

Weekly Market Commentary May 28, 2019

The Markets

U.S. stocks have had a great run.

During the past decade, the profitability of U.S. companies increased rapidly. Strong corporate earnings helped the U.S. stock market outperform markets in other nations by a significant margin. According to *Capital Economics*, “Since the start of this decade, the average annual return from the MSCI USA index of mid- and large-capitalization U.S. equities, which closely tracks the S&P 500, has been roughly 13 percent. This compares to only 7 percent from the MSCI World ex USA index of comparably-sized equities in 22 other developed economies.” Performance was measured in local currency.

Through the end of April, year-to-date returns for U.S. benchmark indices were soaring. *T. Rowe Price* reported, “Stocks recorded solid gains in April, continuing their strong start to the year. The S&P 500 and Nasdaq Composite Indexes hit new all-time highs at the end of the month, while the other major benchmarks remained modestly below the peaks they established in the fall of 2018...Renewed confidence in the global economy seemed to be a primary factor boosting sentiment in April.”

Since early May, when trade discord resumed between the United States and China, major U.S. stock indices have lost value. Ben Levisohn of *Barron's* reported the Dow Jones Industrial Average has fallen 3.5 percent since May 5, the Standard & Poor's 500 Index is down 4.1 percent, and the Nasdaq Composite has surrendered 6.5 percent.

There are reasons to believe stock performance may not be as strong in the future. Last week, there were signs U.S. and global economies may be slowing. Randall Forsyth of *Barron's* reviewed some indicators. “Long-term U.S. Treasury yields...fell on Thursday to their lowest levels since October 2017, before ticking up on Friday. At the same time, copper and crude-oil prices fell on the week. Those indicators of economic weakness were underscored by a drop in the flash IHS Markit Purchasing Managers Indexes to a shade above 50, the dividing line between expansion and contraction for the economy. Whatever the factors at work, the U.S. economy is slowing.”

The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta's May 24 GDPNow forecast, which is a weekly estimate of potential economic growth for the year, projected the U.S. economy will grow 1.3 percent in 2019.

After a great decade and a stellar start to 2019, U.S. stock markets may be cooling off.

Data as of 5/24/19	1-Week	Y-T-D	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Standard & Poor's 500 (Domestic Stocks)	-1.2%	12.7%	3.6%	10.8%	8.1%	12.0%
Dow Jones Global ex-U.S.	-0.7	6.6	-9.6	5.0	-0.6	4.0
10-year Treasury Note (Yield Only)	2.3	NA	3.0	1.9	2.5	3.5
Gold (per ounce)	0.1	0.1	-1.7	1.2	0.1	3.1
Bloomberg Commodity Index	-1.2	2.6	-14.0	-2.2	-10.3	-4.2
FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs TR	0.1	19.1	19.9	8.5	9.3	16.4

S&P 500, Dow Jones Global ex-US, Gold, Bloomberg Commodity Index returns exclude reinvested dividends (gold does not pay a dividend) and the three-, five-, and 10-year returns are annualized; the FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs TR USD Index does include

reinvested dividends and the three-, five-, and 10-year returns are annualized; and the 10-year Treasury Note is simply the yield at the close of the day on each of the historical time periods.

Sources: Yahoo! Finance, MarketWatch, djindexes.com, London Bullion Market Association.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly. N/A means not applicable.

IT'S NOT CAPTURE THE FLAG. Like competitive gaming and Ultimate Frisbee, some may categorize pillow fighting as an activity rather than a sport. Jack Tarrant and Yoko Kono of *Reuters* described the last week's All Japan Pillow Fighting Championship qualifier in Shizuoka Prefecture in this way:

“A mix between dodgeball and chess, the aim is to protect each team's ‘King’ from being hit by pillows whilst trying to hit the opposition's ‘King’ during two-minute sets. One player on each team can also use a duvet as a shield.”

Japan isn't the only country to embrace pillow fighting. Since 2008, when International Pillow Fight Day was established, annual pillow fights have been launched in cities around the world, according to *Awareness Days*. Since the first World Pillow Fight Day in March 2008, the activity has gained popularity “...with pillow fighting flash mobs fighting it out in more and more cities every year...”

NOTE: Pillow fighting is not without risk. In 2015, West Point banned its annual pillow fight after 30 participants were injured.

Weekly Focus – Think About It

“The first colleges to make sports a major part of student life, in addition to the Ivies, were the military academies. They did so for some of the same reasons as the elite schools – athletics instilled character, etc. – but also because Army and Navy endorsed the old General Wellington idea that battles were won and lost on the playing fields of youth. The better the sports program, they reasoned, the better the soldier...”

--Steven Stark, *Cultural commentator*

Best regards,

“Your Beacon Wealth Management Team”

P.S. Please feel free to forward this commentary to family, friends, or colleagues. If you would like us to add them to the list, please reply to this email with their email address and we will ask for their permission to be added.

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* Government bonds and Treasury Bills are guaranteed by the U.S. government as to the timely payment of principal and interest and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and fixed principal value. However, the value of fund shares is not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

- * Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds but normally offer a higher yield and are subject to market, interest rate and credit risk as well as additional risks based on the quality of issuer coupon rate, price, yield, maturity, and redemption features.
- * The Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) is an unmanaged group of securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general. You cannot invest directly in this index.
- * All indexes referenced are unmanaged. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect fees, expenses, or sales charges. Index performance is not indicative of the performance of any investment.
- * The Dow Jones Global ex-U.S. Index covers approximately 95% of the market capitalization of the 45 developed and emerging countries included in the Index.
- * The 10-year Treasury Note represents debt owed by the United States Treasury to the public. Since the U.S. Government is seen as a risk-free borrower, investors use the 10-year Treasury Note as a benchmark for the long-term bond market.
- * Gold represents the afternoon gold price as reported by the London Bullion Market Association. The gold price is set twice daily by the London Gold Fixing Company at 10:30 and 15:00 and is expressed in U.S. dollars per fine troy ounce.
- * The Bloomberg Commodity Index is designed to be a highly liquid and diversified benchmark for the commodity futures market. The Index is composed of futures contracts on 19 physical commodities and was launched on July 14, 1998.
- * The FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs Index tracks the performance of the U.S. Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) industry at both an industry-wide level and on a sector-by-sector basis.
- * The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), commonly known as “The Dow,” is an index representing 30 stock of companies maintained and reviewed by the editors of The Wall Street Journal.
- * The NASDAQ Composite is an unmanaged index of securities traded on the NASDAQ system.
- * International investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability and may not be suitable for all investors. These risks are often heightened for investments in emerging markets.
- * Yahoo! Finance is the source for any reference to the performance of an index between two specific periods.
- * IHS Markit is a London-based global information provider that was formed in 2016 when Information Handling Services, Inc. and Markit Ltd. merged. It combines information and analytics to provide solutions for business, finance, and government.
- * The Purchasing Managers’ Index (PMI) is a measure of the prevailing direction of economic trends in manufacturing and is based on a monthly survey of supply chain managers across 19 industries covering both upstream and downstream activity.
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