorded in the religious books of various nations.

"The following brief exposition of the history and exploits of this anomalous, nondescript, chameleon-like being will clearly evince that the same fanciful, metaphorical and fabulous changes in the size, shape, sex and appearance of this third limb of the triune God are found in the Christian Scriptures which are disclosed in the more ancient oriental traditions.

"And thus is explained the great '*mystery of godliness*,' the unpardonable sin against the Holy Ghost, which, on account of the frightful penalty annexed to it, while it is impossible to learn what it consists in--it being *undefined* and *undefinable*--has caused thousands, and probably millions, of the disciples of the Christian faith the most agonizing hours of alarm and despair."

THE DIVINE "WORD" OF ORIENTAL ORIGIN

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." (John i. 1). The doctrine of the divine creative word (from the Greek Logos) appears to have been coeval in its origin with that of the Trinity, if not inseparably connected with it, as it constitutes the second member of the Trinity of "Father, Word, and Holy Ghost" in most of the ancient systems of religion. Works on heathen mythology show that it was anciently a very prevalent custom to personify ideas, thoughts and words into angels and Gods. Words were first personated, and transformed into men, then into angels, and finally into Gods.

"And here is foreshadowed the origin of John's personification of 'the Word made flesh.' It was simply the word of the supreme God as it escaped from his mouth, assuming the form and characteristics of a divine being like himself, and taking position as a secondary God and a second member of the Trinity. This was the orient conception, and it appears to have been John's. He evidently had no thought of Christ experiencing human birth, at first, or being born of woman, but believed, like some of the orientalist, that he came out of the mouth of the Father, and was thus 'made flesh.' (John i. 2.) Not a word of Christ being born is found in John's gospel, till after his existence as the Word is spoken of."

ABSOLUTION, AND THE CONFESSION OF SINS, OF HEATHEN ORIGIN

"Some Christian writers have labored to make it appear that this is exclusively a Christian doctrine, while others have labored as hard to get it out of their bible, or make the people believe it is not therein taught.

"We shall show, upon scriptural and historical authority, that both are wrong.

"There can be no question as to this rite having existed outside of Christianity, or of its being much older than Christianity. History proves both. Nor can it be successfully denied that it is taught in the Christian Scriptures, both the confessing of sins and that of forgiving sins. The apostle James, with respect to the former, is quite explicit. He enjoins, emphatically, 'Confess your faults one to another.' (James v. 16.) The practice of forgiving sins is also

enjoined. Forgiving one another is recommended both in Ephesians (iv. 32) and Colossians. (iii. 13). 'And whatsoever ye shall lose on earth shall be losed in heaven' (Matthew xviii 18), is interpreted as conferring the power to forgive sins.

"And then we remark that the practices both of confessing and forgiving sins are very ancient pagan rites and customs. Speaking of their prevalence in ancient India, the author of the Anacalypsis remarks. 'The person offering sacrifices made a verbal confession of his sins, and received absolution.' Auricular confession was also practiced among the ancient Mithriacs, or Persians, and the Par-sees proper of the same country. Mr. Volney tells us, 'They observed all the Christian sacraments, even to the laying on of hands in the confirmation.' " (211.)

BAPTISM OF HEATHEN ORIGIN

"Baptism, in some of its various forms, is a very ancient rite, and was extensively practiced in several oriental countries. It was administered in a great variety of forms, and with the use of different elements. Water was the most common, but fire and air, wind, spirit or ghost were also used; and both the living and the dead were made the subjects of this solemn and imposing ceremonies.

"We will notice each of these modes of baptism separately—appropriating a brief space to each.

BAPTISM BY WATER

"Baptisms by water," says Mr. Higgins, 'is a very old rite, being practiced by the followers of Zoroaster, by the Romans, the

Egyptians, and other nations.' It was also in vogue among the ancient Hindoos at a still earlier date. Their mode of administering it was to dip the candidate for immersion three times in the watery element, and the same manner is now being practiced by some of the Christian sects, during the performance of which the hierophant would ejaculate the following prayer and ceremony: 'O Lord, this man is impure, like the mud of this stream! But do thou cleanse and deliver his soul from sin as water cleanses his body.' They believed that water possessed the virtue of purifying both soul and body—the latter from filth and the former from sin. The ancient Mexicans, Persians, Hindoos and Jews were in the habit of baptising their infants soon after they were born. And the water used for this purpose was called "the water of regeneration."

THE SACRAMENT OF HEATHEN ORIGIN

"At the feast of the Passover, Christ is represented, while distributing bread to his disciples, to have said, 'Take, eat; this is my body' (Matt. xxvi. 26); and while handing round the consecrated cup he enjoined, 'Drink ye all of it, for this is my blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins' (xxvi. 27). Here is a very clear and explicit indorsement of what is generally termed 'the Eucharist or Sacrament.' And nothing can be more susceptible of proof than that this rite or ordinance is of pagan origin, and was practically recognized many centuries prior to the dawn of the Christian era.

"So we observe, by the text above quoted, the Christian Savior and Lawgiver copied, or reproduced, an old pagan rite as a part of his professedly new and spiritual system, one of the most ancient and widely-extended formulas of pagandom. And stranger still, the catechisms of the Christian church represent this ordinance as having originated in the design and motive to keep the ancient Christian world in remembrance of the death and sufferings and sacrifice of Christ, while we find it existing long prior to his time, both among Jews and pagans, this being virtually admitted in the bible itself, so far as respects the pagans, thus proving that it did not originate with Christ, and therefore is not of Christian origin."

**THIS BOOK WILL REMOLD CHRISTIAN THOUGHT.
NOT A SINGLE FUNDAMENTAL OF CHRISTIANITY
BUT WHAT HAS A COUNTERPART IN
HEATHEN RELIGIONS**

"Is Your Faith Well Grounded?"