Bar magnets

Using the simple atomic Bohr model you can think of matter as protons with circulating electrons. In any clump of matter, bigger than a few thousand atoms, there is no asymmetric distribution of the average direction of all electrons together -- except in magnets.

This means that, as long as the distribution of the rotation-axis, current-circles (or whatever paths moving electrons within matter take), there is no force on other charged particles outside of that clump as all relative speeds equal out each other.

In magnets on the opposite, there indeed is some kind of common rotation-axis, current-circle (or whatever paths moving electrons within matter take), so that elecrons moving into one direction are nearer at some point in space and the same electrons moving back at a slightly further away path and thus result in what was formerly described as magnetism.

These slightly different distances might result out of common rotation axis distributions, might result out of common current-circles or any other kind of path distribution that simply does not equal out.