



EVERETT FINANCIAL GROUP

Weekly Commentary

May 13, 2019



The Anniversary Waltz

When Jerry Felder heard a record by the great blues artist Big Joe Turner, he decided that he too wanted to be a blues singer. The fact that he was a white Jewish kid from New York wasn't going to stand in his way of getting into what was almost exclusively an African American genre. At age sixteen, he started performing in blues clubs under the name "Doc Pomus."

Doc started songwriting to make money between gigs, and the song writing eventually proved more lucrative than the blues singing. He teamed up with composer Mort Shuman, and their partnership resulted in such hit songs as "Teenager in Love," "This Magic Moment," and "Viva Las Vegas."

But there was one song that was much more personal, more searing, than all the rest.

He wrote the lyrics late one night on the back of an old wedding invitation, recalling the day three years earlier that he married Broadway actress Willi Burke. It was a joyful occasion, but there was one moment tinged with a taste of the bittersweet. It was the moment after the band struck up a tune, when the bride and groom traditionally have the first dance.

As a child, Doc Pomus had been crippled by polio. He could walk only with great difficulty. As a blues singer, he had to hang on his crutches while singing. Dancing was out of the question. At his wedding, he urged Willi to dance with the other guests. He could only watch, with mixed emotions, as she twirled across the floor without him.

It was with that memory in mind that Doc scrawled a set of lyrics revealing his most vulnerable inner self. The heartfelt plea of a man who couldn't dance to the beloved bride just out of his reach.

*Don't forget who's taking you home
and in whose arms you're gonna be
so, darling, save the last dance for me.*

The Greatest Music Stories Never Told by Rick Beyer

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The Markets

Trade talk trouble took a toll last week.

Major U.S. stock indices moved lower when trade talks between the United States and China broke down. The Standard & Poor's (S&P) 500 Index, Nasdaq Composite, and Dow Jones Industrial Index all finished the week down between 2 percent and 3 percent, reported Ben Levisohn of *Barron's*.

Despite the weak weekly performance, the S&P 500 remains up 14.9 percent year-to-date.

The deadline to settle U.S.-China trade issues was Friday. When it passed without any resolution, the U.S. increased tariffs on Chinese goods to 25 percent, reported the *BBC*.

The economic impact of higher tariffs may be relatively small; however, the impact on business confidence and global markets could be significant, reported *Capital Economics*.

"We think that the direct effects of President Trump's threatened tariff hikes could reduce Chinese GDP by up to 0.4 percent and that the associated retaliation would have only a marginal direct impact on the United States. The effects on business confidence and financial markets around the world could be more significant, potentially adding to reasons for renewed policy loosening...In theory, if all else were unchanged, the increase in tariffs would amount to a small fiscal tightening in China and the United States. But both governments have avoided this by spending the proceeds on aid for the most affected parties."

Bond markets reflected uncertainty, too. The yield curve, which has been flirting with inversion for some time, inverted briefly on Thursday, reported Alex Harris of *Bloomberg*. A persistent inverted yield curve - featuring a lower yield for 10-year Treasuries than for three-month Treasuries - sometimes signals recession.

David Lynch and Heather Long of *The Washington Post* reported tariffs imposed on other countries have yet to be removed, including those on steel and aluminum imported from Mexico and Canada.

Trade negotiations between the United States and China are expected to continue.

	1-Week	Y-T-D	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
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Data as of 5/10/19						
Standard & Poor's 500 (Domestic Stocks)	-2.2%	14.9%	5.8%	11.4%	8.7%	12.2%
Dow Jones Global ex-U.S.	-3.1	8.3	-9.5	5.2	-0.1	4.4
10-year Treasury Note (Yield Only)	2.5	NA	3.0	1.8	2.7	3.2
Gold (per ounce)	0.7	0.4	-2.4	0.6	-0.2	3.5
Bloomberg Commodity Index	-1.5	2.5	-13.1	-1.9	-10.4	-4.2
DJ Equity All REIT Total Return Index	-0.7	17.5	16.5	6.7	8.9	15.5

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 DJ Equity All REIT Total Return 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.

INDEPENDENT THINKING IS IMPORTANT. In *The Wisdom of Crowds*, James Surowiecki shared a story about Francis Galton, a Victorian-era statistician and scientist whose "...experiments left him with little faith in the intelligence of the average person."

Jacob Goldstein and David Kestenbaum of Planet Money summarized the story like this:

"One day, Galton goes to a country fair. This was about a hundred years ago in England. And there's this contest going on at the fair - guess the weight of the ox. Galton's a scientist and a statistician. And he figures, hey, I can do an experiment here, right? He figures, I'm going to take everyone's guesses, take the average and compare that to the actual weight of the ox...The ox weighed 1,198 pounds."

The average of the estimates was 1,197 pounds. The result surprised Galton and it surprises other people who hear the story, too.

Goldstein and Kestenbaum decided to replicate the experiment by visiting a fair, weighing a cow, posting a picture of the cow online (next to a photo of Goldstein that shared his weight), and asking people to estimate the cow's weight.

More than 17,000 people responded.

After removing outliers, the average estimate of the cow's weight came in at 1,287 pounds. The cow weighed 1,355 pounds.

How can a group of people, few of whom knew anything about cows, get so close to a correct answer? The key is that each guess is made independently:

"...Every person's guess is contributing some new, little piece of information. Everybody is different. Everybody thinks slightly differently when they're trying to guess the cow's weight. Maybe one person studies that photo of the cow from the side. Some people are probably trying to figure out how many Jacobs would fit in the cow. Someone else might know how much a horse weighs and kind of go from there."

That's not to say collective thinking is always accurate. There are terms in our vocabulary - mob mentality, herd thinking, groupthink, and others - that often are used to describe groups getting it wrong.

Consider the stock market. You don't need to look far to find examples of what can happen when

people push a company's share price or a stock market to an unreasonable level.

Apparently, the wisdom of the crowd is found in thinking independently, together.

Weekly Focus - Think About It

"In a basic agricultural society, it's easy enough to swap five chickens for a new dress or to pay a schoolteacher with a goat and three sacks of rice. Barter works less well in a more advanced economy. The logistical challenges of using chickens to buy books on Amazon.com would be formidable."

--Charles Wheelan, *American Journalist*

Best Regards,



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The highest compliment you can give us is the referral of your family and friends. Your referrals are always welcome. Refer someone to us today and give them the gift of a complimentary consultation!

Sources:

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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 DJ Equity All REIT Total Return Index measures the total return performance of the equity subcategory of the Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) industry as calculated by Dow Jones.

* Yahoo! Finance is the source for any reference to the performance of an index between two specific periods.

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