Throughout the last decades of the XIXth century and the first years of the XXth century, the royal families in Bucharest and Petersburg kept and even strengthened their friendship. The visit of the emperor Nicholas II and the royal family to Constanta was a token of friendship which boosted the Romanian-Russian relations and represented the first significant event for the Romanian diplomacy after the Bucharest treaty (1913). The event took place in June 14th 1914 and was properly supervised. Sovereigns and ministers participated in the series of discussions in Constanta, Bucharest and Sinaia. The topic was the Balkan issue (free trade in the Straits, the Albanian issue, Romania’s relations with Serbia, Greece and Bulgaria), but the Romanian-Austro-Hungarian relations were avoided in these discussions. The visit of the emperor Nicholas II to Constanta bore significance as the sovereigns were allowed to take decisions of foreign policy in Bucharest and Sankt Petersburg. Consequently, the European mass-media was interested in the event, which was considered a sign of relaxation in Romania’s relations with the Triple Alliance and, at the same time, an incentive for concluding an agreement with Russia. The event maintained the media’s interest in the Romanian-Russian political relations until Romania went to the European war. The European newspapers anticipated the reorientation of Romania’s foreign policy and influenced the public opinion in favour of separation from the Triple Alliance. No one could doubt Romania would give up the old political agreements only by reading the European mass-media.