

Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed and Hazrat Mufti Muhammad Sadiq sahib

Two pious examples of Taqwa and Dedication

اشهد ان لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له واشهد ان محمدا عبده ورسوله اما بعد فاعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ثلة من الاولين و ثلة من الآخرين

A large party from the early Muslims and a large party from the later ones.

(SURATUL ALWAQIYA 40,41)

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم " اصحابي كالنجوم بايهم اقتديتم اهتديتم

(مشکوٰۃ المصابيح جلد ۳ باب مناقب صحابة)

My companions are like stars. Whomsoever, among them, you will follow, you will attain guidance- Respected Amir sahib (chairman of the session) ,and my esteemed listeners brothers and sisters Asalam o aliakum....

Today this humble one stands before you to speak about two pious personalities, who achieved the highest position of piety and dedicated their whole lives in the way of Allah the Almighty to serve His religion. Both were trained by the prophets and therefore both are pure and pious examples for us.one of them is Sahabiye Rasol صلى الله عليه وسلم Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) and second one is Sahabiye Imam Mahdi wa مسيح موعود عليه السلام Hazrat Mufti Muhammad Sadiq sahib (R.A)

Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) was born in a highly respected family of Banu Makhzum of the tribe of Qureysh in Makkah in nearly 585 A.D. His folks were one of the three primary people of its clan and were also in charge of the matters relating to battles. That is why he (R.A) grew up as having finest skills and abilities of warfare and later earned the recognition of being one of the best commanders known in history. His father, Waleed bin Mughira was famous poet and was amongst the richest men in Makkah. He (R.A) was cousin of Hazrat Umar (R.A), the second righteous Caliph of Islam and both shared similar physical appearance.

Right from early age, Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) was sent to Bedouins in barren region as a family tradition to learn on his own. He mastered many of the combating proficiencies like using sword, spike, bow and spear etc. and became a qualified Warrior. He (R.A) was tall with broad shoulders and was bodily very strong. He was also considered to be one of the best wrestlers of his time. At first he was among the worst enemies of Islam, but later converted to the Religion of Peace because of his awareness and conscious. He (R.A) never lost a battle as a Muslim.

Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) had not accepted the Message of Allah the Almighty until after the treaty of Hudaibya between Madinans and the Makkans that occurred in 628 A.D. It is said that Rasulullah صلى الله عليه وسلم had told the brother of Khalid (R.A) that a brave and intelligent man like him should not keep himself away from uprightness for so long. So, when his brother told Khalid (R.A) through a letter, he was swayed towards this kind gesture of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and decided to

embrace the Religion of Allah. In 629 A.D, Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) set out for Madina to join the Muslims officially. On his way, he (R.A) came across two other new reverts, 'Amr ibn al-'As and Uthman ibn Talha. On their arrival in the Holy city, they went straight to the house of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. When he saw them he said to the sahabas رمتكم مكة بافلاذ كبدها and they took an oath on His blessed hands. He (R.A) asked Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ to pray for his all wrongdoings and fighting against the Muslims in the past upon which he was assured of his forgiveness by Allah the Almighty as he had accepted Islam.

In Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A), Muslims attained one of the best commanders and strategists in the battlefield. He (R.A) got a great honor in the form of very first dream come true opportunity to be among the ranks of Muslim Army as a result of their clash with Byzantine armed forces in the encounter of Mu`tah held on the northern peripheries of Arabian Peninsula. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ordered them to save the fresh embracers of Islam from anguish of their disbelieving rulers. The Holy Prophet ﷺ had appointed three commanders who were well known for their combating skills in order to lead the Muslims into Syria.

Muslims were outnumbered against the multitude of Byzantines. Soon, the three chief officers as appointed by Rasulullah ﷺ were martyred and the Muslim flag was about to fall on the ground surface till Thabit ibn Al-Arqam (R.A) managed to save it from falling, who decided to make Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) the leader of the believers because of his increased wisdom and familiarity with the matters related to warfare. Due to extreme difficulty in matching the great number of disbelievers, it apparently seemed to be the time for Muslims to retreat. But, Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) stood firm and through his tactical mind, he (R.A) rearranged the Muslim army to fight from rear to front so as to cast fear in hearts of the infidels that disciples of Islam were still many in quantity. Eventually, it was due to his amazing strategic abilities that the Muslims managed to defeat a grand army of Byzantine in that epic battle of Mu`tah. Upon hearing the news of great victory of the believers through a revelation, the Holy Prophet ﷺ informed His companions about death of three chiefs. He (PBUH) also gave the title of "Saifullah, meaning Sword of Allah" to Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) because his valor and gallantry in the front line.

