



EVERETT FINANCIAL GROUP

Weekly Commentary

September 18, 2019



Forgotten Fillmore

Every time we buy a product that's made in Japan- a car, a camera, a digital chip- we would do well to reflect on the overlooked president who made it possible.

Millard Fillmore is perhaps the most obscure chief executive of the United States. He was a little-known ex-congressman when selected as Zachary Taylor's running mate. Taking over after Taylor died in office, the thirteenth president served two and half years and never ran for reelection. He is generally remembered for being just another in a series of inept presidents unable to stop the drift toward Civil War.

But Fillmore did one thing that changed the world.

For Centuries the Japanese had closed off their country, discouraging trade or any kind of relations

with the rest of the world. Fillmore wanted to open up trade with Japan and secure permission for U.S. Ships to obtain supplies there. He sent Commodore Matthew Perry and a fleet of warships to force a change.

Perry's mission led to a treaty that established diplomatic relations with Japan. It also made the Japanese realize just how far behind the West they were, and led the country to embark on a crash course of modernization. Japan's subsequent rise to power, first through military might and later through its role as an economic powerhouse, is due in part to the American president almost no one remembers.

After several other U.S missions to Japan had failed, Fillmore decided an American show of force was necessary. Commodore Perry sailed into Nagasaki harbor in four steam-powered warships that became known to the Japanese as the "black Ships." Refused permission to land, he threatened a bombardment. The Japanese realized that they lacked the military power to resist. Perry delivered a letter from President Fillmore, and a treaty followed two years later.

Perry bought the Japanese emperor that emphasized the West's technological prowess, including a scale made of a steam locomotive that could travel twenty miles per hour.

The Greatest Presidential Stories Never Told

Weekly Market Commentary September 16, 2019

The Markets

Where's inflation?

If you enjoy searching for Waldo, the visual nemesis in a red-striped sweater and cap, you may appreciate the quandary of central bankers in many wealthy nations. For almost a decade, they've been they've been trying to find inflation.

Last week, there were reports of a sighting in the United States.

The core U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the prices Americans pay for goods. The Index rose 0.3 percent from July to August. It was up 2.4 percent year-to-year, reflecting the fastest annual growth rate since July 2018, reported *The Wall Street Journal*.

Rising healthcare costs were one reason for inflation gains, reported *CNBC*. In addition, *Axios* reported:

"The costs of the U.S. tariffs on Chinese imports clearly made an impact on the [inflation] reading, but wages also picked up notably last month as seen in the government's jobs report. The reading may indicate that inflation is making a sustained comeback."

Central banks don't want inflation to be too high, as it has been in Argentina (22.4 percent year-to-date). They also don't want it to be too low, because low inflation can be a sign of economic weakness.

The Federal Reserve (Fed), which is our central bank, considers 2 percent inflation to be consistent with a healthy economy, reported *The Wall Street Journal*.

If you were reading carefully, you may have noted the CPI was above 2 percent. While the CPI measures inflation, it's not the Fed's favorite inflation gauge. Fed officials prefer the Personal Consumption and Expenditures Price Index (PCE), which estimated inflation at 1.4 percent in July. The PCE was up 0.2 percent for the month.

U.S. stocks moved higher again last week on solid retail sales and positive trade news.

Data as of 9/13/19	1-Week	Y-T-D	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Standard & Poor's 500 (Domestic Stocks)	1.0%	20.0%	3.6%	12.2%	8.7%	11.1%
Dow Jones Global ex-U.S.	0.4	10.8	-0.3	4.8	0.4	2.5
10-year Treasury Note (Yield Only)	1.9	NA	2.9	1.7	2.6	3.4
Gold (per ounce)	-1.4	17.3	24.2	4.3	4.0	4.2
Bloomberg Commodity Index	1.0	2.6	-4.9	-1.8	-8.3	-4.5

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; 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.

WHAT WOULD YOU CHOOSE? Americans spend a lot of time at work. The *Bureau of Labor Statistics' 2018 American Time Use Survey* reported people employed full-time worked 8-1/2 hours on weekdays, on average, and almost 5-1/2 hours on weekend days (when they worked on weekends).

If you estimate 8 hours of sleep a night and two weeks of vacation, at least one-third of awake-time is spent at work. That may explain why some people have strong opinions about dress codes and workspaces. How would you answer these questions?

If your employer gave you the choice, would you prefer to wear casual clothes to the office or receive a \$5,000 salary bump?

Dress casual has become the new norm in many workplaces. A significant percentage of employees participating in a recent *Randstad US* survey (33 percent) like it so much, they would sacrifice a \$5,000 salary increase to keep it that way.

Imagine that. One-third of workers would give up \$25,000, assuming they stayed with their employer for five years, to avoid pantyhose and neckties.

In the same survey, one-third of participants said they would turn down a job offer or quit, if the employer insisted on a conservative dress code.

Interestingly, some psychology studies have found more formal clothing may affect: 1) the way others perceive you, 2) how you perceive yourself, and 3) how you make decisions.

If you were given the choice, would you opt for a totally open, a totally private, or a shared workspace?

Four-of-10 American workers get to choose where they work within their offices. Preferences vary significantly. The top choices for 2019, according to a *Western Office* survey were:

- 28 percent: Mostly open space, just a few walls and private space available on-demand.

- 23 percent: Mostly private space, an agglomeration of shared offices and team rooms.
- 20 percent: Somewhat open, a combination of offices and cubicles.

The survey suggested having a workspace that suits employees' preferences can improve efficiency, making companies more productive and profitable.

Weekly Focus - Think About It

"I am awfully greedy; I want everything from life. I want to be a woman and to be a man, to have many friends and to have loneliness, to work much and write good books, to travel and enjoy myself, to be selfish and to be unselfish...You see, it is difficult to get all which I want. And then when I do not succeed, I get mad with anger."

--*Simone de Beauvoir, writer and philosopher*

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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