Soon after the demise of Rasulullah ﷺ, under the Caliphate of first Khalifah, Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A), many people refused to pay Zakat and some went too far in claiming the false Prophethood like Musaylimah. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) foresaw a major crisis among the believers and decided to fight against the transgressors. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed was given the task of finding and killing Musaylimah who had formed a large army of his own. At first, many Muslims were martyred but due to conscious of Saifullah in matters of combat, he climbed on a nearby hill, studied the situation, regrouped his force and ended up killing Musaylimah and defeating his armed forces.

The second most distinguishing contribution of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) under the Caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) is release the Iraqis from torture of their unjust and disbelieving Persian rulers.

At first, Siddeeq e Akbar (R.A) had appointed two leaders, ‘Obaidah ibn Al-Jarrah ابو عبيده بن الجراح (R.A) and ‘Amr ibn Al-‘As عمرو بن العاص (R.A) and sent them to conquer Roman territories. But, after knowing about the high number of Romans awaiting them, hazrat Abu bakr siddeeq r.a told Hazrat Khalid to go and take charge there instead. Hazrat Khalid (R.A) knew that it would make things distasteful if he had taken authority in place of the former two appointees. Therefore, he (R.A) opted for rotating the power among three for the sake of equal share. After devising a careful strategy, the “Sword of Allah” was able to overcome the Romans despite being better equipped and greater in quantity than the Muslims.

After the demise of Abu Bakr (R.A), the second righteous Caliph, Hazrat Umar (R.A) decided to make Abu Obaidah (R.A) the leader of the Muslims army instead of Hazrat Khalid (R.A). The Second Caliph exceeded in justice to such a high extent that he (R.A) felt inappropriate to keep employing Saifullah as the commander, as both were cousins. Therefore, Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) clearly understood the delicacy of the matter, and left his place for Hazrat Abu Obaidah (R.A) after winning the conflict of Yarmouk.

In short, Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) was one of the righteous companions of Rasulullah ﷺ. He (R.A) truly earned the designation of “Sword of Allah” from the Holy Prophet ﷺ as he never feared in the combat zone and went on to win fights against disbelievers for uplifting the name of Islam in an emphatic manner. He (R.A) also received countless wounds on his body as a result of saving the Messenger’s (PBUH) life and also in other battles. He (R.A) died natural death in around 642 A.D in Syria at the age of almost 57. It was the wish of Hazrat Khalid bin walid r.a to be martyred in battle, because he was given the title sayfullah “ sword of Allah” and sword of Allah was not meant to be broken.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ once said “what a marvelous person is this man of Allah. This is one of the swords of Allah which he has drawn on the disbelievers and hypocrites”

Hazrat Abu bakar siddiq r.a said ‘ O people of Quraish your lion attacked a lion and entered its den and defeated it. Now women are unable to produce a hero like Khalid.”

Hazrat Umer (R.A) said on his demise ‘There is a crack in the wall of Islam that will never be filled” Hazrat Massieh Mauod A.s said about the companion of the Holy prophet ﷺ

اللهم فصل عليه وسلم، وآله المطهرين الطيبين، واصحابه الذين هم اسود مواطن النهار و رهبان الليالي ونجوم الدين، رضى الله عنهم اجمعين -

روحانی خزائن جلد ۱۴ صفحہ ۱۷

“Hence O God send peace and blessings upon the Holy Prophet and those of his followers who are pious and righteous and upon his companions who are lions of the fields during the day and are hermits during the nights and they are stars of the faith. God is pleased with all of them”

Now the Other personality I am going to talk about is Hazrat Mufti Muhammad sadiq sahib. It is a great honor for me but not an easy task by any means to talk about this very unique personality. The Promised Messiah A.S on one occasion mentioned about him “He is a well-known member of

our Jama'at and is a pious and able young man and we cannot find words to describe all his qualities” (Zikre habeeb p 332)

Hazrat Mufti Muhammad Sadiq sahib was born on January 11, 1872, in Bhera. After completing his matriculation in his hometown, he was appointed as an English teacher in Jammu High School in 1890 with some assistance from Maulana Nooruddin Bhervi. He visited Qadian for the first time at the end of the same year and accepted Ahmadiyyat at the sacred hand of the Promised Messiah on January 31, 1891.

Hazrat Mufti Sadiq sahib stayed in Jammu for five years. He started teaching Mathematics in Islamia High School at Lahore in August-September 1895, before joining the Office of Accountant General as a clerk, where he worked till 1901. During his stay in Jammu, Mufti Sahib had been preparing to take B.A. Degree Examination in English, Arabic and Hebrew but after his Bai'at, he was so enamored with love and became so dedicated to the Promised Messiah that he spent all his school vacations at Qadian. While he was employed in Lahore, he was visiting Qadian almost every Sunday to see the Promised Messiah. He meticulously noted Hadhur's sayings and shared with others at Lahore and with friends abroad which enlightened their hearts and increased their faith manifold. Mufti Sadiq writes “It became my routine to carefully note down all the sacred sayings of the Promised Messiah from the day of my Bai'at. These collected notes were then sent to kind friends in Kashmir, Kapoor Thala, Anbala, Lahore, Sialkot, Africa and London to nourish their faith and to attain my requital. Friends at Lahore used to gather around me for spiritual nourishment when they heard that I had returned from Qadian. Thirsty souls were satiated with the pure and wholesome spiritual water which further increased their thirst and longing for our Beloved.”

Hazrat Maulana Abdul Karim of Sialkot in January 1900, wrote the following, citing the noble example of Mufti Sadiq's devotion:

“I see Mufti Muhammad Sadiq here on every day he has leave from work. He, like an eagle, is ready to pounce upon any spare moment to snatch it away from the powerful worldly forces to be in the company of his beloved Master. O my dear brother, may Allah bestow upon you steadfastness and bless your efforts and make you a worthy model for others in our Jama'at.”(Al hakam January 24, 1900)

Hazrat Mufti Sadiq sahib was fortunate to serve Islam in several ways during the times of the Promised Messiah A.s. Bishop George Alfred Lefroy gave a public lecture in Lahore on “Living Messenger and Innocent Prophet” (Zinda Rasool aur Masoom Nabi) on May 18, 1900. The public was given the opportunity to ask questions after the speech. Hazrat Mufti sahib stood up and rendered the Bishop speechless. .”(Al hakam January 24, 1900)

The Arch Bishop of Lahore arranged another public lecture on May 25 to avenge his prior defeat. The Promised Messiah wrote an article at the request of Hazrat Mufti Sahib that was read by him with great enthusiasm to the audience after Bishop's lecture. The city of Lahore was echoed with the slogans of “Allahu Akbar” (God is the Greatest) by Muslims. The Bishop was overwhelmed and said: “My addressees are for other Muslims only. You are an Ahmadi and I will not talk to you.”(Al hakam May 31, 1900)

At the time when the book Minanur-Rahman (Bounties of the Gracious God) was being composed by the Promised Messiah, Hazrat Mufti Sadiq sahib was directed to learn Hebrew. He learnt enough Hebrew from a Jewish scholar at Lahore to prepare a list of words for Hadhur to provide proof that Hebrew also had its origin in the Arabic language. He also researched the Hebrew Bible to identify the prophecies related to the advent of the Holy Prophet of Islam and the Promised Messiah and some of those are recorded in Hebrew on pages 111 and 138 of Tohfa-i-Golarhviyya (A Gift for Golarhviyya). He also used to copywrite the text of Hebrew extracts (as included in His Holiness' booklet Ar'baeen IV, Page 8, related to the prophecy of false Prophets) (Al fazl January 3, 1945)

Hazrat Mufti Sadiq was deeply committed to spreading the truth right from the beginning. He started propagation of Islam in 1900 through letter writing to famous personalities of the time in England, America, Japan, etc. Mufti Sadiq wrote all the pamphlets on behalf of Jama'at Ahmadiyya, Lahore, in 1900 to provide true facts about Peer Mehr Ali Shah of Golarha. His booklet entitled "The Actual Facts" is a memorable publication of this period.(Zikr e Habeeb p 78,79)

He migrated to Qadian, July, 1901 to settle permanently near his Spiritual Master, the Promised Messiah. He served as vice principal in the beginning but became Headmaster of Taleem-ul-Islam High School in 1903. He was appointed Manager and Superintendent and Professor of Logic when the college was opened on May 24, 1903.

He became very ill in 1904. His respected mother was in Qadian and asked Hadhur to pray for his recovery. Hadhur said: I always pray for him. You think you love Sadiq because he is dear to you as a son, but I can claim that I love him more than you do." (Zikr e habeeb, p 325)

He was appointed the Editor of Al-Badr in 1905 and continued as Editor of Al-Badr till 1915. Al-Badr like Al-Hakam is a historical chronicle of the early History of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam and its splendid services can never be forgotten. These newspapers were regarded as two hands of the Promised Messiah. Mufti Sadiq had the added responsibility of handling all correspondence for His Holiness after the death of Maulana Abdul Karim in 1905.

In the reign of Second Khilafat, he rendered religious services in many ways. During the first three years, he was actively involved in Jihad through speeches. He delivered deeply thoughtful and full of guidance lectures to audience in big cities like Benaras, Calcutta, Songhra, Dhaka, Hyderabad Deccan, Madras, Dehli and Lahore.

Mufti Sadiq left for England on March 10, 1917 as a missionary. He remained involved in the propagation of Islam during his voyage. He reached London on April 17, 1917, and joined Qazi Muhammad Abdullah who was already active in spreading the message of Islam. Mufti Sadiq spent about two and a half years in England and published many tracts during his stay. He preached the message of Islam to important personalities including King George V and the Queen of England, Secretary of State, Lord Montego, the British Prime Minister, Lord Mayor of London, and Prince Yori Hito Hakashi Foshi of Japan. Mufti Sadiq delivered public speeches in Hyde Park, Central Hall, Mission House, and in various churches in London. He was awarded honorary degrees and diplomas for his contribution to religious knowledge.

When Mufti Sadiq was in England, Hazrat Khalifatul Masih II, directed him to establish the first Ahmadiyya mission in America. Mufti sahib sailed from England on January 26, 1920, and reached Philadelphia in the second week of February. The immigration department blocked his entry into the U.S.A. on the grounds that he was not allowed to preach the message of God. He faced the whole situation with great courage and patience and filed an appeal to the Department of Justice in Washington for entry. He also informed Khalifatul Masih who prophesied that “America cannot and will not stop our entry into the country to establish our mission.” Mufti Sahib’s appeal was granted. He had started preaching on the coast even before he was granted entry into the country.

Hadhrat Mufti Sadiq sahib after successfully completing his mission in America left for Qadian on September 18, 1923, and arrived in Darul Aman on December 4, 1923 in the afternoon. He was received by Khalifatul Masih II along with a large number of people who greeted him with resounding welcome words of ahlan wa sahan wa marhaba and mubarakbad in the sacred city of Qadian. Mufti Sadiq was appointed as Secretary of Anjuman Ahmadiyya after his return from America.

He became Private Secretary to Khalifatul Masih II in 1935. He conducted the Nikah ceremony of Khalifatul Masih II with Syedah Maryam Siddiqah on September 30, 1935, and delivered a faith-inspiring address at the time. He retired himself from the day-to-day duties of Sadr Anjuman in 1937 because of ill health but continued to render religious services as usual.

Mufti Muhammad Sadiq Bhervi, may Allah be pleased with him, passed away on January 13, 1957. Khalifatul Masih II led the Namaz-i-Janaza (Funeral Prayer) of this devotee of the Promised Messiah. He was buried in Bahishti Maqbara, Rabwah, Pakistan.

Mufti Sahib was described as “sincere friend,” “truly affectionate” and “a noble member of Ahmadiyya Jama’at” for his utmost love, dedication and enthusiasm for service. Hazrat Massieh Mauod A.s in a poster dated October 22, 1899, wrote: “Mufti Muhammad Sadiq is one of the sincere friends in my Jama’at. Like his name he is Truly Affectionate.

It was narrated by Maulana Sher Ali that: “Hadhrat had great affection for all his khuddam but I had the feeling that Hadhrat had a special affection for Mufti Sadiq. Whenever he mentioned Mufti Sadiq, Hadhrat would say ‘Our Mufti Sahib’”(Zikr e habeeb p 337, seeratul Mahdi)

Hazrat Mirza Bashir Ahmad sahib r.a said on his demise “. People were naturally attracted towards the magnetic personality of the Reformer of the age through Mufti Sadiq’s intellectual arguments and the conviction of heart. Zikr-i-Habeeb was his favorite subject and he had a special talent in presenting small incidents from the life of the Promised Messiah in a most effective way that was the joy of Annual Convention participants”

I want to finish my speech with these words of The Promised Messiah A.S

“I see a remarkable change in thousands of my followers and consider them far superior in faith than those who followed Moses in his lifetime. Their faces reflect the light of faith of the companions of the Holy Prophet. It would be very unusual for my companions not to achieve spiritual heights. I know it is a miracle that my Jama’at excels in piety and spiritual progress.(Al zikr Alhakam p 16, 17)

مسیح وقت اب دنیا میں آیا خدا نے عہد کا دن ہے دکھایا

مبارک وہ جو اب ایمان لایا صحابہ سے ملا جب مجھ کو پایا

وہی ہے ان کو ساتی نے پلا دی

فسجان الذی اخزی الاعادی

Messiah of the time has now come to the world.

God has shown the day of the covenant.

Blessed is he who believes right now, for he joins the 'Sahaba' when he meets me,

The wine tender had served them the same wine

So, Holy is He Who brings disgrace to my enemies.

(Poem of Promised Messiah A.S published 1901)

Syed Ather Mahmood

Mubaligh e Silsilah Ijebu Ode, Nigeria.

